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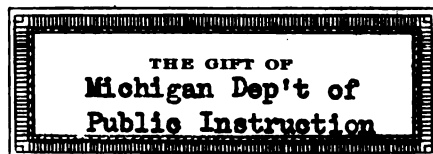
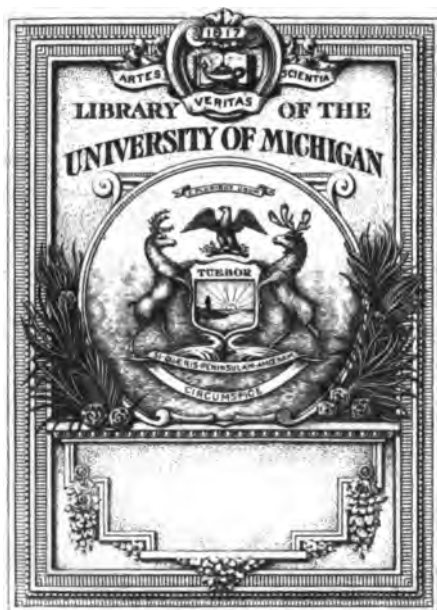
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Respects of

A. J. CRAIG.

Original

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT
OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OF THE
STATE OF WISCONSIN, *Dept of*
FOR THE *public instruction*

YEAR ENDING AUGUST 31, 1868.

A. J. CRAIG,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MADISON, WIS.

ATWOOD & RUBLEE, STATE PRINTERS, JOURNAL OFFICE.
1868.

DEPARTMENT OF
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MADISON, December 10, 1868.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin :

SIR :—I have the honor to transmit, through you, to the Legislature, the Annual Report of the Department of Public Instruction, for the year ending August 31, 1868.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CRAIG,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT

OF

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

MADISON, December 10, 1868.

To the Legislature of Wisconsin :

GENTLEMEN :—Section 67 of Chapter 10, of the Revised Statutes requires the Superintendent of Public Instruction to prepare an annual report, containing :

1. An abstract of all the common school reports received by him from the several clerks of the county boards of supervisors (County Superintendents).
2. A statement of the condition of the common schools of this state.
3. Estimates and accounts of expenditures of the school moneys.
4. Plans for the improvement and management of the common school fund, and for the better organization of the common schools ; and
5. All such matter relating to his office, and the common schools of the state, as he shall deem expedient.

An abstract of the reports of the county superintendents will be found in the appendix, in tables Nos. 2 to 9, which give in detail by

counties and towns full statistics on all important points or subjects embraced in our school system.

The condition of the schools can be ascertained, however, by a consideration of the following summary of the general statistics, which is presented under appropriate heads.

I.—SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

Counting two and one quarter parts of districts as equivalent to one whole district, the whole number now organized is 4,728, a gain or 116 over the number reported last year. The increase does not correctly represent the number formed during the past year, as the process of consolidation has diminished the number existing at its commencement. The evils inherent in the district system are somewhat mitigated by judicious consolidation but they cannot be permanently remedied or removed, except by the adoption of the township system.

The number of districts reporting is 4,647, which is 81 less than the whole number organized.

II.—CHILDREN OVER FOUR AND UNDER TWENTY YEARS OF AGE.

The number of persons returned as over four and under twenty years of age is 386,630, a gain of 15,547 from last year.

III.—NUMBER OF CHILDREN OF SCHOOL AGE IN DISTRICTS MAINTAINING A SCHOOL FIVE OR MORE MONTHS.

The number reported under this heading is 374,749. The number given in the report for 1867 was 330,263, but, as then stated, the item was incorrect, and by application to the reporting officers the number was brought up to 361,759, before the annual appointment was made.

It will be necessary to make some additions to the number reported this year.

IV.—TOTAL NUMBER OF PERSONS ATTENDING THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The number given in the reports for the past year, is 246,440; but this is evidently incorrect, as the number who attended between

the ages of four and twenty years, is 246,105, to which, if we add 1,194 the number who attended under four years of age, and 1,373, the number over twenty years of age, we shall have a sum of 249,007.

The average length of time schools were maintained throughout the State is 141 1-2 days, an increase of \pm 1-2 days over 1867.

The following table shows: (1), the total number of children in the state over four and under twenty years of age; (2), the total number who have attended the public schools some portion of the year; (3), the per cent. of attendance as compared with the whole number of school age; and, (4), the average number of days schools have been taught for each year since the organization of the state.

YEAR.	Total number of children in the state over four and under twenty years of age.	Total number who attended school some portion of the year.	Average number in school a portion of the time, of each hundred of school age.	Average number of days schools were
1849,	70,457	32,147	45	71
1850,	92,047	61,507	66	74
1851,	111,431	78,944	70	74
1852,	124,783	88,042	71	75
1853,	138,279	97,835	69	75
1854,	155,125	103,933	65	77
1855,	186,960	122,462	64	84
1856,	213,886	134,353	64	99
1857,	241,545	153,613	60	.....
1858,	264,077	171,885	63	122
1859,	278,871	188,477	64	121
1860,	288,984	194,357	67	136
1861,	299,133	198,443	66	132
1862,	308,056	191,366	62	109
1863,	320,965	215,163	67	120
1864,	329,906	211,119	65	120 $\frac{1}{2}$
1865,	339,024	223,067	66	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
1866,	352,004	234,265	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	128
1867,	371,083	239,945	65	137
1868,	386,630	249,007	64	141 $\frac{1}{2}$

To ascertain the whole number who have attended schools of all kinds during the year, we add to the number attending the public schools the number reported by other institutions, as follows :

Number attending the public schools.	249,017
private schools.	14,679
academies.	981
colleges and universities.	2,113
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	300
Number in Reform School, benevolent institutions, orphan asylums, etc., estimated.	1,500
Total.	<u>268,580</u>

After deducting from the whole number of persons over four and under twenty years of age, the number attending public schools, private schools, academies and colleges, and the number in the benevolent institutions; and making liberal allowance for those living where no schools have been organized, and for those who, for various reasons, could not attend any school, there will remain about 50,000 youth who should have been in school, but who have not attended any part of the year.

The number the public school houses will accommodate is 271,009. Deducting from this, 249,007, the whole number who attended, and there remain 22,002, for whom ample provision was made, but who neglected to avail themselves of the privileges furnished.

All thoughtful men regard with serious concern the failure of our system to educate those most needing an education, and some advise a resort to legislation to compel the attendance at school of all children of certain specified ages.

Believing that the State has the same right to the time of the child that it has to the money of the parent, and believing that the end sought through a system of public instruction—the preservation of our government and institutions—cannot be secured so long as a large percentage of our youth are growing up in ignorance, they call upon the representatives of the people to provide that those for whom free schools are maintained shall enjoy the benefits which the schools are designed to confer. It may be well, however, before resorting to compulsory legislation, to ascertain whether a largely increased attendance upon the public schools may not be secured through modifications of the school law, especially in reference to

the organization of districts, the supervision of schools, and the apportionment of the income of the school fund. These topics will not be discussed here, but will be treated of in another part of this report.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The number reported is 226, which is 131 less than was returned last year ; but this is manifestly incorrect, as there has been no such diminution of this class of schools. On the contrary there is reason to believe that they have increased, and that there are a greater number in operation now than at any previous date. It is certain, however, that outside of cities and villages but few such schools can be established under our present district system, and unless we can secure a change of organization the greater portion of our people must be denied the advantages which such schools furnish.

VI—TEACHERS AND TEACHERS' WAGES.

The number of teachers required in all the schools 5,267, and the number actually employed for some portion of the year is 8,566. This difference between the number required and the number actually employed is partly accounted for by the fact that in a large number of districts female teachers are employed in the summer, and male teachers in the winter, and partly by the almost universal custom of changing teachers every term without regard to the sex of the person engaged. The disadvantages of this plan of changing teachers are so evident that all acknowledge them, yet there is little prospect that under our present system, a different practice will ever prevail. A change of system is the only sure remedy for this wide spread evil.

The average wages of male teachers is \$42.97, a gain of \$2.21 from last year ; and of female teachers \$27.18, a gain of 84 cents.

The following table shows (1) the monthly wages of male teachers, (2) the monthly wages of female teachers, and (3) the ratio of the wages of female to the wages of male teachers, for the past twenty years.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Ratio per cent.
1849.....	\$15 22	\$6 92	45
1850.....	17 14	8 97	52
1851.....	17 15	8 85	48
1852.....	15 83	8 64	54
1853.....	18 17	9 94	50
1854.....	18 75	11 00	60
1855.....	23 10	12 08	52
1856.....	25 88	13 80	54
1857.....	24 60	15 18	62
1858.....	27 02	14 92	55
1859.....	22 98	14 29	63
1860.....	24 20	15 30	63
1861.....	23 01	14 62	63
1862.....	25 82	15 82	61
1863.....	27 11	16 81	62
1864.....	32 39	19 48	60
1865.....	36 45	22 24	61
1866.....	38 63	24 05	62
1867.....	40 76	26 34	64
1868.....	42 97	27 18	63

While the average of wages increases but slowly, the demand for thoroughly qualified teachers is so great that good salaries are paid to principals of the best high and graded schools, and the inducements presented to teachers to fit themselves for the proper performance of their duties, ought in time to secure a full supply of competent instructors. A salary of fifteen hundred dollars is now quite common ; many small villages pay their principal teacher from eight to twelve hundred, and in the best country districts from forty to sixty dollars a month is received.

The standard of qualifications is raised year by year, and teachers' wages keep pace, in a good degree, with their attainments. Arrange matters so that they shall have permanent employment, and in the value of the service rendered, our teachers will justify all the outlay made in their behalf.

The number of teachers' certificates granted during the past year is shown by the following statement :

	1st Gr.	2d Gr.	3d Gr.	Total.
Certificates of male teachers	66	109	1,478	1,653
Certificates of female teachers	19	165	4,861	4,545
Total	<u>85</u>	<u>274</u>	<u>5,839</u>	<u>6,198</u>

VII.—SCHOOL HOUSES.

The whole number of school houses reported is 4,646. This leaves eighty-two districts without houses. Some of them maintained school in rented houses, so that there are not, probably, more than fifty or sixty districts in which school has not been kept. More than ten per cent. of the houses are built of stone or brick, the number being 487; an increase of thirty-six from last year. It is very gratifying to learn that there are 3,037 outhouses in good condition. Several fine buildings have been erected or completed during the past year. Oshkosh takes the lead with a high school building, which, with the grounds, is valued at \$65,000. It is a fine specimen of architecture, an ornament to the city and a credit to the enterprise and intelligence of its citizens.

Berlin comes next with a house costing \$25,000, followed by Elkhorn with one at \$20,000; Shullsburg one at \$20,000; Lake Mills one at \$15,000; Green Bay one at \$12,000; Appleton one at \$11,000 and Necedah one at \$8,000. Menomonie, Dunn County, has a house nearly finished which will cost \$15,000, and several other places have erected or are erecting substantial, commodious and tasteful structures. The high-school building at Fond du Lac, valued last year at \$34,000, was burned last winter, but the people of that flourishing city will not long remain without a first class house. Below are given the cities and villages having houses valued at \$10,000 or more.

Oshkosh	\$65,000
Janesville	45,000
Milwaukee	35,000
Kenosha	28,000
Berlin	25,000
Geneva	20,000
Madison	20,000
Shullsburg	20,000
Watertown	17,000

Elkhorn.....	18,200
Delavan.....	15,200
Lake Mills.....	15,000
Fort Atkinson.....	14,000
Sheboygan.....	14,000
La Crosse.....	13,000
Beloit.....	12,000
Green Bay.....	12,000
Appleton.....	11,000
Platteville.....	11,000
Chippewa Falls.....	10,000
Waukesha.....	10,000
Waupaca.....	10,000

The total valuation of all the school-houses in the state is \$2,573,393.99. The value of sites is \$358,166.62, making an investment of nearly three millions of dollars.

VII—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and expenditures on account of public schools for the past year, as reported by the county superintendents, are as follows :

Receipts.

• Money on hand August 31st, 1867.....	\$294,588 08
From taxes levied for building and repairing.....	405,774 71
From taxes levied for teachers' wages.....	806,826 38
From taxes levied for apparatus and libraries.....	17,483 72
From taxes levied at annual town meetings.....	112,823 64
From taxes levied by county supervisors.....	188,052 48
From income of state school fund.....	165,413 61
From all other sources.....	325,594 78
Total receipts.....	<u>\$2,226,560 35</u>

Expenditures.

For building and repairing.....	\$452,419 08
For apparatus.....	9,389,66
For teachers' wages.....	1,023,052,66
For old indebtedness.....	78,948 76
For furniture, registers and records.....	68,897 75
For all other purposes.....	159,232 61
Total expenditures.....	<u>\$1,791,940 52</u>
Money on hand August 31st, 1868.....	434,619 83
	<u>\$2,226,560 35</u>

The financial statistics in tables 5 and 6 of the appendix differ in some respects from the figures here given. The total receipts are there stated to be \$2,286,288.82; the total expendi-

tures \$1,774,478.84; and the amount on hand August 31st, 1868, as \$363,276.43; but these figures are manifestly incorrect, as the totals ought to equal the sum of the items, and the money on hand the difference between receipts and expenditures.

The amount expended for all purposes equals \$4.64 for each person reported as between four and twenty years of age, and \$7.19 for each pupil registered as having attended school. The amount expended for tuition, for each pupil registered, is \$4.18.

For convenience of reference a tabular summary of the general statistics is here presented, and for the purpose of comparison, the returns for 1867 are given in connection with those for the past year.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL STATISTICS.*

	1867.	1868.
Whole number of districts in the State.....	3,770	3,881
Number of districts reported.....	3,694	3,807
Whole number of parts of districts.....	1,895	1,907
Number of parts of districts reported.....	1,825	1,865
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in the State.....	371,083	386,630
Number of children over four and under twenty years of age in districts maintaining school five or more months.....	361,759	374,749
Number over four and under twenty years of age who have attended school.....	233,576	246,105
Total number of different pupils who have attended the public schools during the year.....	239,945	249,007
Average number of days school was maintained ..	137	141½
Number of days attendance of pupils over four and under twenty years of age.....	17,171,137	18,531,906
Total number of days attendance of different pupils during the year.....	17,275,686	18,602,138
Number of days schools have been taught by qualified teachers.....	692,225	746,316
Number of pupils who have attended private schools.....	18,403	14,679
Number of schools with two departments.....	254	181
Number of schools with three or more departments..	103	95
Number of teachers required to teach the schools..	5,059	5,267
Number of different persons employed as teachers during the year.....	8,357	8,566
Average wages of male teachers	\$40 76	\$42 97
Average wages of female teachers	\$26 84	\$27 18
Number of schools visited by the County Superintendent	4,223	4,177

* A report from Ashland County was received too late to be incorporated, which adds 101 to the whole number of children over four and under twenty years of age.

Number of public school-houses in the State.....	4,565	4,646
Number of pupils the school-houses will accom- modate	259,284	271,009
Number of sites containing less than one acre....	3,621	3,615
Number of sites well inclosed.....	903	984
Number of school-houses built of stone or brick..	451	487
Number of school-houses with out-houses in good condition	1,867	3,087
Highest valuation of school-houses and site.....	\$50 000	65,000 00
Total valuation of school-houses.....	2,140,357 98	2573,393 99
Total valuation of sites.....	383,577 62	358,166 62
Total value of apparatus.....	84,432 35	97,812 33
Whole sum expended for building and repairing school houses.....	349,593 65	452,419 08
Whole sum expended for apparatus.....	5,116 97	9,389 66
Whole sum expended for teachers' wages.....	923,689 23	1023,052 66
Whole sum expended for old indebtedness.....	63,540 43	78,948 76
Whole sum expended for furniture, registers and records	22,127 66	68,897 75
Whole sum expended for all other purposes.....	156,343 82	159,232 61
Total amount expended.....	1520,411 76	1791,940 52
Amount expended for each person of school age.	4 09	4 64
Amount expended for each pupil registered.....	6 34	7 19

IX.— SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

The amount apportioned the past year is, \$173,644 32. The ratio of apportionment was 48 cents per scholar.

A detailed statement, by counties and towns, will be found in table No. I. of the Appendix.

The apportionments from 1850 to 1868, inclusive, are as follows :

Years.	No. of Children.	Apportionment.
1850,	92,647	3 8-10 cents per scholar.
1851,	111,481	50 .....do.....
1852,	124,783	48 .....do.....
1853,	138,279	45 .....do.....
1854,	455,125	72 .....do.....
1855,	186,960	80 5-10...do.....
1856,	213,886	70 .....do.....
1857,	241,645	66 .....do.....
1858,	264,977	75 .....do.....
1859,	278,871	64 .....do.....
1860,	288,984	64 .....do.....
1861,	299,782	32 .....do.....
1862,	308,656	50 .....do.....
1863,	320,965	44 .....do.....
1864,	329,906	47 .....do.....
1865,	339,024	46 .....do.....
1866,	354,517	45 .....do.....
1867,	371,083	47 .....do.....
1868,	361,759	48 .....do.....

The apportionment for each year is made upon the returns for the preceding year. The law requires that local officers apportion to those districts only which have maintained school for five months ; consequently an apportionment by the State Superintendent for the whole number of children returned from a town, in case one or more districts have not maintained a five months' school, gives to the other districts a greater amount than they are entitled to on the ratio per scholar. To correct this discrepancy the town clerks were directed to report, in addition to the whole number of children, the number in the districts maintaining school five or more months. This has been done for two or three years past, but the returns were so imperfect that they could not be acted on until the last apportionment, when the sum of \$173,644.32 was distributed to 361,759 children only, though the whole number reported for 1867 was 371,083. The apportionments will hereafter be made on the same basis, so that the amounts apportioned to towns by the State Superintendent will be the exact sums to which the districts therein, that have maintained five months' school, are entitled.

X.—EDUCATIONAL FUNDS.

By the courtesy of Gen. Allen, Secretary of State, I am permitted to copy from his annual report for 1868, the following exhibit of the condition of our educational trust funds :

SCHOOL FUND.

The school fund is composed of :

1. Proceeds of lands granted by the United States for support of schools.
2. All moneys accruing for forfeiture or escheat and trespass penalties on school land.
3. All fines collected in the several counties for breach of the penal laws.
4. All moneys paid as an exemption from military duty, and
5. Five per cent of sale of government lands.

The amount of the productive School Fund on the 30th day of September 1867 and 1868, was as follows :

	1867	1868
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$535,015 56	\$520,557 52
Amount due on mortgages	166,892 04	150,229 31
Certificates of indebtedness.....	1,394,900 00	1,534,700 00
Total productive fund.....	<u>\$2,096,807 60</u>	<u>\$2,205,486 83</u>

Showing an increase of the productive fund of \$109,179.23, during the past year.

The changes in the first two items of the productive fund, as stated above, have been produced as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sales, Sept 30, 1867	\$535,015 66
Decreased by forfeitures.....	\$10,655 56
Decreased by payments.....	54,293 07
	<u>70,948 63</u>
Increased by new certificates of sales.....	\$464,067 08
	<u>56,490 49</u>
Amount due on certificates of sales Sept 30, 1868.....	<u>\$530,557 52</u>
Amount due on mortgages Sept. 30, 1867.....	\$166,392 04
Decreased by forfeitures.....	\$3,050 00
Decreased by payments	13,112 73
	<u>16,162 73</u>
Amount due on mortgages Sept. 30, 1868.....	<u>\$150,229 31</u>

The receipts and disbursements for the past year have been as follows :

Receipts.

Sales of lands.....	\$33,683 31
Dues on certificates.....	54,293 07
Loans, payments on mortgages.....	13,112 73
Penalties and forfeitures.....	966 67
Taxes.....	626 95
Fines	1,075 78
United States, 5 per cent on sales of public lands.....	6,190 68
Estates of persons deceased without heirs.....	420 46
Total receipts.....	<u>\$110,369 65</u>

Disbursements.

Invested in state bonds.....	\$139,800 00
Refunded for overpayments	1,020 58
	<u>\$110,369 65</u>
	\$140,820 58
Balance, September 30, 1867.....	31,866 25
Balance, September 30, 1868.....	1,418 32
	<u>\$142,284 57</u>
	<u>\$142,284 57</u>

SCHOOL FUND INCOME.*Receipts.*

Interest on principal due on lands	\$51,133 68	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	107,805 00	.....
Interest as per chapter 79, laws of 1866.....	7,088 36	.....
Twenty-five per cent of Normal School fund income, chapter 25, laws 1866.....	11,925 23	.....
Sale of Webster's dictionaries	120 00	.....
Milwaukee county—refunded for over-payment of apportionment.....	55 68	.....
Total receipts	\$178,127 95	.....

Disbursements.

Apportionment by state superintendent.....	.....	*\$178,710 47
Websters's dictionaries.....	.....	1,600 00
Refunded on account of over payment of interest.....	.....	965 57
	\$178,127 95	\$176,276 04
Over payment, September 30, 1867.....	.....	1,962 74
Over payment, September 30, 1868.....	110 88	.....
	\$178,288 78	\$178,238 78

UNIVERSITY FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of lands granted by congress for the support of a university.

The amount of this fund which was productive at the end of the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1867, and 1868, respectively, was as follows :

	1867.	1868.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$69,192 88	\$68,341 14
Amount due on mortgages....	6,892 00	6,092 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	101,000 00	101,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	16,800 00	24,000 00
Total productive fund.....	\$193,884 88	\$199,433 14

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the last year of \$5,548 26.

*This amount comprises the sum of \$90.71 apportioned to Douglas County last year, but not paid till this, and does not embrace the sum of \$34.96, apportioned to Vernon County, after 1st of October, the real sum apportioned for 1868, being \$173,644.83.

The changes in the first two items of the productive fund, as stated above have been produced as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sales, Sept. 30, 1867.	.....	\$69,192 88
Decreased by forfeitures.	\$1,868 74	.....
Decreased by payments.	4,959 00	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$6,827 74
Increased by new certificates of sales.	.....	\$62,865 14
		5,976 00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Amount due on certificates of sales, Sept. 30, 1868	.....	<hr/>
		\$68,841 14
Amount due on mortgages, Sept. 30, 1867.	.....	\$6,892 00
Decreased by forfeitures.	\$800 00	.....
Decreased by payments.	500 00	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		800 00
Amount due on mortgages, Sept. 30, 1868.	.....	<hr/>
		\$6,092 00

The receipts and disbursements for the past year have been as follows :

Receipts,

Sales of land.	.....	\$2,061 18	.....
Dues on certificates.	.....	4,959 00	.....
Loans, payments on mortgages.	.....	500 00	.....
Penalties on forfeitures.	.....	45 85	.....
Taxes.	.....	22 76	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total receipts.	.....	\$7,588 74	.....

Disbursements.

Invested in Dane county bonds.	.....	\$7,200 00	
Refunded on account of over payments.	.....	72 16	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
		\$7,588 74	\$7,272 16
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance, September 30, 1867.	.....	1,181 56	.....
Balance, September 30, 1868.	.....		1,498 14
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$8,770 80	\$7,770 30

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

The University Fund Income consists of the interest on the productive fund, and such donations as may from time to time be made.

The amount of receipts and disbursements during the last fiscal year was as follows :

Receipts.

Interest on principal due on lands	\$5,207 45	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	7,070 00	.....
Interest, on Dane county bonds.....	1,680 00	.....
Students, for tuition and room rent.....	5,908 80	.....
Students, for fuel.....	453 87	.....
Boarding department.....	40 00	.....
Appr'n from general fund, chapter 22, laws of 1867	7,803 76	.....
Total receipts.....	\$27,658 88	.....

Disbursements.

Salaries.....	\$22,098 88	
Expenses of regents.....	665 80	
Insurance	594 25	
Repairs	8,110 99	
Incidentals.....	2,351 89	
Fuel	905 15	
Printing and advertising.....	405 95	
Library	352 69	
Furniture	89 70	
Boarding department.....	345 95	
Room Rent.....	44 83	
Philosophical apparatus.....	19 90	
Refunded for over-payment of interest.....	144 01	
	\$27,658 88	\$31,129 49
Balance, September 30, 1867.....	5,619 54	.....
Balance, September 30, 1868.....		2,148 43
	\$33,277 92	\$33,277 92

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND.

This fund is composed of the proceeds of the sale of lands set apart for the support of normal schools, by chapter 537, laws of 1865.

Twenty-five per cent. of the income of this fund is annually transferred to the School Fund Income.

The amount of productive fund on the 30th day of September, 1867 and 1868, respectively, was as follows :

	1867.	1868.
Amount due on certificates of sale.....	\$110,022 42	\$76,418 11
Amount due on mortgages.....	111,269 50	100,376 00
Certificates of indebtedness	331,500 00	448,500 00
Total productive fund.....	\$602,791 92	\$625,294 11

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the past year of \$22,502 19.

2—SUP. PUB. LWS.

The changes in the first two items of the productive fund, as stated above, have been produced as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sale, Sept. 30, 1887..	.....	\$110,022 42
Decreased by forfeitures	\$7,321 61	.....
Decreased by payments	29,288 70	.....
	<u> </u>	<u>\$36,610 31</u>
		\$73,412 11
Increased by new certificates of sale.....		3,006 00
Amount due on certificates of sale, Sept. 30, 1888..	.....	<u>\$76,418 11</u>
Amount due on mortgages, Sept. 30, 1887.....	.....	\$111,269 50
Decreased by forfeitures.....	\$990 00	.....
Decreased by payments.....	9,908 50	.....
	<u> </u>	<u>10,898 50</u>
Amount due on mortgages, Sept. 30, 1888.....	.....	<u>\$100,376 00</u>

The receipts and disbursements for the last fiscal year have been as follows :

Receipts.

Sales of lands.....	\$32,350 83	.....
Dues on certificates.....	29,288 70	.....
Loans, payments on mortgages.....	9,908 50	.....
Penalties on forfeitures.....	284 72	.....
Transfer from normal school fund income.....	2,838 28	.....
	<u> </u>	<u>.....</u>
Total Receipts	\$74,666 03	.....

Disbursements.

Invested in state bonds.....		\$67,000 00
Transfer to drainage fund.....		9,409 79
Refunded on account of overpayments.....		1,006 75
	<u> </u>	<u>.....</u>
	\$74,666 03	\$77,416 54
Balance, September 30, 1887.....	8,166 79	.....
Balance, September 30, 1888.....		5,416 28
	<u> </u>	<u>.....</u>
	<u>\$82,832 82</u>	<u>\$82,832 82</u>

NORMAL SCHOOL FUND INCOME.

Receipts.

Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$13,819 20	.....
Interest on certificates of indebtedness.....	83,107 00	.....
Transfer from Whitewater normal school building fund.....	400 00	.....
Transfer from Platteville normal school building fund.....	460 00	.....
	<u> </u>	<u>.....</u>
Total receipts.....	\$47,776 20	.....

Disbursements.

Expense and mileage of regents		\$448 88
Platteville normal school		8,786 47
Whitewater normal school		6,061 37
Institutes		704 85
Expenses		1,021 14
Printing		16 00
Transfer to normal school fund		2,838 28
Transfer to Whitewater normal school building fund		10,000 00
Transfer to Platteville normal school building fund		5,000 00
Transfer to school fund income		11,925 23
Transfer to Whitewater normal school building fund		2,918 74
Refunded on account of overpayment of interest ..		156 68
	\$47,776 20	\$49,827 54
Balance, September 30, 1867	23,843 84	
Balance, September 30, 1868		21,792 50
	<u>\$71,620 04</u>	<u>\$71,620 04</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

This fund consists of the proceeds of the sales of lands granted by congress to the state for the support of an institution of learning, in which shall be taught the principles of agriculture and the arts. The interest on the productive fund forms the income.

The amount of productive fund, September 30, 1867 and 1868, respectively, was as follows :

	1867.	1868.
Dues on certificates of sale	\$12,417 00	\$14,488 40
Dane county bonds	6,000 00	11,000 00
	<u>\$18,417 00</u>	<u>\$25,488 40</u>

Showing an increase of the productive fund of \$7,071 40.

The change in the first item of the productive fund, as stated above, has been produced as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sale, Sept. 30, 1867	\$12,174 00
Decreased by forfeitures	\$2,884 60
Decreased by payments	111 00
	<u>2,995 60</u>
	\$9,421 40
Increased by new certificates of sale	5,067 00
Amount due on certificates of sale, Sept. 30, 1868	<u>\$14,488 40</u>

The receipts and disbursements of this fund for the last fiscal year, have been as follows :

Receipts.

Sales of lands	\$3,592 90	.....
Dues on certificates	111 00	.....
Penalties on forfeitures	7 54	.....
Total receipts	<u>\$3,711 44</u>	.....

Disbursements.

Invested in Dane county bonds .....	.....	\$5,000 00
Refunded, on account of over-payments .....	.....	18 00
	<u>\$3,711 44</u>	<u>\$5,018 00</u>
Balance, September 30, 1867	1,815 39	.....
Balance, September 30, 1868 .....	.....	518 83
	<u>\$5,526 83</u>	<u>\$5,526 83</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

Receipts.

Interest on principal due on lands	\$829 14	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds	988 75	.....
Total receipts	<u>\$1,817 89</u>	.....

Disbursements.

First National bank, interest on Dane county bonds .....	.....	\$42 88
Refunded for over-payment of interest .....	.....	55
	<u>\$1,817 89</u>	<u>\$43 38</u>
Balance, September 30, 1867	1,090 08	.....
Balance, September 30, 1868 .....	.....	2,864 59
	<u>\$2,907 97</u>	<u>\$2,907 97</u>

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FUND.

This fund is composed of the proceeds of the sale of Dane county bonds to the amount of forty thousand dollars, which, under the provisions of Chapter 114, Laws of 1866, were to be placed in the hands of the Regents of the University, for the purpose of purchasing a farm in connection with the College of Agriculture. These bonds were all delivered, and all invested in the University and Agricultural College funds, excepting five thousand dollars, which were redeemed by Dane county and the money paid into the fund.

The receipts and disbursements for the last fiscal year have been as follows :

Receipts.

Dane County—Dane county bonds redeemed.....	\$5,000 00	.....
University Fund—.....do.....investment....	7,200 00	.....
Agricultural College Fund—Dane county bonds, investment	5,000 00	.....
Daniel Reed, rent of house.....	190 00	.....
P. A. Chadbourne, building sold.....	30 00	.....
N. B. Van Slyke, rent from professor of University lots sold.....	200 00	.....
	75 00	.....
Total receipts	\$17,695 00	.....

Disbursements.

Buildings and farming utensils.....	.....	\$3,473 18
Labor and incidentals.....	.....	1,840 23
Dane county bonds hypothecated .....	.....	6,000 00
	\$17,695 00	\$11,313 41
Over-payment, September 30, 1867.....	.....	1,920 92
Balance, September 30, 1868.....	.....	4,460 67
	<u>\$17,695 00</u>	<u>\$17,695 00</u>

TEXT BOOKS.

The law makes it the duty of the State Superintendent to "recommend the introduction of the most approved text books, and as far as practicable, to secure a uniformity in the use of text books in the common schools throughout the State."

For eleven years past no attempt has been made by the State Superintendent to secure a uniformity of text books, except by making an official recommendation of such works as seemed to be best adapted for use in the schools; and for four years past this recommendation has covered, in the main branches of study pursued, the works of several authors. Section 53 of the school code provides that "the board in each district shall have power, under the advice of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, to determine what school and text books shall be used in the several branches taught in the schools of such district."

This practically puts the whole matter into the hands of the district boards, the State Superintendent having no power to enforce his recommendation; and, as a consequence, uniformity is not secured.

There is a good deal of complaint by parents on account of frequent changes of text books; but there need be no cause for such complaint if the district boards comply with the law. They are required to make out and adopt lists of books to be used in the schools, and the law prescribes that when thus adopted they shall not be changed for the term of three years. In this age of improvement three years is, probably as long a term as it is prudent to compel a district to use a specified list of books, and if parties interested will see that the law is enforced, uniformity may be secured for that length of time, so far as individual districts are concerned.

The objection still remains that persons removing from one town or county to another, are generally obliged to purchase new sets of books for their children because of the lack of a State uniformity. Without stopping to discuss the question whether laws should be enacted for the benefit of so small a part of the people as is comprised in the migratory class, it is believed that a remedy for the evil mentioned can be suggested, which will, at the same time, secure beneficial results in several other directions. It is this—let each district purchase and own its text books. The district builds the school house, pays the teacher, furnishes fuel, blackboards, maps, charts, etc. Is there any good reason why it should not furnish the text books also? Let a sufficient number of books be purchased and put in a suitable case in the school room. Let the teacher take charge of them, and at the commencement of each term distribute them to the pupils.

The advantages of this plan are obvious.

1. Every pupil attending school is supplied with just the books he needs on the first day of his attendance. There is no waiting; no messages to parents; no sending to the store to purchase books; he is assigned to the proper classes, and commences his studies at once.

2. The books being purchased by the quantity would be obtained at wholesale prices, and thus twenty-five per cent. of their cost at retail would be saved.

3. Many parents in straitened circumstances find it very difficult to supply their children with the needed text books, and as a conse-

quence the range of study of those children is much circumscribed, or they are kept from school altogether. It is true the law makes provision for supplying the children of indigent parents with text books, but what parent is willing to be treated as a pauper, or to accept the help thus proffered? This plan meets the difficulty.

4. Persons removing from one locality to another will not be obliged to purchase new text books for their children.

The adoption of the township system of school government will, of itself, tend to produce a town uniformity of books, and the above described plan may be applied to a town as readily as to a district, thus securing nearly every end sought by those who desire relief from the burdens imposed by the present system.

The principal text books used in the State, and the number of districts using them are given in the following table. For purposes of comparison the statement covers the years 1866, 1867 and 1868:

	1866.	1867.	1868.
No. of Dis'ts using Sanders' Spellers.....	2,417	2,420	2,564
McGuffey's Spellers.....	1,298	1,144	995
Parker & Watson's Spellers...	305	337	379
Wilson's Spellers.....	74	69	84
Sanders' Readers.....	2,165	2,063	2,138
McGuffey's Readers.....	1,373	1,159	986
Parker & Watson's Readers...	472	578	580
Willson's Readers.....	206	282	319
Ray's Arithmetics.....	1,630	1,827	1,839
Thompson's Arithmetics.....	1,001	872	780
Davies' Arithmetics.....	850	936	870
Robinson's Arithmetics.....	231	353	595
Willard's History of the U. S..	61	88	103
Goodrich's History of the U. S..	234	656	826
Willson's History of the U. S..	83	118	306
McNally & Monteith's geogra..	2,088	2,040	1,834
Cornell's Geographies.....	1,128	1,055	892
Mitchell's Geographies.....	418	556	704
Clark's Grammar	1,807	1,856	1,582
Pinneo's Grammar.....	766	852	729
Green's Grammar.....	149	97	119
Brown's Grammar.....	123	122	150
Kerl's Grammar.....	47	77	296
Cutter's Physiology.....	111	92	114
Davies' Algebra.....	180	210	160
Ray's Algebra.....	149	124	113
Robinson's Algebra.....	102	214	151

Several other works are used, to a limited extent, throughout the State, and when making selections for their schools the district board should examine table No. 7, in the appendix, and adopt therefrom such books as will produce absolute uniformity in each school, and, so far as concert of action can effect it, in each town or tract of country supplied from a common center. For reasons previously given a specific list of books is not recommended.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

There were eight copies of Webster's Dictionary on hand at the date of the last report, and two hundred additional copies were purchased in accordance with the provisions of chapter one of the general laws of 1868.

These have all been distributed, and there are applications for about thirty copies on hand. A detailed account of the distribution of the books will be found in the appendix. Two hundred and fifty copies will be needed to supply the demand for the ensuing year.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

During the year ending August 31st, 1868, institutes were held in thirty-two counties, which were attended by about 1,600 teachers. A part of the institutes held since the 31st day of August were reported by the county superintendents, but they have been omitted and will be carried over to another year. The Board of Regents of normal schools, in pursuance of the plan adopted last year, gave in charge to a committee the disposal of the sum of \$2,000, in aid of the institutes, under rules and regulations prescribed by the board. An account of the expenditures made will be found in the report of the President of the Board, which, in accordance with the provisions of law is published as a part of the annual report of the State Superintendent.

Though not coming within the year covered by this report, it is thought proper to state that during the last fall Robert Graham, Esq., of Kenosha, was employed by the committee of the Board of Regents, and rendered effective service in conducting institutes in ten different counties. Commendations of his work have been re-

ceived from various sources, and it is believed that great good has been accomplished through his instrumentality.

There is no agency in operation in our state which is in advance of the institute as a means of making teachers acquainted with improved methods of instruction and management, and of giving them enlarged views of their work and responsibility.

The Normal Schools will soon begin to give us thoroughly prepared teachers, but they cannot meet the pressing demands of the present, and for years to come we must look mainly to teachers' institutes and associations for the influences which shall invigorate and unify our methods of teaching, and give point and efficiency to the labors of our teachers. To secure the best results the institutes must be organized and conducted on a definite plan, and be continued for a longer time than it is usual to hold them. There are many teachers who cannot take even the one term course in the Normal Schools, and for their benefit institutes of from four to six weeks in length, should be held in the spring and fall, at several accessible points in the central and northern parts of the State.

CONVENTION OF COUNTY AND CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

A convention of county and city Superintendents of schools was held at Milwaukee, July 21st to 23d. About thirty Superintendents were in attendance, and the proceedings were spirited, harmonious and profitable. The following subjects were reported upon by committees having them in charge.

1. Modification of the county superintendency.
2. Township district system.
3. Teachers' institutes and associations.
4. Methods of examination of teachers.
5. School supervision.
6. Terms of school.
7. School reports and teachers' certificates.

The proceedings are given in full in the documents accompanying this report, and they are commended to the reader as embodying in a brief space much valuable information in reference to the defects and needs of our school system.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the Association was held at Milwaukee, July 21st to 23d. The attendance was very large, more than six hundred teachers and school officers being present, and the exercises were varied and interesting. Addresses were given by the President, Prof. O. R. Smith, of Janesville; Rev. G. F. Magoun, D. D., President of Iowa College; Hon. Anthony Van Wyck, of Kenosha; Hon. J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago, and Hon. Newton Bateman, Superintendent of Public Instruction, for Illinois.

Papers were read by T. C. Chamberlain, of Delavan; Hon. T. H. Little, Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind, at Janesville; Hon. W. C. Whitford, President of Milton College; W. D. Parker of Geneva; Rev. I. N. Cundall, Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans' Home at Madison, and Mrs. Mary Howe Smith, of Oswego, N. Y.

In so large a body it was impossible to have a full and complete discussion of the subjects presented for consideration, but the reports and resolutions adopted represent, in the main, the views and opinions of our best, and most enlightened educators, and are entitled to a careful examination by all those who have at heart the cause of popular education. A full report of the proceedings of the Association is given in its appropriate place.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

This system has been in operation seven years, and its worth as an educational agency can be approximately ascertained by an examination of what it has accomplished. I can best state the results it has secured by quoting the language used by my predecessor, Hon. Jno. G. McMynn, in the annual report for 1867: "Although there exists some dissatisfaction in connection with this office, in some parts of the State, we feel confident that the objects sought by its creation have been, in some good degree secured. These objects were:

"1. A better supervision of the schools by an officer having the authority and ability to improve their condition.

"That this object has been secured, is generally acknowledged by those acquainted with the condition of the public schools six years ago, and familiar with their present condition. Improved methods of instruction have been introduced, and better order very generally prevails. Many of them have been well classified, and they have been graded, where circumstances permitted, so as to secure economy and efficiency in their management. Courses of study have been adopted and extended, and in many of the country towns there are facilities for acquiring an education, that could never have been secured without intelligent supervision. That there are towns where the schools are inferior to what they were before this system was adopted, is not only possible, but certain. Under the old system of town superintendency, there were some towns that secured a proper supervision of their schools, but these were the exceptions. And, that there are counties under the present system that have very inefficient superintendents may be asserted, and perhaps proved; but no person, who knows the work that has been done during the past year in our state by these officers, can doubt, that on the whole, all has been accomplished that could reasonably have been expected, and that we owe a debt of gratitude to our County Superintendents, for their patience, self-denial, energy, and industry, that we cannot pay.

"The schools in our country towns cannot enjoy all the advantages that favor the schools in our cities and villages, but they may be improved by the same means, and among them none is more important than a searching, constant, and intelligent supervision.

"2. A careful and thorough examination of teachers.

This has been secured so far as possible. The fact that so many of the teachers in our public schools are not qualified in respect to character, experience and attainments, is not the fault of the examining officer. It has been absolutely necessary to license hundreds who are illy fitted for their important work, or to close many of our schools. The inducements to engage in other and more lucrative employments are so strong as to lead many of our best teachers to abandon a calling that barely affords the means of living, and removes all hope of saving anything for the future. No other class of

persons is so poorly paid, and to no other are there offered so few incentives to aim at excellence and achieve success.

"County Superintendents can not raise the standard of attainments much above what the people demand. Those who do this are almost sure to excite an opposition that is too strong to be withstood. A few disappointed teachers with their sympathizing friends can easily effect a change in officers, and thus a premium is offered to time-serving, incompetent men, who are always ready to avail themselves of every opportunity to secure by chicanery what they cannot obtain by merit.

"But in spite of all adverse circumstances, the standard of attainments has been raised. Our teachers are better qualified than they were six years ago. In some of the counties where county superintendents have been sustained by the people, the change for the better is too marked to be questioned. Salaries have been increased, schools have been taught a longer time during the year, and teachers have found permanent employment. Incompetent men and women have been refused certificates. Character has been made a prerequisite to employment, and ability and acquirements have become the only means of retaining it."

The experience of another year proves the truth of the foregoing statements, especially as applied to those counties in which the superintendent has faithfully discharged his duty. Still, it must be acknowledged that in the matter of direct supervision of the schools, the system has partially failed. This is not a fault of the system, but a consequence of expecting it to do more than it was capable of doing. It is utterly impossible for the most zealous and faithful superintendent to visit all the schools of a large county as often as they ought to be visited, and the districts must be made smaller, or some other means must be devised to secure the performance of the important work of visitation and supervision. In New York there is a superintendent for each assembly district, but the sparseness of our population, and our limited resources, make such a system impracticable in this state, and on the whole there seems to be no other division of territory so convenient and manageable, for all purposes, as that bounded by county lines. It is true, that in four

counties, Dane, Dodge, Rock and Milwaukee, there is a superintendent for each senate district, but if the whole state were thus districted we should have but thirty-three instead of sixty-one superintendents, and the evil treated of would be magnified, not remedied. These four counties are large, or populous and wealthy, and they can well afford to support two superintendents apiece; and the same may be said of three or four more of the larger counties, but the greater number are too weak to support two officers who shall devote all their time to the educational work. When the county superintendency was established its friends did not expect that it would furnish complete and effectual supervision of the schools by districts, and they are not surprised or disappointed at the results attained, or its failure to succeed in this direction.

Five years ago there was presented in the annual report from this department a detailed and definite statement of the deficiencies of our system of public instruction, and a remedy for its defects was suggested. This remedy was found in what is known as the "township system of school government," and it was believed that the local supervision of the schools which the county superintendency failed to secure would be provided for by this new system, while at the same time it would be productive of great good in many other directions. Owing to various circumstances but little effort was made from 1863 to 1867 to call the attention of the people to the subject; but in the annual report of the state superintendent for the latter year the system was fully presented, and its merits were ably argued. In nearly every lecture and address given by the superintendent before teachers institutes and associations during the past season the system has been explained, and its adaptation to our wants and circumstances pointed out.

When fully understood it secures the approbation of a large majority of all classes of our citizens, and it is believed that its early adoption will materially and rapidly advance the cause of education in our state.

For the benefit of those who are still unacquainted with the system, a brief exposition of its more prominent features is here given.

TOWNSHIP SYSTEM.

In order that the advantages of the township system may be clearly perceived, some of the disadvantages of the present system will be portrayed. Each town is divided into school districts, varying in number from one to sixteen, and averaging about six or seven to the town for the whole state. Each of these districts is a separate, independent republic, accountable to no higher authority, and dependent upon none, except in the matter of the examination of teachers, and the annual receipt and expenditure of a small amount of money. The first result of this isolated condition, and consequent separate action is

UNEQUAL TAXATION.

Adjoining pieces of real estate, valued at the same rate by the assessor, are often taxed for school purposes in the ratio of three to one, simply because the size or character of the districts in which they lie is such that to support a school in one it is necessary to levy a tax, with a percentage three times as great as in the other. state, county and town taxes are assessed upon all property in the town on the same ratio, or percentage, and thus the burden of supporting the government falls equally upon all who have taxes to pay; but in the matter of education inequality is the law, no two school districts in any town having, as a rule, the same percentage.

It is a foundation principle of our system that the public schools shall be free; that the property of the state shall educate the children, but in carrying out this principle it is not necessary to violate another, which prescribes that taxation shall be uniform; and it is hard to understand how our people have submitted for so many years to the evil of unequal taxation consequent upon district organization. Education is a matter of general interest, and it is not to benefit the parent as an individual, or even for the child's own sake that the state establishes free schools. It is because education is necessary to the preservation of our government and institutions—necessary to society and the life of the state, that it claims and has the right to tax the people to support schools; and the burden imposed should be distributed as equally as possible.

Each town is divided into road-districts, but we do not require the people residing in a particular district, through which a river runs, to build a bridge for the use of the town, county or state at large, as well as for themselves; nor is there any justice in compelling the inhabitants of a petty, circumscribed school-district to build the house in which their children are to be educated, so long as education is a matter of public interest, and those children will, in after years, be scattered all over the state.

The second evil inherent in the present system is :

INEQUALITY OF PRIVILEGES.

In one district school will be maintained nine or ten months each year; in an adjoining one only five or six months, and yet the percentage of taxation may be greater in the latter than in the former. In one school competent teachers may be employed, and the range of studies pursued be such as to afford the pupils an education almost academic in its character; while in another only a few primary branches are taught by an inexperienced and incapable instructor. Districts are often organized in such form that a person resides in one while the greater part of his property is situated in another; and many live in close proximity to school-houses to which they would be glad to send their children, but cannot because they are not in the same district, while the houses to which they are compelled to send them are remote and difficult of access.

It often happens that a populous district possesses a small, badly arranged house, while an adjoining district, with few scholars, has a large and convenient one; yet the children of the populous district cannot attend the school in the other without consent of the board and the payment of a tuition fee, and the populous district may have but a limited amount of assessable property, and not be able to erect a suitable school-house for a term of years.

In the third place the present system is a fruitful source or cause of discord and contention. It is natural that a small and weak district should seek to obtain additions to its territory from neighboring districts larger and stronger than itself. Application is made to the town supervisors for a change in the boundaries of certain districts. When the changes asked for are granted, those

individuals removed from old associations appeal to the state superintendent to set aside the action of the supervisors. When the supervisors refuse to make the changes desired, the parties petitioning for such changes take an appeal, and ask that the supervisors be ordered to grant the prayer of the petitioners. Each party uses all the means at command to secure the ends desired, and personalities and vituperation often take the place of fact and argument. Thus neighborhoods and communities are violently agitated, and enmities are engendered which last for years, seriously crippling the schools, and impeding the progress of education.

It is often very difficult to decide cases brought before the state superintendent on appeal, the facts and arguments on one side being about balanced by those on the other, and no matter what the decision may be, it fails to satisfy both sides. Between thirty and forty appeals have been decided since the first of January last, and a large majority of them relate to the organization of districts, or a change in their boundaries.

Again, the district system is unnecessarily expensive. There are nearly five thousand districts in the state, each of which must have a treasurer who is required to give a bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office. Besides the expense of the instrument itself, the trouble of getting sureties, etc, the bond must have a revenue stamp affixed of the value of one dollar. The treasurer is elected every three years, but on account of resignations, removals, etc, the office is really filled about once in two years. This makes an average annual expense of between two thousand and two thousand five hundred dollars; an unnecessary expenditure, as every dollar of the money received and paid out by the district treasurers comes through the hands of the town treasurers, who have themselves given bonds for the safe keeping of the funds entrusted to their care, and who might as well pay them out in detail to teachers and others entitled to them. There are many other evils incident to the district system, as all who are familiar with its working are aware, but space will not be taken to enumerate them all. For most of them the township system furnishes a simple and ample remedy, as will be seen when its features are carefully examined.

The fundamental principle of this system is that each town shall

constitute a district for purposes of taxation and general supervision and management. This does away at once with unequal taxation. As all taxes for school purposes are levied upon the town as a whole, every man pays the same per centage on the assessed valuation of his property.

The present districts would constitute sub-districts, in each of which an officer should be elected annually, called a director, and all the directors in a town would constitute a board of directors, which should have the entire control and management of the schools and school interests. The secretary of this board takes the place of the old town superintendent, visits and supervises the schools, grades them, and assists the teachers in classifying the pupils, etc., in a word is the efficient agent of the board and the connecting link between the county superintendent and the schools.

The advantages of this system are many, and evident.

1. Each parent would be permitted to send his children to the school which best accommodated them, and all the expense, trouble and ill-feeling consequent upon the frequent changes in the boundaries of districts would be avoided.

2. School houses would be built when and where they are needed. Many districts are now compelled to suffer, year after year, all the inconvenience and loss occasioned by the use of a small, badly constructed, ill-arranged house, because of difficulties concerning the site, or the indisposition of the voters to furnish the means to erect a new building. Under the township system these difficulties would be avoided, as the board, composed of delegates from all parts of the town, would not be likely to be influenced by local disputes in reference to the site for a house, but would locate it at such point as would best accommodate those for whom it was selected; and as the funds for building the house would be drawn from the whole town, the tax upon each individual would be so small as not to be in the least burdensome, and there would be no necessity for delay.

3. Schools can be graded more easily under the township than under the separate district system. The districts, as now organized, as a general rule, are too feeble in numbers and wealth to

3—SUP. PUB. INS.

maintain more than one department, and the law of 1858, permitting districts to unite for high school purposes, has been entirely inoperative, no action having been taken by any district in accordance with its provisions. The summer schools, in the country especially, are primary schools in most respects, while the winter schools embrace all grades of pupils from the primary to the grammar or high school. This condition of things necessitates the employment of better educated, more experienced teachers during the winter term, at a cost for their services of about double the amount paid for the same length of time in the summer, while there is not on an average, more than a dozen children in each district whose capacity, advancement, or range of studies, demands a better or more costly teacher than the one employed during the summer; and thus the education of these few costs the districts the difference between the wages paid in summer and winter, amounting, for a four months school, to from thirty to sixty dollars. Now if there were, within the reach of a larger class of pupils in three or four districts, a school of a higher grade, to which they could all have access, the winter school in their respective districts could be continued as a primary or intermediate school, under the charge of the same teacher employed in the summer, and one higher grade teacher would suffice for several districts. By this arrangement all the pupils in a town would be divided into two grades, at a cost for tuition not greater than that now incurred; and the total additional expense would be measured by the cost of erecting a sufficient number of buildings to accommodate the higher grade of pupils. In many instances, by a proper arrangement of the terms of school, the houses already erected would serve for both grades of pupils. In some district, in which the house is so situated as to be easy of access to the larger scholars in several surrounding districts, let there be a term of school commencing so soon as the ground is settled and the weather is pleasant in spring, and continuing to the first of July; and a fall term commencing about the middle of August and continuing till the middle of November; thus affording the primary pupils six months or more of uninterrupted school during the most pleasant season of the year, which would be far more beneficial to them, intellectually and physically, than the usual summer and win-

ter terms, with the extremes of warm and cold weather, producing sickness, tardiness, and irregularity of attendance, and thus wasting a good share of the money expended. The winter term could then be devoted entirely to the grammar or higher grade scholars, who, under a competent instructor, whose whole time was given to them and their studies, would make as much progress in one term as they now do, in the mixed schools, in two or more. Again, whenever a new school house is to be built, its location, size, and internal arrangements can all be adapted to the new order of things, so that, in process of time, without any violent changes, or any appreciable increase of expense, the facilities for maintaining graded schools can be established throughout the state.

4. Better supervision of the schools. The county superintendent, though exercising a general supervision over all the schools in his county, is entirely unable to give, to each school, that personal attention necessary to obtain a complete knowledge of its condition and wants; and some of the most active and efficient superintendents have felt the need of a local officer, to co-operate with and aid them in effecting improvements in the management of the schools. As before stated, the secretary of the town board will be the proper person to have the immediate supervision of the schools, and will have power, under the direction of the board, to grade and arrange them, suggest and enforce rules for their management and government, and advise with and assist the teachers in all cases in which advice and assistance are needed. He should be appointed by the board, and he may be one of their number, or not, so that the best person to fill the place is selected.

We should thus secure all the advantages of the town superintendent system, without losing any of the benefits resulting from the establishment of the county superintendency.

5. Economy of administration. All the expenses now incurred in organizing new districts, and in changing the boundaries of old ones, would be saved. Each child being permitted to attend that school which best accommodated him, and the amount of tax which each person would pay being the same, no matter in what sub-district he resided, there would be no reason for altering districts; consequently very few changes would be made, and those few woul

be easily effected, and attended with little or no expense. Again, the liability to a loss of moneys is in proportion to the number of hands through which they pass, and it is no wonder that, with nearly five thousand disbursing officers, there is a good deal of waste of district funds every year.

Under the township system the financial affairs of all the schools in a town being managed by the same board, one treasurer would be sufficient, and, in order not to multiply officers, the town treasurer, who now collects and receives all the school moneys belonging to his town, might be the treasurer of the board, and upon the order of its secretary, countersigned by the president, could pay out such moneys, when needed. Thus the number of disbursing officers would be reduced from nearly five thousand, to less than eight hundred, and besides the diminished liability to loss on account of the decrease in the number of disbursing officers, the expense incurred in executing nearly two thousand treasurers' bonds each year would be saved.

6. There would be an equality of privileges in the different districts, as, the schools being supported by a general tax, justice would require that they be maintained an equal length of time throughout the town, and we should not see, as we now do, so great a disparity in school privileges in adjoining districts.

Free schools are founded upon the principle that it is the duty of the state to see that the children within its limits are educated. To this end a generous public fund is provided, and the people are yearly taxed to support the system ; yet the kind and amount of instruction given to the children of different districts depend entirely upon influences which the law does not seek to guide or control. Now common sense and justice demand, that wherever children enough to organize a school are found, one should be established, with all the means and appliances necessary to secure the result desired ; the proper education of the children attending it.

7. Employment of Teachers. It being the special duty of the secretary of the town board to visit the schools, become acquainted with their condition and wants, the capacity, tact, and success of the different teachers, he would be better qualified to select the person suited to each school than nine tenths of the district clerks

under the present system possibly can be; thus better teachers would be employed—that is, teachers better adapted to their positions—and they would not be changed each term, as they now are, but would remain in one school so long as they were successful in their work. Incompetent and unsuccessful teachers would be sifted out, the standard of attainments of all those employed would be gradually and surely raised, and the consequent progress of the schools would be certain and uninterrupted.

The new system of examination by the county superintendent has done much to elevate the standard of attainments, and weed out unsuccessful teachers; but, inasmuch as an examination in regard to scholarship is not always a true test of the qualifications of an applicant, and it is not possible for the county superintendent to give that personal attention to each school necessary to enable him to judge correctly in regard to the skill and faithfulness of the teacher, many persons are still employed who have no real fitness for their position, and who are retained through favoritism or indifference on the part of those by whom they are engaged. Such persons would be quietly dropped from the list of teachers, and would engage in other pursuits, or, by the use of proper means, become fitted for their responsible positions as instructors of youth.

I have thus presented some of the main points in which it is believed that the township system is superior to the district system, and it only remains to notice some of the objections urged to it by those who object to change, or who are satisfied with the system as it is.

The first objection is to the raising of taxes for the support of schools by the town at large. Looking at the matter from a personal stand point, many think a general tax would be unjust to different localities, for the reason that children of school age are not proportioned to the valuation of property, and thus a wealthy district, with few children would pay for the education of children residing in other districts. This objection is the same one so often urged against free schools by the childless capitalist, or the wealthy tax-payer whose children are already educated, "I ought not to pay for educating my neighbor's children." As before stated, free schools are established on the assumption that "the property of the

state shall educate the children of the state," and consistency requires that the details of the system shall be so arranged as to carry out this fundamental principle. What justice is there in requiring that a specified portion of territory shall furnish the means to educate the children residing therein, so long as you withhold from the tax-payers the power to decide who shall inhabit that territory?

The fact is, that the fairest method of maintaining the schools would be by a tax upon the whole state, and the larger the district embraced in one organization, the more just and equal will be the taxation.

The moneys apportioned yearly by the state superintendent, and those levied upon the towns by the county board of supervisors, are distributed to each district in proportion to the number of children between the ages of four and twenty residing therein; and as the latter moneys are raised by a tax upon each town as a whole, and not by separate districts, the plan advocated is, in fact, in operation already, and only needs to be extended to the levy and collection of all the funds needed to support the schools.

In the second place, many will object to the raising of funds by the whole town, to build a school house in a particular district, who would be willing that the schools should be supported by a general tax, after the houses are built. This objection is removed by considering the town as a single district, which needs several houses to accommodate its pupils. It is true, that, for convenience sake, the town is divided into sub-districts, yet, for general purposes it is a unit, and should be managed accordingly. Each town is divided into road districts, and when a new highway is to be laid out, the whole town is called upon to pay the expense incurred for right of way, etc, though but few of its tax-payers are personally benefited; and when a bridge is to be built no one thinks of asking the citizens residing in the road district in which the bridge is needed, to furnish the funds to pay for erecting it; and it cannot be that the education of the children of Wisconsin, is a matter of less interest to the people than the laying out of highways, and the erection of bridges. Returns made to the state superintendent show that, on an average, in the larger counties, not more than four school houses are built in each year; and this would give to each town but one to

build every] three years, and this burden, being borne by all the tax-payers would be so light, as scarcely to be felt. All the children would thus be provided with school privileges, and the protracted effort and struggle now necessary in most districts, in order to secure the erection of a school house, would be avoided.

In order to avoid all seeming injustice, it might be provided, that those districts which had, within a certain limited time, erected good and substantial houses, should be exempted from the payment of the taxes raised for building school houses, for a number of years after the adoption of the township system.

All other inequalities and seeming irregularities can be as well provided for, and it is confidently believed, that a law can be framed, preserving for our school system all its prominent vital and valuable features, and engrafting thereon such additional ones as will give it harmony and completeness, make it a better exponent of our educational standing, more worthy of affection and generous support, and insure the successful accomplishment of its great design, the education and elevation of the whole people.

STATE TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES.

A law was passed last winter authorizing the issuing of State Certificates to teachers of eminent qualifications. The following circular sets forth the preliminary proceedings had under this act:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
MADISON, July 15, 1868.

Chapter 169 of the general laws of 1868 reads as follows:

CHAPTER 169.

AN ACT creating a State Board of Examiners to issue State Certificates of High Grade to teachers of eminent qualifications.

The People of the State of Wisconsin, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is hereby authorized to grant State Certificates to teachers in the manner hereinafter provided.

Section 2. The State Superintendent shall, before each examination held under the provisions of this act, appoint three competent persons, residents of this State, who shall constitute a Board of Examiners, and who shall, under the rules and regulations to be prescribed by the said Superintendent, thoroughly examine all persons desiring State Certificates in the branches of

study in which applicants are now required to be examined by County Superintendents for a first grade certificate, and in such other branches as the State Superintendent and said Examiners may prescribe.

Section 3. If the Examiners shall be satisfied that an applicant possesses the requisite scholarship in all the branches of study before mentioned, they shall certify the fact to the state superintendent, and if such applicant shall furnish evidence of good moral character, experience and success in teaching, satisfactory to said superintendent, he shall thereupon issue to such applicant a certificate, which shall be valid until revoked, and which shall qualify the holder to teach in any public school in any city, town or school district of this state, without any further examination by the city or county superintendent, or any other person or board whatsoever.

Section 4. Said certificate may be revoked by the state superintendent for incompetency or immoral conduct: *provided*, that before any such revocation, the holder shall be served with a written statement of the charges against him, and shall have an opportunity for defense.

Section 5. A meeting for the examination of applicants for State Certificates shall be held at the Capitol, in the city of Madison, on the second Wednesday of August in each year; and additional meetings may be held at such times and places as the State Superintendent shall prescribe.

Section 6. All moneys actually and necessarily expended by each member of the Board of Examiners in attending meetings for the examination of teachers shall be refunded to him, and he shall also receive three dollars per day for all time actually and necessarily spent in holding said meetings, or going to or returning from the same. Accounts for such services and expenses shall be audited by the Secretary of State, and there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the state treasury not otherwise appropriated, a sufficient sum to pay the amount thus audited.

Section 7. The State Superintendent shall record, in a book kept for that purpose, the date of each certificate issued, and the name, age and residence of the person to whom it was granted, and he shall file in his office, for permanent preservation, all papers relating to the examination of applicants for state Certificates.

In accordance with the provisions of section 2 of this act, the undersigned has appointed the following named gentlemen a board to conduct the first examination held under the law, namely: J. C. Pickard, late Principal of the East-Side High School, Beloit; O. R. Smith, Principal of Janesville High School; and S. D. Gaylord, Principal of Milwaukee High School.

The examination will be held at the office of the superintendent of public instruction, at Madison, on Wednesday, the 12th day of August next, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

Applicants for state certificates will be required to comply with the following

TERMS AND CONDITIONS:

1. To furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character.
2. To furnish satisfactory evidence of having taught, with decided success, not less than three years, at least one of which shall have been in this state. To pass a *thorough* examination in Orthography, Orthoepy, Reading, Penmanship, Mental and Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography in all its departments, History of the United States, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Geometry, and Theory and Practice of Teaching.
3. To pass a *satisfactory* examination in the elementary principles of Physiology, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Geology, Political Economy and Mental Philosophy.
4. To pass a satisfactory examination in the constitution and organization of the government of the United States and of the State of Wisconsin, and in the school laws of this State, so far as they relate to the rights and duties of teachers.

CREDENTIALS.

When an applicant is personally known to the state superintendent, or to either member of the board of examiners, as having a good moral character no specific testimony will be required; but when not thus known, written testimonials from one or more responsible persons acquainted with the applicant must be presented.

In respect to the length of time that an applicant has taught, his own declaration giving the time, place and kind of school, will be sufficient.

The proof of success in teaching must be clear and explicit. Written testimonials from employers, or other responsible and competent persons, will be required.

MODE OF EXAMINATION.

The examination will be conducted by both oral and printed questions, in such a manner that exact justice will be done to each applicant.

The necessary stationery, &c., will be furnished by the State Superintendent, and no fee will be charged for certificates.

A state certificate entitles the holder to teach in any public school in the State, and it will be valid during life, unless revoked for incompetency or immorality.

It is the object of the law to recognize and honor those experienced and successful teachers who have given character to their profession, and to furnish to young teachers a proper incentive to honorable exertion.

It is hoped that through the hearty co-operation of all persons interested in the subject, the objects of law may be fully realized, and that the standard of teachers' qualifications may be essentially raised, and more clearly defined.

A. J. CRAIG,

Superintendent Public Instruction.

Examination questions were prepared by the examiners, and the examination was held at the time appointed, and in the manner notified. It occupied three days, and was thorough and searching. But three applicants presented themselves, and upon the recommendation of the board of examiners certificates were issued to Charles F. Viebahn of Sauk City, and Herman Studer of Milwaukee.

Another examination will be held in this city on the 11th day of August next, under the conditions stated in the foregoing circular. In the mean time if not less than six teachers shall certify their desire to be examined at some other time and place, a meeting of the board of examiners will be appointed in accordance with their suggestions.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The school at Platteville continues in successful operation and meets the expectations of its friends as to the number attending, and the quality of the instruction given therein.

The total number enrolled in all the departments during the last year is 316. Of these 143 were in the normal department proper,

and 178 in the academic and model departments. So great has been the demand for teachers however, that the average attendance in the normal department has been but 91; a large number remaining but one term, or during the recess of the public schools. The academic and model departments are mainly self-sustaining, and they add greatly to the power and efficiency of the school, as in addition to meeting a local demand for a higher education than the public schools afford, in the former the pupils are prepared for the normal department, and in the latter normal pupils are taught how to teach others. A fine new building was completed in August last, and extensive changes have been made in the old one, so that accommodations can now be furnished for an increased number of pupils. The building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies, at the commencement of the fall term of school on the 9th of September last. A large number of people from Platteville and vicinity attended the exercises, and additional interest was given to the occasion by the presence of our great military leader and future president, General Grant.

In accordance with the provisions of section 10, of chapter 116, of the general laws of 1866, in May last a committee was appointed to examine into the condition, organization and management of the school at Platteville. The committee consisted of the Superintendents of Schools for the counties of Crawford, Green and Sauk, Messrs. C. W. Clinton, D. H. Morgan and R. B. Crandall. Mr. Morgan was unable to be present, but a very thorough examination was made by the other gentlemen named, and their report is given herewith, to which those interested are referred for information in regard to what the school is accomplishing.

The new Normal School building at Whitewater was dedicated on the 21st of April last, at which time the school was opened under the charge of Prof. Oliver Arey, a successful and experienced educator, late of the Brockport Normal School and the State Normal School at Albany, N. Y.

The dedicatory exercises were under the direction of Hon. Wm. Starr of Ripon, President of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, and comprised a history of the Normal School enterprise in this State by Mr. Starr, an address by the Principal showing what

a Normal School ought to be and do, and short addresses by Hon. J. L. Pickard, Superintendent of Schools, Chicago; Hon. Hanmer Robbins, of Platteville, Vice President of the Board of Regents; F. C. Pomeroy, Esq., Superintendent of Schools, Milwaukee; S. D. Gaylord, Esq., Principal of Milwaukee High School; Rev. J. McNamara, of Whitewater, the State Superintendent and others; interspersed with vocal and instrumental music under the lead of Prof. Greenman, of Whitewater. President Starr's history of the Normal School work is given with the documents accompanying this report, as is also the report of Prof. Arey, the Principal, to which reference may be made for special information as to the condition and prospects of the school. The first term seems to have been a success, and the second term commenced under favorable auspices.

STATE UNIVERSITY.

This Institution is in a flourishing condition, and there is a fair prospect that the anticipations of its friends in regard to its future growth and developement, will be realized. The whole number of students in all the departments during the first term of the current scholastic year is 318; a large increase upon the attendance for the same term in any previous year: and there is abundant evidence, in the life and activity prevailing in every department that the professors and teachers are devoted to their work, and that the university has a competent and efficient head. There is a better state of feeling in the state toward the university than formerly existed, and a disposition is manifested to encourage and sustain it in all proper and legitimate ways. Attention is called to the suggestions of President Chadbourne which accompany his statistical report, especially those which relate to the part our graded and high schools ought to take in preparing young men for the university course. It is a question worthy of the serious consideration of the legislature whether something cannot be done to connect our high schools and academies with the university in such a way as to make them feeders to it, while at the same time they will be improved and strengthened. The statistics of the university are fully given in the report of President Chadbourne, and the report of the president of the board of Regents, which will be found with "accompanying documents."

ACADEMIES.

Only seven academies have forwarded reports for the past year. The returns indicate that they are reasonably prosperous, as is shown by the following comparative statements for the years 1867 and 1868:

	1867.	1868.
Number of institutions reporting.....	9	7
Number of teachers employed.....	.....	83
Number graduated at last commencement.....	5	7
Whole number of graduates.....	56	68
Number of students in senior classes.....	9	16
Number of students in junior classes.....	6	47
Number of students in freshman classes.....	8	66
Total number in academic studies.....	329	295
Number in preparatory departments.....	1,166	358
Total number in attendance.....	1,495	981
Number of acres of land owned by the institutions.....	80	187
Estimated cash value of lands.....	\$ 18,000	\$ 18,880
Estimated cash value of buildings.....	114,800	100,000
Amount of endowments	53,500	8,750
Income from tuition.....	15,232	18,617
Income from other sources.....	1,687	5,980

COLLEGES.

Reports have been received from the following institutions: Beloit College, Carroll College, Galesville University, Lawrence University, Milton College, Milwaukee Female College, Prairie du Chien College, Racine College, Ripon College and the Wisconsin' Female University. Two of these, Beloit and Racine Colleges, are for gentlemen only; two others, as their title indicate, are for ladies alone; while the remaining six are open to both sexes.

The following comparative summary presents the most important statistics given in the reports:

	1867.	1868.
No. of colleges reported (not including state university)	6	10
Number of members of faculties.....	45	73
Number graduated at last commencement	41	35
Total number who have graduated.....	301	393
Number of students in senior classes.....	29	42
Number of students in junior classes	37	57
Number of students in sophomore classes.....	74	115
Number of students in freshman classes	137	167
Number of students not in the regular classes.....	184	25
Number of students in preparatory departments.....	682	1,545
Total number in the institutions reported	1,143	1,951
Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	5,385	6,745
Estimated cash value of lands.....	\$63,800	\$84,500
Estimated cash value of buildings	\$278,000	\$386,000
Amount of endowment funds except real estate.....	\$184,550	\$195,000
Amount of income from tuition.....	\$16,905	\$35,495
Amount of income from other sources	\$24,782	\$23,451

The reports are published in full elsewhere, and give evidence of prosperity and steady advancement on the part of these higher institutions which is gratifying to every true friend of education. Notwithstanding the multiplication of high schools and academies, and the establishment of normal schools, we must depend, in a good degree, upon colleges for that wide scholarship and thorough culture which, combined with other qualifications, make the first class teacher.

OFFICE WORK, TRAVEL, ETC.

The work of the office increases from year to year in consequence of the growth and development of our school system, and there is no limit to the outside labor that ought to be done if time could be spared for its performance. Fortunate in securing a competent and faithful assistant, Rev. J. B. Pratt, who has conducted the greater part of the correspondence, distributed dictionaries, attended to proof reading, and other detail work, I have still been obliged to spend eight months of the year in the office, in continuous, persistent labor. Between the 6th of January last and the date of this report thirty-seven appeals have been decided, some of them being lengthy and complicated, and requiring a large amount of time for their consideration.

A member of the board of regents of normal schools, and secretary of the board, a great deal of time has been spent in attending meetings of the board, and of committees, arranging for teachers institutes, keeping records, drawing warrants, etc.

Still the outside work has not been neglected. Section 62 of chapter 10 of the Revised statutes provides that the state superintendent "shall have a general supervision over the common schools in this state, and it shall be his duty, as far as practicable, to visit every county in the state, for the purpose of inspecting the schools, awakening an interest favorable to the cause of education, and diffusing as widely as possible, by public addresses and personal communication with school officers, teachers and parents, a knowledge of existing defects, and of desirable improvements in the government and the instruction of the schools." In compliance with the requirements of the statute, and the general expectation and desire

of the people, I have spent about four months in outside work, have traveled nearly five thousand miles, have visited twenty-four counties, and delivered twenty-seven public addresses and lectures. I have attended teachers' institutes or associations in the counties of Adams, Crawford, Door, Green, Jackson, Jefferson, Juneau, Kenosha, Milwaukee, Monroe, Pepin, Polk, Racine, Rock, St. Croix, Sauk, Sheboygan, Waukesha, Waupaca, Winnebago and Wood. In addition to this my assistant has attended institutes in the counties of Dane, Iowa and Jefferson, and has delivered five public addresses.

No request for assistance, by whomsoever made, has been denied, unless previous engagements, or the pressure of office work made it absolutely impossible to grant it; and *every* appointment made has been faithfully kept. Taking no time for recreation other than the usual holidays, losing only one half day by sickness, and giving but one day to private business, my whole time and strength have been devoted to my proper work. Commencing the year with poor health and an enfeebled constitution, I have great cause for gratitude to God that I have been enabled, however imperfectly, to discharge the duties devolving upon me, and that I have gained in strength notwithstanding necessary overwork and exposure.

The cordial reception everywhere extended to me, and the earnest support and encouragement given me in every county that I have visited, assure me that labor in this direction is wisely expended, and I propose during the ensuing year to spend still more time in traveling than has been devoted to it in the past, and to visit several counties hitherto unvisited by the state superintendent.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

Township System.—Our first great want is the township system of school government. This subject has been quite fully discussed in the preceding pages of this report, and nothing further will be added here. In the proceedings of the State Teachers' Association, and of the convention of city and county superintendents, and in the special reports of the latter officers will be found the expression of the matured opinions of our ablest educators upon this topic. The attention of the legislature is called to these documents.

County Superintendency.—Some modifications of the system of county superintendency seem to be needed. Many thoughtful men, who have closely watched the working of the system, recommend that the plan of electing the superintendents be abandoned, and that they be appointed by the state superintendent, or by a board constituted for that purpose. There is no doubt that in some cases better officers might be selected, but the objections to the appointment system are, first, that the people have no opportunity to express their wishes; and, second, that the appointing power has no means of determining the qualifications of applicants. In Pennsylvania, where the township system of school government is in operation, the town boards of school directors nominate the county superintendent and he is commissioned by the state superintendent. If a person known to be incapable or unworthy is nominated, the superintendent may refuse to commission him, and thus, while the people are represented, there is a check upon hasty and unwise action. If the township system were in operation in this state, a similar plan might be pursued, but under present arrangements it is questionable whether, on the whole, better officers would be secured by appointment than are now elected by the people.

Complaints are made, in some counties, that persons accept the office of county superintendent, and then, while receiving the full salary allowed by law, fail to discharge its duties. It is believed that to change the compensation of the superintendent from a fixed salary to a per diem, to be paid only upon the presentation of an account, verified by affidavit, specifying the exact number of days actually and necessarily spent in the performance of his duties, would measurably cure the evil referred to. A minimum per diem being established by statute, it may be left to the county board of supervisors to determine the exact sum which should be paid in each county; and perhaps it may be wise to authorize the supervisors to determine for each county whether the compensation of the superintendent shall be a per diem or a salary.

School Month.—It has been a common practice in this state for many years to reckon teachers' wages by the month, and custom, derived from New York and New England, has decided that twenty-two days constitute a school month. This custom has been gradu-

ally changing for some years past; many districts paying their teachers a month's salary for twenty days work; and in some sections the latter practice is now the rule. There being no statute law bearing upon the subject, a district board may contract with a teacher to labor any given number of days for a month, and such contract can be enforced, but difficulty often arises when the specific number of days that shall constitute a month is not inserted in the contract, the board interpreting the agreement in accordance with one practice, and the teacher in accordance with the other. Under these circumstances it is recommended that a law be passed specifying the number of days that shall constitute a school month when the contract with a teacher is silent on the subject.

Apportionment of school moneys.—The law provides that the income of the school fund shall be distributed to all districts which have maintained a school for five months during the year preceding the apportionment, in proportion to the number of children between the ages of four and twenty years residing therein. The injustice of this method of distribution is readily perceived. Here are two districts lying side by side, and having the same number of children. In one of them a commodious school-house has been erected and a good school is maintained eight months each year, with an average attendance of seventy-five per cent. of all the children of school age. In the other, in a miserable apology for a school-house, a school is maintained just the number of months prescribed by the statute, and but thirty per cent. of the children are in attendance thereon. Yet each of these districts receives exactly the same sum annually from the school fund income that the other does. Instead of being an incentive to action, and a reward for faithful educational work, the school moneys are a premium upon ignorance and inefficiency, or, at least, have but a slight stimulating and elevating effect upon the districts.

The subject has often been discussed in teachers' associations and conventions, and there is a general agreement of opinion among intelligent men, who have carefully considered the matter, that the moneys should be distributed upon some other basis; but all action looking to a change in the method of distribution, and in some instances discussion itself has been precluded by the idea that the

Constitution of the state prescribed the method of apportionment embodied in the statutes. It is difficult to discover the origin of this opinion in reference to the constitutional requirement, but it has been generally entertained, and it has governed the action and recommendations of the state superintendent for some years past. A careful examination of the constitution, however, shows that this opinion has no foundation. The subject is treated of in section 5 of article 10, which reads as follows: "Provision shall be made by law for the distribution of the income of the school fund among the several towns and cities of the state, for the support of common schools therein, in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years." It will be seen that the constitution provides for the distribution of moneys to towns and cities only, and does not prescribe the method of distribution to districts at all. It would be, then, no infringement of the constitution for the legislature to provide for a distribution to districts upon a basis entirely different from that on which it is distributed to towns and cities.

Again, a careful examination of the language of the constitution shows that it was not intended to prescribe the method that has been adopted for distribution to towns and cities. The language is "in some just proportion to the number of children and youth resident therein between the ages of four and twenty years." If it had been the intention of the framers of the constitution to provide that the income of the school fund should be distributed to towns and cities in the exact ratio of the number of children between the ages of four and twenty years residing therein, such intention would have been expressed in unmistakable terms; but the phrase, "*some just proportion*," shows that it was intended to leave the specific ratio of distribution to the discretion of the legislature; and the requirement of the constitution will be complied with if the school moneys are apportioned to all towns and cities on the same basis with reference to children of the specified ages. But, however this may be with respect to towns and cities, it is evident that the legislature has full power to prescribe the basis of distribution to districts. The plan pursued by New York, Connecticut and some other states, and which seems to be most equitable, everything con-

sidered, is to give to each organized district that maintains a school the number of months required by law, an equal amount of the income, which should be either a specified sum, or a certain proportion of the moneys distributed to the town; the remainder to be apportioned to the same districts in accordance with the average attendance of pupils at school for the year preceding the apportionment. This plan recognizes the fact that up to a certain point the expenses incurred in different districts in supporting schools are about equal, and that weak districts should be aided and encouraged. It also rewards those districts which secure a large attendance, and thus accomplish the work for which they are organized. It is believed that the adoption of the above described plan of distribution of the school moneys, or of one similar to it, will largely augment the attendance of pupils, and thus materially increase the efficiency of our schools.

The management of the school fund.—The State Superintendent is required to suggest "plans for the improvement and management of the common school fund." Under this head is presented the following statement of the condition of the educational trust funds and plans for their investment, taken from the report of the secretary of state for 1868.

INVESTMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

"Until all the lands belonging to the School, University, Normal School and Agricultural College funds, shall have been sold, and the amounts due on said lands and on loans shall have been paid into the state treasury, a large sum of money will annually accrue to the credit of the several trust funds, subject to investment in the manner provided by law. Under the provisions of the revised Statutes, all such moneys were to be loaned to individuals upon real estate security. These provisions have never yet been repealed, although they have been temporarily suspended or modified by subsequent legislation. Chapter 89 of the laws of 1862, and chapter 100 of the laws of 1863, authorized and directed the Commissioners of School and University lands to "invest the principal of the school fund, in preference to all other loans and investments in the bonds of the state of Wisconsin," at an annual interest of seven per cent. per annum. Chapter 25 of the laws of 1866, provided for the cancellation of the bonds which had been purchased by the trust funds, and for the issue of certificates of indebtedness in lieu of the same. Under these several laws the bonds of the state have all been taken up and canceled, with the exception of \$167,800. This amount of bonds will undoubtedly be pur-

chased and canceled within the next two years, if not during the next year. Two methods of investment will then be left open under the law, either of which may be adopted by the Commissioners of School and University Lands, at their discretion. In anticipation of the final purchase and cancellation of the outstanding bonds of this state, chapter 111 of the laws of 1868 was passed, "*authorizing*" said Commissioners to invest the principal of the several trust funds in "bonds of the United States, and in bonds of the New England States, New York and Ohio "

"It will be borne in mind that the latter means of investment is not mandatory on the Commissioners, but simply invests them with discretionary power. Now the provisions of the revised statutes, to wit: section 81 of chapter 28, not having been repealed, I see no reason why the Commissioners may not, if they choose, again fall back on the old system of loaning out the funds to individuals; since all the laws requiring their investment in the bonds of the state will have lost all their force by the purchase and cancellation of said bonds. The provisions of chapter 111 of the laws of 1868, were intended to meet this question; and the method of investment therein authorized, would be far preferable to the old system, which has heretofore entailed so much loss and expense upon the several funds.

"But, still, there seem to be some objections to the latter of these systems, which were not anticipated, or which, perhaps, were not taken into consideration. In the first place, the people of this state have no surplus money to loan to citizens of other states, or to eastern holders of state and government bonds. All the money and capital arising from the sale of lands in charge of the state, can find ample sources of use and investment at home. Were this system finally adopted, we should be sending *annually* out of the state, from one hundred to two hundred thousand dollars to purchase bonds—not at their face, but at their par value, which now varies from five to seven per cent. premium. Again, no bonds are in circulation which draw a higher rate of interest than six per cent; and it is highly probable that the rate on government bonds will soon be reduced to from four to four and a half per cent. It is well known that money is in demand in this state at from seven to ten per cent. So that under this system we should loose, not only from one to three per cent. in interest, but also the expense of exchange between here and New York. Now, it having been the settled policy of the state so far, to protect the funds confided to its care for educational purposes, and to secure as large an income as possible from their investment, the question arises as to whether it would be wise to reverse this policy. Is there not some plan by the adoption of which these several funds may be made secure and an annual interest of seven per cent. be perpetually guaranteed to them beyond the possibility of failure? If so, the magnitude of the trust accepted by the state and the important results depending upon its proper management, imperatively demand its adoption.

"The funds to be invested, as is well known, arise from the sale of lands, payments of balance due on previous sales, and amounts due on loans from these several funds. So fast as moneys come into the treasury from these sources, means of investment must be found. That these amounts will be large in the future, as they have been in the past, the following statements will show :

	Value of lands unsold.	Am't due on previous sales.	Am't due on loans.
School fund.....	\$576,826	\$520,558	\$550,229
University fund.....	31,885	68,841	22,892
Normal school fund	1,248,671	76,418	100,876
Agricultural college fund	274,671	14,488	6,000
Total	\$2,131,953	\$679,805	\$679,497

"The whole amount, then, as appears from the above table, which will be subject to investment within the next few years, will be as follows:

Principal of School Fund	\$1,647,613 00
University Fund	123,118 00
Normal School Fund.....	1,425,865 00
Agricultural College Fund.....	295,159 00
Total	<u>\$3,491,255 00</u>

"In what manner shall this large amount be invested? The methods authorized under existing laws have been stated above, viz: 1st. In bonds of the state; 2d. In bonds of the United States and of several other states; 3d. On real estate security to individuals. The objections to the first two methods have already been stated, and experience has demonstrated that the last does not afford sufficient security; that it involves expense in clerk hire, books and blanks, and that it has been in the past, as it will be in the future, if adopted again, an instrument of political persuasion if not of political corruption. A few favored individuals would undoubtedly reap its benefits, but the great mass of people, for whose use these funds were created, would reap only its evils and losses. The people do not ask a return to this system; but do desire an investment which shall insure a regular and permanent income.

"The only plan which seems to embrace all the desired conditions of safety, of economy in management, of unchangeable value and of prompt payment of interest, is the continuance of the plan now in practice; that is, to make the state its own banker, and all the people of the state and all the property of the state, security for these funds. Instead of loaning them to a few individuals, upon small individual security, let them be loaned to the

whole people, upon the plighted honor of the state, secured by constitutional provision. Since the constitution of this state prohibits the incurring of an indebtedness exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, let an amendment be adopted and submitted to the people, similar to the following :

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

"Section 11 of article 8 of the constitution of this state, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"The principal of the school fund, of the university fund, of the normal school fund and of the agricultural college fund, shall hereafter be invested in the following manner, to wit: at the end of each financial quarter the commissioners of school and university lands shall ascertain the amount of principal of each of said funds remaining in the treasury subject to investment, and shall cause certificates of indebtedness to be executed in duplicate for the amount of said funds, which certificates shall bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 31st day of May, in each year, each of which certificates shall be made payable to the proper fund, and shall, by the terms thereof, be made not negotiable or transferable for any purpose whatever. Said certificates shall be signed by the governor, the secretary of state and the state treasurer. Immediately upon the issue of the said certificates, a duplicate of each shall be deposited with the state treasurer, and the original with the secretary of state, and thereupon the several amounts for which said certificates were issued, shall be transferred to the general fund of the treasury."

The amendment might, if deemed advisable, be of this form:

"The Legislature of this State is hereby authorized and empowered, to cause to be issued certificates of indebtedness to the several Trust Funds in the treasury, for the amount of such funds on hand at any time subject to investment, and to transfer said funds to the General Fund of the State: *provided*, that an interest of seven per cent. on the same be provided, payable annually, to the income of said funds."

Among the advantages claimed for this system are the following:

1st. *Security and permanency of investment.*—As compared with loans to individuals, there will be no loss of title papers, or through poor security and defective title papers. As compared with investment in State and Government bonds, there could be no loss; while these bonds, purchased at market rates, at perhaps five to ten per cent. premium, would, at maturity, call only for their face, throwing upon our funds the entire loss of the premium paid. Moreover, these bonds are liable to be called in at any time, and exchanges could seldom be made without loss and expense.

2d. *Economy of management.*—This needs no elucidation. since there can

be no expense excepting the bare cost of the paper and printing of the blanks to be used.

"3d. *It secures a higher rate of interest to the educational funds.*—This is clear since, as before stated, no bonds in market bear more than six per cent. interest.

"4th. *It retains our capital at home.*—The purchase of foreign bonds would drain this state of from one to two hundred thousand dollars per year, upon which we should receive back only from four to six per cent.

"5th. *It relieves the people from taxation.*—For, whatever amount is invested in certificates of indebtedness, is at once placed to the credit of the General Fund. As a matter of course, the State tax for that year would be less by that amount, except so much as is paid as interest on the amount. Were this amount for one year \$100,000, the interest would be \$7,000, leaving in the treasury \$93,000, reducing the State tax by that amount. Thus all the money paid into the treasury for lands, goes back to the people through the various channels by which our circulation is maintained, and thus the whole people, instead of a part, have the benefit of a loan at seven per cent. interest, equally distributing the burdens and the benefits of this system.

"6th. *No loss through neglect or fraud.*—The certificates of indebtedness being in duplicate and not negotiable, offer no inducement to abstraction or alteration. Whereas bonds, amounting to perhaps millions of dollars, might appeal strongly to the cupidity of a corrupt public officer. This has happened in other portions of the country, and prudence would seem to demand that occasion for such temptation may be avoided.

"It is raised by some as an objection to the plan proposed, that we shall have no School Fund or any other fund—that we shall have only promises without any intention to pay. The same objection lies to every kind of investment. The bonds of the Government or of any State are only promises to pay. The same is true of loans to individuals. Unless the fund consists entirely of money, locked up in the vaults of the treasury, we can have nothing but promises to pay. Every thing depends then on the security. That a State certificate of indebtedness is as good as a State bond, no one can doubt, and the objection is captious rather than legitimate or honest.

"But I do not deem it necessary to argue the question further; but lest it may be supposed that the course proposed is without precedent, I will simply state that a plan somewhat similar has been in practice for some time in Ohio. Believing some legislation to be necessary, the above suggestions are respectfully submitted."

The arguments presented by the secretary in favor of the plan recommended by him are very strong, but they do not seem to be conclusive. The question has two aspects; one as viewed from the

stand point of the people, the other from the stand point of the funds. Supposing that the funds are the property of the people, is it wise, is it a good business transaction for them to use up their capital in meeting their yearly expenses; especially as before it is thus used it produces an income, and afterwards represents a debt, on which interest must be paid? On the other hand, supposing that the funds are not absolutely the property of the people, but only a trust to be managed for the benefit of certain specified objects, is it wise for the trustee to convert them to his own use for the sake of lightening present burdens, and of avoiding some care and risk in their investment and management? It is said that in any case these funds will be invested in, and represented by "promises to pay;" that there are no actual moneys on hand, and that it is better to have the promise of all the people and property of our own state, as represented by a "certificate of indebtedness," than a state or United States bond, or the promises of individuals. But it must be remembered that a state or United States bond is a promise to pay into the peoples' pocket a certain sum annually, while a certificate of indebtedness is only a means of transferring a certain sum from one pocket to another.

The present indebtedness of the state to the trust funds is \$2,084,-200. Adding to this the sum that must be invested within the next few years, \$3,491,255, and we have a total of \$5,575,455, the interest on which at seven per cent. is \$390,281.85, an amount exceeding the ordinary current expenses for the past year.

This method of investment is more objectionable when applied to the school fund, than it is in its application to the other funds. When the incomes of the university, agricultural college and normal school funds reach the state treasury they remain there subject to the demands of the institutions supported by them; but the income of the school fund goes back to the people and is distributed all over the state. A given town has to raise \$100.00 as its share of the interest due this fund. The money is collected by the town treasurer, by him paid to the county treasurer, who sends or carries it to Madison to the state treasurer. It is then apportioned by the state superintendent, and it returns to the people through the same channels by which it found its way to the state treasury, except that

the town treasurer pays it to the school district treasurers, who pay it to the school teachers. Is not this rather a round about unbusiness like way of providing funds to remunerate our teachers? But supposing that the moneys never leave the town treasury, that a system of credits is established; the state treasurer crediting the county treasurer, upon the state tax due from his county, the amount to be returned as school moneys; and the county treasurer crediting the town treasurer in like manner, it would then be simply a cumbersome method of levying a state tax for the support of schools; a measure unobjectionable in itself, but which can be carried out in a much simpler way, and which can be reached without annihilating the school fund or creating a permanent state debt. The exigencies of the case justified the appropriation of these funds to meet the extraordinary expenses incurred by the state in assisting to put down rebellion and save the union, but it seems to be the wiser course, now that we "have peace" to create a sinking fund to pay our debts, and to invest our trust funds in securities that will, in a few years, annually put three or four hundred thousand dollars into the state treasury for the benefit of our public schools and other educational institutions.

CONCLUSION.

Looking back over the past year it is not difficult to discover evidence of progress in the educational work. The facts and statistics presented in this report are, of themselves, sufficient to prove that our people are still active and zealous in their efforts to furnish facilities for the education of their children; and my personal intercourse with teachers, school officers and parents corroborates the inferences drawn from the statistics, and intensifies the conviction that our course in the future is onward and upward. The necessity of education to the state and the individual is better understood, and broad and comprehensive views as to what constitutes a true education are held by a greater number than ever before. How best to develop the physical, mental and moral natures of those committed to their charge, is the problem which our earnest, devoted teachers are trying to solve; and they look to you gentlemen of the Legislature to aid them in their arduous and responsible work. This

you can do by perfecting and sustaining our system of public instruction. While not neglecting other important duties, let a good share of your time be devoted to the consideration of the means for developing and improving that system which the intelligence of the country recognizes as the best agency for educating the youth, and the most potent instrument for promoting general progress and enlightenment. That your action may be wise and salutary, and that your labors may be crowned with success is the earnest wish of all true friends of education in this State.

Respectfully submitted,

A. J. CRAIG,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DOCUMENTS
ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT.

RRPORTS OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

BROWN.

OSCAR GRAY, SUPERINTENDENT..

The people of this county are taking quite an interest in the schools, and are generally liberal in their support. In some of the towns, where the county is comparatively new, school buildings and the schools are not what I could wish ; indeed I might say the same of many of the older towns. I find it difficult to get teachers experienced and qualified in their profession, there are so many other openings for the active and intelligent; still there is a healthy, encouraging feeling, and a determination to have good schools, if possible.

BUFFALO.

JAMES IMBIE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Within the last three years there has been a marked improvement in the condition of our schools ; the *live* teachers are becoming more numerous in our ranks, diffusing a healthy invigorating influence wherever they go. There is a large and handsome building nearly completed at Fountain City, which, when finished, will cost about \$7,000. It occupies a commanding position, and is truly an ornament to the city ; it is an edifice of which the inhabitants may well be proud. There are to be three departments. We expect to have another soon in Alma, with two or more departments. Our hills and valleys are exhibiting the interest of our people in the common school, in the large commodious school houses. In Gilman Valley, town of Gilmanton, a commodious frame school house is nearly completed.

I think that the plan of reporting monthly the condition of the schools is having a beneficial effect, creating emulation in school and a deeper interest at home; and in publishing these reports, I can perceive the beneficial effects.

On the 19, 20th and 21st of October we had an Institute at Alma, which was both a pleasant and profitable meeting. The teachers have resolved to establish it on a permanent basis.

There is more uniformity in our text books this year, and the pupils are better supplied with them.

BURNETT.

WM. H. PECK, SUPERINTENDENT

Burnett County being young, and as yet thinly settled, we are very far from arriving to what older counties usually attain, but still there is a general good feeling for making improvement as speedily as the means will permit. In District No. 1, the school house is in a very poor condition, but the school officers have promised to have the necessary inside and outside fittings completed early next year. In District No. 2 a good and substantial school house is completed and well fitted. There is also a much greater interest among the parents for the education of their children, and the attendance at both schools has been considerably better than before; and as the people get acquainted with the country (most of them are from Norway and Sweden), a still further progress and improvement will be made, so that each annual report will be that of prosperity from this young county.

CHIPPEWA.

THEO. COLEMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

This county contains 120 townships embracing 4,820 square miles of territory, a great part of which is thinly settled, the northern part being a region of pine forests and tamarack swamps. There are thirty-six entire school districts in the county, and two parts of

districts. Four new districts have been organized since January last, two of which are joint.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings are for the most part log structures, which answer the purpose for which they were built without being elegant. Those erected lately are frame, however, and are far better buildings. I have frequently and earnestly called the attention of district officers to the matter of putting their school houses in good repair, and there has been a little improvement in a few cases, which is, I think, the beginning of a general overhauling throughout the county. I have tried to impress upon officers the importance of having their school grounds well inclosed, out-houses built, the building tightly floored and well ventilated, &c. Their attention has been called also, to the advantage of having the school room hung with maps, and otherwise made attractive.

VISITATIONS.

Thirty-two of the schools have been visited by the Superintendent this year, some of them twice and others much oftener. In these visits (which have been quite informal), particular attention has been given to thoroughness in teaching, and I am happy in being able to report considerable improvement in this respect. Our teachers are, mainly, a class of young girls, many of them with but one or two terms experience in teaching, and a great amount of work is to be done in bringing them up to a fair standing in their profession. Their schools are not so far advanced as to require high scholarship for their successful instruction, but the necessity for thorough scholarship is none the less urgent, and the importance of continual study on the part of teachers is great. I have generally consulted with the district officers, in these visits, in regard to the improvement of their school-houses and their adornment, the payment of good wages to teachers, the length of school terms, &c. As a general rule district officers are anxious to do whatever is best calculated to benefit the cause of education in their district; but it is a fact patent to a common observer that greater intelligence must be brought to bear in the administration of school affairs before a con-

siderable number of our districts can make much headway in educating their children.

TEXT BOOKS.

Circular letters have been addressed to school officers in regard to the evil of mixed text-books, of which teachers have complained a great deal. We do not attempt to establish uniformity in books throughout the county, but only in each school. I can report the work of introducing one series of books as accomplished this summer in several districts, and can speak encouragingly of the prospect in other districts.

EXAMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATES.

Four examinations are held each year in the county—two in the spring and two in the fall. This year the fall examinations were held (by my predecessor in office) in November, and the spring examinations in April. Besides the regular spring examinations, I have had thirteen special examinations since January, of teachers who, from various causes, were unable to attend in the spring. Thirty-nine third-grade certificates have been issued by me; twenty-six at regular examinations, and thirteen at special examinations—nineteen of which were full one-year licenses, and twenty limited to particular districts and for a shorter time. No second or third grade certificates have been applied for

IN CONCLUSION,

It must be observed that very much is to be done in this county in order to bring our educational affairs out of darkness into light. We have been a lumbering people to the extent of bringing in as settlers many single men, whose interest in the cause of common education is necessarily less than that of heads of families. In Chippewa Falls, the county seat, splendid service has been rendered the cause by the erection of an \$8,000 school house, of four departments, and the introduction thereinto of a good corps of teachers. Needing just such an institution to take the lead in all matters of reform in methods of teaching, &c., it cannot but exert a beneficial influence upon all our schools.

We do not yet participate in the almost universal effort which is

being made to introduce into the art of teaching the Pestalozzian principle; yet we are aware that there is a necessity for attention being given to the subject, to the end that this grand method may work out its beneficial results here as elsewhere.

COLUMBIA.

REV. LEVI BATH, SUPERINTENDENT.

In sending you my report, permit me to say that I have made it as accurate as possible. Reports came in late, and some of them were very imperfect, with no possible means of correcting them. On all essential points I think you will find it correct. As to teachers and school visitation, my report extends only to January last, as at that time I first came upon the ground. There has been no "Institute" as yet. I find it impossible to get the teachers together. Other things seem to engross the whole attention. I made an appointment at Lodi, but no teachers were present.

I have spent the past winter and summer in school visitation, deeming it of the first importance to become acquainted with the condition and wants of the schools, and to learn from personal observation the manner in which the teachers were doing their work. I have found, for the most part, the schools in successful operation; and the teachers, as a class, faithful in their work. In some districts, things were a little loose; not having been visited by a superintendent for years; in others, there was some restlessness occasioned by official pressure. These occasional indications of friction I have sought to obviate by a just regard to the local interests of the districts. Where any interference has seemed necessary, I have worked through the school board, and, in all cases, the intercourse has been friendly. I have labored to cultivate harmony in the districts, and have met with the most encouraging success. My intercourse with the teachers has been friendly and cordial, and my earnest wish has been to assist them in their work. In the examination of teachers I have used great care—having regard to ability and success in teaching, as well as to the simple item of intellectual qualification. I have consulted with practical teachers, and use

5—SUP. PUB.INS.

my best judgment, so as not to bring the standard too high, or too low, believing the school-room the only practical test of a teacher's ability. In my visitation of schools, while I have not lost sight of methods, I have given special attention to *results*. If the pupils are orderly—if they give evidence that they are trained to habits of study—if by their recitations and reviews, they show that they are thoroughly instructed in the several branches of study pursued in the school, then I mark that teacher as a success; and this fact will have its influence in future examinations. Eight new school houses have been erected the past season,—some of them are fine specimens of architecture; and *all* are well adapted to meet the wants of the districts in which they are situated. Old buildings have been repaired and enlarged, and others are to be built the coming year.

With all these indications of progress, there are yet many houses utterly unfit for school purposes. Time is needed to remove these obstructions, and clear the field for a full measure of success. In many of the districts the country is new,—the schools are small and the people are poor. In not a few localities the people are indifferent to the importance of common school instruction. Many districts are nearly all composed of foreign population. In a few years, these are to move on a line with our best citizens; but at present, as a class, they are unacquainted with our school system. Time and patience are needed to direct this element, and make it available, and thus develop and mature this great work, which I think is now in successful progress.

DANE, 1st Dist.

J. Q. EMERY, SUPERINTENDENT.

Compliant with your request I send you the following special report :

I—THE WORK DONE.

1. *Visiting Schools*.—Since the first of January I have made two hundred visits to schools through all the seventeen towns in this superintendent district. I have striven to make these visits a means of stirring teachers, scholars and parents to greater ac-

tivity in the work of education. I have endeavored to present some of the necessities, benefits, and beauties of education, and the best means of securing the same. District boards have generally been consulted and advised with in reference to the work.

2. *Town Teachers' Association.*—Entering upon the duties of the office of county superintendent on the first of January last, attention was immediately given to the organization of town teachers' associations; and during the winter term I succeeded in organizing associations in five different towns. During the summer they were quite successfully maintained in nearly every town in the district. Have met the teachers at the associations at least once, after visiting the schools in the town, and there pointed out in a general way the errors observed while visiting the schools, and suggested how these errors might be corrected. Economy of time has thus been secured. Teachers have become interested in these associations as a means of self-improvement, and good has come of them. The plan is liked and will be continued with still greater vigor.

3. *Examinations.*—The examinations last fall were conducted by my predecessor, Rev. O. O. Stearns. The spring examinations were conducted in accordance with the idea that after the ability of the applicant is tested, the examination is to be a place for disseminating new and more approved ideas and methods, a sort of radiating centre. The teachers were instructed how the superintendent wished the schools conducted, that the *necessity* of making suggestions personally at the time of visiting the school might, so far as possible, be *avoided*. The results have proven all that could be expected. About sixty per cent. of the applicants received certificates. Having confidence in the public examination as an educator, private examinations have been almost wholly avoided by means of supplementary examinations. The loose and illegal practice of endorsing or transferring certificates is not countenanced in this district,

4. *Addresses, Lectures.*—Addresses have been given evenings in various parts of the district by the superintendent, upon matters pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the common schools.

Evenings at the examinations were also devoted to lectures from prominent educators. Lectures have also been given in connection with the teachers' associations. In this matter Prof. A. R. Cornwall, Principal of Albion Academy; Prof. Edward Searing, of Milton College; Rev. J. J. McIntyre, Principal of Marshall Academy, and Hon. A. J. Craig, Superintendent of Public Instruction, have given valuable aid.

5. *Monthly Reports.*—Teachers are required to submit monthly reports. Very nearly all have complied. An abstract from these reports has been published each month. In these abstracts the following items were given:

1. The names of the teachers and the town in which they teach.
2. No. of school children in the district.
3. No. enrolled this month.
4. Largest daily attendance.
- . Smallest.
6. Average.
- . No. of hours lost by tardiness.
8. No. present every day and good behavior approved by the teacher.

No. text books needed.

These abstracts were made from the January, and February, May and July reports. These abstract reports furnish opportunity for making needed remarks. In these remarks among others have:

1. Kept the district informed with reference to the more important of the superintendent's labors.
2. Mentioned names of teachers deserving special commendation.
- 3 Urged the organization of town teachers associations.
4. Urged parents and district officers, to visit their schools,
5. Called upon teachers to avail themselves of the advantages of the normal schools.
6. Asked for improvements needed with reference to school houses, school grounds, fences, shade trees, facilities, &c.
7. Advised districts to procure the *best* teachers, as being *true economy*. The results of this course induce a continuance of its practice.

6. *Improvements.*—To induce backward districts to make suitable provision in the matter of school houses, school grounds, fences, maps, charts, globes, seats ventilation, out buildings, has occupied much time and toil. Every available means has been employed.

7. *Correspondence*—The correspondence forms no small part of the superintendent's labors. In addition to a large number of circulars, notices and teachers monthly reports, (in all about nine hundred distinct mail packages) not less than two hundred and fifty written communications have been sent out.

8. *State Teachers' Association and Convention of County Superintendents.*—One week during the latter part of July was spent in attending the state teachers association and convention of county superintendents at Milwaukee.

9. *Circular to District Clerks.*—To be read by District Clerks at the Annual School Meeting, Sept. 28, 1868.

To the Electors assembled in Annual School Meeting :

GENTLEMEN :—By section 92 of the School Code, of 1867, it is made the duty, in part, of the county superintendents of schools to advise in the construction, warming and ventilation of school houses, the improving and adorning the grounds connected therewith, to recommend the proper management of schools, and to direct the making of any alteration or repairs which shall, in his opinion, be necessary to the health, comfort, or progress of the pupils.

I cannot here enter into as extended remarks as I would wish. Want of space necessitates brevity. But permit me, in conformity with the duties above expressed, to call your attention to the following :

1.—*Election of Officers.*—All vacancies in offices should now be filled. One officer is to be elected for three years. Very much of the success of the school for the ensuing three years depends on your choice of a man to fill the responsible, though many times thankless and pecuniarily unrequited office of district clerk. To perform its duties successfully requires practical knowledge ; an interest in the cause of education ; force of character. Above all a man should

be chosen who not only knows his duties, but *will perform them*. All things being equal, one is to be preferred who has had experience.

2.—*Out Buildings*.—The neglect in providing suitable out-buildings upon school grounds, is an alarming evil. Two should in all cases be provided, one for the boys and one for the girls, under separate and distinct roofs, located in the rear and opposite corners of the yard, with a tight, high board fence between, from the rear center of the school house to the fence in the rear of the yard. These out houses should be made *spacious* and should be thoroughly renovated at least before the opening of each term of school. Nothing less than this can be called decent. Let me ask you, gentlemen, to examine into the condition of the out buildings at this meeting, and as you value the purity of your sons and the chastity of your daughters, see to it that suitable provision be made in this matter.

3. *Seats and Desks*.—The seats and desks in many school rooms, even where new school houses are not needed, are so illy constructed and badly arranged, as to require in many instances a total tearing up and re-arranging. The seats should in all cases be with backs, and of varying height, so that the youngest and eldest scholar can be comfortably seated. In this matter there exists a great fault. Due regard is not had to the health and comfort of the small scholars. Take this home. How would it be in case you were required to sit upon a seat six hours each day for three consecutive months, from which you could not touch your feet to the floor, and perhaps with no support for the back. This is required of many children. But it is an evil and ought to be abolished, and with little effort the desirable change can be brought about. Let me ask you to cause your seats to be made what they ought to be. The arrangement of the seats and desks should be such as to allow of an aisle or free passage of at least two feet around the outside of the room, and between each range of seats for two scholars, and to bring each pupil under the supervision of the teacher. They should face the rear end of the room. The many advantages of such an arrangement overbalance the few objections which may be urged against it.

The stove should then be placed between the two doors at the entrance.

4. *Maps, Globes, &c.*—By section 18, of the school code, you are empowered to raise any amount of money not to exceed seventy-five dollars, for the purchase of maps, globes and such apparatus as is necessary for the good of the school. No money can be more judiciously expended. These are indispensable requisites to a properly conducted school. I trust this matter will receive your favorable consideration. Maps can be bought for from twenty to twenty-five dollars. No district can afford to be without these facilities.

5.—*Blackboards.*—All admit the importance of sufficient black board surface. But in many school rooms the black board is entirely inadequate to the wants of the school. The supposition that a 5 feet by 3 black board stuck in behind the “pulpit,” or so-called “teachers’ desk,” is sufficient for the accommodation of a school of twenty or thirty scholars, not to say fifty or sixty, stands opposed to common sense. The black board should extend at least across one entire end of the room, (the rear end is preferable and the seats should face it,) and should be about five feet in width and not more than two and a half feet from the floor. The best way for making this board is by spreading “liquid slating” on the wall, or what is better, on seasoned, matched, white pine boards. The “pulpit” or “teacher’s desk” should be torn out, for it is simply a hindrance, and in its stead there should be a small table and chair. Platforms are also hindrances unless they extend across the entire end of the room, just beneath the black board.

6.—*School Grounds, Fences, &c.*—It is confidently hoped that at this meeting, in cases where it has not already been done, provision will be made for enclosing the school grounds with a substantial and tasteful fence, also for making some improvement by way of adorning the grounds. The expense of doing this must be comparatively trifling. School rooms should not only be comfortable, but every thing connected therewith should be pleasing and attractive. In a word, every thing about the school premises is an educator, and that either for good or for evil, and here your children spend the greatest part of their youth.

7.—*Division of School Terms and Employment of Teachers.*—

A better arrangement of school terms would be to have a Fall term of twelve weeks, commencing the last of September or the first of October, a Winter term commencing the first of January and a Spring term commencing the last of April, and closing before the Fourth of July. Thus there would be vacations during the holidays, the muddy weather of April and the hot weather of July and August, during which months schools are of scarcely any benefit. By such an arrangement teachers could be employed by the year, a thing which of itself would justify such an arrangement, as the frequent change of teachers works great detriment to the schools.

8.—*Change of Annual School Meeting*—Section 17 of the school code authorizes you to change the time of holding the annual school meeting from the last Monday of September to the last Monday of August. Such a change would greatly facilitate the carrying out of the above suggestions in regard to school terms. It is also desirable that this change should be made in order that the report of the treasurer and clerk may be laid before the people previous to the time of making the annual reports to the town clerk.

9.—*Conclusion.*—In conclusion permit me to say that you are met to deliberate and take action upon matters of vital importance to the children committed to your care, to our commonwealth and to the entire nation. "True economy shuns both niggardliness and prodigality." To you it is committed to give your children the blessed boon of an education. To do this well fear no toil, no sacrifice however great, and many hearts shall beat more joyous on account of your having lived. May wisdom, liberality, peace and harmony characterize your meeting.

II. NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

Since the last report from this office there have been completed or will be completed before the winter term of school, twenty new school houses; many of these are constructed upon the more improved plans.

III. TEACHERS.

It is believed that the general qualifications of the teachers compare favorably with those of any other portion of the State. Albion

and Marshall Academies in this district, and the State University at Madison, furnish most of the teachers. What is still needed is *permanency* and *special training* for the work. The hitherto Normal Department of the State University exerted a beneficial influence upon the teachers of this district.

IV. THE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The influence of the Normal Schools is not yet much felt here ; but one appointment has been made—that one to Whitewater. To make the Normal Schools of service they must be placed within reach of the masses.

V. THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

From my visits through the various towns of the district, I am convinced that the system of County Superintendency would, if submitted to a vote of the people, be sustained by a large majority.

VI. THE TOWNSHIP DISTRICT SYSTEM,

As supplementary to the County Superintendency, is favored by nearly all the leading men in this district.

DANE—2d Dist.

N. E. GOLDTHWAITE, SUPERINTENDENT.

THE TOWNSHIP DISTRICT SYSTEM.

For every other purpose, both social and political, the town is the unit in our system ; why should it not be in the matter of education ? Let each town organize a Board of Education of three members ; let the President of the Board, in connection with the county superintendent, exercise the power of supervision of the schools. Let the board have power to alter or abolish present districts, to hire suitable teachers and arrange the terms of school ; in short to do every thing possible for the interests of sound morals and education in their respective towns. This system might bring up the efficiency of the rural schools to an equality with those of our cities and larger towns. It is an indisputable fact that these latter schools in our own country are equal to those of any country

in the world. But in the language of the Ohio State Commissioner, "no one can visit the country schools, hear the recitations, observe the discipline, examine the teachers' records and look upon the cheerless exterior and interior of the school rooms, without a most depressing conviction of the inferior advantages enjoyed by the pupils, and the unfavorable educational influences by which they are surrounded."

To show that this state of things need not, and ought not to exist in our rural schools, I wish to quote from a recent report of Rev. Dr. Ryerson, superintendent of schools for Ontario or Upper Canada:—"In Ontario there is much room for improvement in these respects; but we have a national programme for the examination and distinct classification of teachers, and nearly uniform methods of examination; our teachers, except in comparatively few cases of trial, are almost universally employed *by the year*, in the *township* equally with the *cities* and *towns*.

By our method of giving aid to no school, unless kept open six months of the year, and aiding all schools in proportion to the average attendance of pupils and length of time the school is kept open, we have succeeded in getting our schools throughout the whole country kept open nearly eleven months out of the twelve; the teachers are thus kept *constantly employed* and paid *annual salaries*; and are as well paid, all things considered, in perhaps a majority of country schools as in cities and towns. Some of our *best* teachers are employed in the country schools, a very large proportion of which will *favorably compare*, in style and fittings of school houses and efficiency of teaching, with the schools in cities and towns. Indeed, for several years, at the commencement of our school system, the country parts of Upper Canada *took the lead*, with few exceptions, of our cities, towns and villages."

These results are produced under the combined influence of the County Superintendency and the Township system.

I wish here to present a few reasons for the adoption of this latter system.

The first result of the township versus the present district system would be an increase of the size and consequent diminution of the number of separate schools in most of the towns. For instance,

the town of F. in Dane County keeps open ten separate schools at an annual expense, for teachers, of \$184,40 for each school. Suppose instead of this division of the town, four school houses were built in the four quarters of the township, and a central high school at the centre of the town. The larger and more advanced pupils would be able to attend the high school, none of them being more than three miles distant and a great majority much nearer, while the primary scholars would none of them be more than a mile and a half from school. The result would be this; each of these five schools, embracing in the plan the graded system, could be kept open ten months in the year at exactly the same cost as the ten schools now in operation, giving the teachers steady employment and better wages than the present system gives them. The primary schools, taught by ladies, would each be able to pay \$300 a year to its teacher, and the central high school could pay a gentleman principal \$645, making a total of \$1845—exactly the present expenditure. This salary in the country would adequately support a gentleman capable of teaching all the higher English branches, with Latin, Greek and German.

The only possible objection to this vast improvement in the school system of the town is the fact that some of the pupils would have a little farther to go to school. This seems a very small objection to be set against the immense advantage of having an excellent system of graded schools open ten months in the year.

Another advantage of the township system would be the securing of more thorough inspection of the schools. To manage these schools a central board, like those in our cities and larger towns, would be appointed, and it should be the duty of the president of this board to visit as often as necessary the several schools in the town. This officer should be paid a per diem for time actually spent in the performance of his duties. It is useless to waste time in enforcing the argument that a teacher will do better when under a proper system of inspection and encouragement, than when left to the hap hazard visitation of school patrons and district boards. In the next place this system should secure permanent and well qualified teachers. Teachers would be hired by the *year* and not by the *month*, and when found to give good satisfaction, would be kept in

the same school for a series of years, thus stimulating the professional pride of the teacher, and carrying forward the pupils in their studies to a point wholly unattained and unattainable under the present system. It is not only surprising but perfectly disheartening to the friends of free schools to see the fickle and precarious tenure by which the teacher retains his position in the (same) school. In four of the towns of the 2d District of Dane county there was, during the past year, a change of teachers in *every school* from the summer to the winter term. In seven other towns there was but *one* exception to this change in each town, and of the entire eighteen towns not one retained all its teachers for a single year. To teach all the schools in the district requires 119 teachers; the number actually employed was 204; making a change of teachers in 85 districts out of 119 in the brief space of one year! This is perfectly childish, and will never make our country schools what they ought to be, and what they might be under a different system.

The last argument I will use in favor of this system is the tendency it would have to form a class of professional teachers, both male and female, whose lives would be spent in the service of our common schools. Our present teachers in the rural districts are mostly boys and girls; boys and girls of most excellent character, and of very commendable attainments for persons of their age; but they lack that maturity of judgment and experience that the exigencies of the school room require. It is an actual fact that 97 teachers out of 169 examined and licensed at the last examinations were *under* 20 years of age, and are actually drawing money from the state for the benefit of their respective districts. Thirteen more are just 20, leaving 59 out of 169 that are of legal age. This vast majority of licensed and legal teachers are children, both in the eye of the school code and of the statute law. Our plan of setting children to teach children is far worse than the famous Lancasterian system of England, which has long since been given up as an utter failure.

I have shown by the example of the town of F. that by a judicious division of the towns into proper sections, the same amount of money now expended will furnish adequate salaries for profes-

sional teachers. These adequate salaries would not fail to produce a supply, and we should have men and women of experience and judgment, with permanent positions, in place of youths constantly changing from term to term and from school to school. Our country schools would soon be on a par with those of our cities, and the idea of parents moving into town to educate their children would become obsolete.

In conclusion, let me say I am far from despising or disparaging our schools as they now are; but when I seem to see the way open for such a brilliant future of improvement, I should be untrue to myself, and untrue to the cause of education, to which I have devoted my life, if I were to remain silent. Least of all would I leave the impression that any particular code or system will, of itself, produce the object desired. The price of Liberty is "eternal vigilance." Unceasing interest and activity on the part of the people is the minimum price we must pay for the grand success of popular education.

DODGE—*West Dist.*

LORENZO MERRILL, SUPERINTENDENT.

It gives me pleasure to note an increasing interest in our public schools for the year just closed. As results of this interest it may be stated that the number of school-houses has decreased in this district, owing to the consolidation of school districts for the purpose of maintaining better schools. Quite a large number of new and commodious houses have been erected during the year; three of which are substantial structures of brick or stone. In the village of Lowell a large and beautiful wooden building has been erected for school purposes, which reflects credit upon the people of that locality and promises to be of incalculable advantage to the rising generation. The village of Westford has also invested several thousand dollars in a school house, the people having determined that no place in the county shall surpass theirs in facilities for schooling. Six school-house sites have been enlarged during the year, and eleven enclosed and several tastefully planted with shade

and ornamental trees. In consequence of new buildings and improvements, our school-houses have increased in value \$11,662.

There have been over three hundred applications for certificates, two hundred and twenty-nine of which were successful. I have issued none of the first grade, and but ten of the second. I deem it best to place the standard of qualifications so high that none but the truly capable and meritorious can obtain certificates of the higher grades.

I have visited one hundred and sixty-seven schools during the year, and have endeavored to make these visits not mere matter of form but of practical benefit to the schools visited.

It was my design to have held an Institute in the latter part of August, immediately after harvest, but I found that large numbers of my female teachers were on the point of leaving for the hop regions, and for that reason I postponed the Institute until October, trusting at that time to witness a general gathering of the teachers of this district.

In conclusion allow me to express the opinion that what the people want is not so much change as faithfulness in the discharge of duty, upon the part of every one connected with our public schools.

DOOR.

R. M. WRIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have made forty-two visits to the schools of the county, having visited them once in the winter, and once in the summer; and have found a good general interest manifested.

There has been a scarcity of good teachers; the average wages paid male teachers, is \$45.51; average paid female teachers, \$26.95; average attendance of pupils, residing in school districts reporting, 71 per cent. There is but little uniformity in text books, and a great many improvements are required in our school houses, which will be made as soon as the people are able. We live in a timbered county, over fifty miles long, sparsely settled by small farmers; we have expensive roads which must be built, incomes are small yet, and taxes are large,

The first teachers' institute ever held in this county commenced October 15, 1867 and continued four days; conducted by Geo. H. Demmon, under the supervision of my predecessor, Wm. H. Warren.

DUNN.

T. C. GOLDEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I regret exceedingly that so little should be done in the way of school visitation, but I have done the best I could, and expect soon to resign the office to other hands, unless I shall be able to give more time to this part of the work.

The Institute is to be held next month, of which I will send report in due time.

There is a constantly increasing interest in matters of education in this county, but especially in the village of Menomonie. A fine school-house, that will cost when completed the sum of \$15,000, is in process of erection. The school of this village requires three teachers. Prof. E. W. Gurley, Miss Elmira C. Wheeler and Mrs. M. L. Church are the teachers. They are worthy of the confidence which is reposed in them.

EAU CLAIRE.

REV. W. H. LOCKWOOD, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools have been, during the year, prosperous—that is if you do not put the standard too high. They are gaining slowly. The interest felt by the people in this new country in education is strong. There are many districts where the population is sparse, and their means limited. But I believe I can bear testimony to the fact that there is much heartfelt enthusiasm in the cause of education. Much of this, I honestly believe, is due to the indefatigable labors of the former superintendent, Rev. A. Kidder.

There are many improvements which are exceedingly desirable. The people seem to feel the necessity of having good comfortable school-houses, but when it comes to the matter of furnishing them

with apparatus, such as maps, &c., there seems to be much hesitancy. I have been urging this matter, as I regard it of prime importance.

The variety of text books is also, in many schools, a great evil. The thought continually suggests itself, can this evil be remedied in any other way than through state action?

Another practical abuse, is the direct result of the text-book plan, which in matters of education we regard as almost divine. I have felt sometimes, in visiting schools, that I was almost sorry printing had been discovered. As the worthy Indian said, "White man too much book—know nothing." The minds of our children are constipated, with heavy doses of text-book. The teachers, many of them, regard that as the way. They are routine ridden. The children recite—they do not learn. I have been astonished at the results of some examinations which I held—banishing the text-book, for the time, as a nightmare. Scholars, "nearly through the book," as was joyfully announced by them, could hardly answer the simplest questions. Many of the teachers seem to think that there is only one method of teaching, viz., "hearing a recitation."

Our teachers need much instruction on the theory and practice of teaching—more than they do on the plain elementary branches.

GREEN.

D. H. MORGAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

SHORT SCHOOL TERMS.

One of the difficulties we all have to contend with is the necessity of employing so large a proportion of young teachers. I think one of the principal causes of this is, our terms of school are too short; so short that many of our best teachers cannot afford to make it a business, because of being out of employment so long a time during the year; six to seven months being about the average time during the year in this, as in most other counties. The wages, though not what they should be, would secure good teachers, if they were paid for a longer time. Our best teachers soon find employment by the year and we lose them. Being compelled to take a new class of teachers or none, as a matter of course keeps the standard of qualifications low, the new beginners seldom going above 60 per cent.

JACKSON.

J. B. MOSHER, SUPERINTENDENT.

There are twenty-eight regular townships and fifty-three organized school districts in the county—a considerable territory not being yet organized into districts. The number of children reported between the ages of four and twenty as in the county on the 31st of August, is 2,741; 1,986 have attended school sometime during the year, leaving 755 who have not attended. Ninety different teachers have been employed during the year, at an average cost of \$31 per month. Total expense, less sums paid on old indebtedness and for building purposes, \$10,144. From these items we find the cost per scholar enrolled to be \$5.10.

Of the fifty-three school houses five are built of logs, the remainder are frame. Only six lots are reported as well enclosed, and this figure even is too large, for the site whose fence is in a dilapidated condition, or fenced in with a cultivated field or pasture, cannot be called well enclosed. I regret to say that only sixteen are reported as having outbuildings, and some of these are constructed without any regard to decency. Some of them are open to the public highway, are looked upon as places of impurity in the estimation of the pupils, and ought to be regarded as nuisances.

Much improvement has been made in the school-houses of the county; six entirely new buildings have been erected during the last year; two of which, viz., at Alma Corners and at the village of Melrose are intended for graded schools; and in every instance the districts have made good choice in the location of their school-house sites, with a view of making them pleasant places for their children, and have tried to construct upon the most improved mode, having the comfort and convenience of pupils as much in view as their funds would permit.

One third of the districts still really need new houses and others very extensive improvements and repairs in the old, to accommodate their pupils. Among the former are Irving District, No. 2, Springfield, No. 2 and 4, and Second and Third wards in village of Black River Falls. No one of these districts has school room enough of any kind to accommodate the scholars, and in all excepting one, it

it is very inferior in quality. It is, however, gratifying to be permitted to state that the people in each of the above named districts contemplate building new houses during the next school year. There are two partially graded schools at the Falls, but these are quite insufficient to meet even the present demands of the people. There is manifest an increasing desire on the part of parents and guardians to educate their children within the reach of home influences. In order to do this, preparatory steps were taken a year ago to form a Union district for high school purposes ; but in making an estimate of their present and prospective future wants, the electors felt unable (?) to erect suitable buildings for the completion of this enterprise. There is, however, reason to believe that the enterprising citizens of that prosperous and rapidly growing village will not long permit their school matters in this respect to lag behind their other improvements.

Contrary to what might be expected, the school houses in the lumbering districts are usually most inferior in size and quality. Lumbermen as a class seem to be delinquent in school matters, thinking that money paid for education is the least economical of all expenditures.

Since the commencement of my term in January last, I have made 120 school visits and examined 500 classes—giving such advice and counsel in regard to the mode of teaching and school discipline as the occasion seemed to require ; and I am happy in being permitted to say that these suggestions have always been kindly received and I believe generally followed.

We lack professional teachers ; a large majority of those now engaged in our schools consider the work as only temporary employment, expecting some more lucrative field of labor will soon be open to them.

It is gratifying to know that we have two normal schools already in successful operation, and we hope the board of regents will soon find it to be for the interest of education to establish a third, and locate its site some where in this part of the state.

Our teachers' institutes, I am compelled to say, have not generally been well attended ; and it affords us pleasure to know that

the state has made provisions whereby these important association will be rendered more attractive and profitable.

The genius of our state government has not yet enjoined upon us any compulsory system of education ; and I must confess for one that in my opinion we are not yet fully prepared for it. Let us first make our school houses what they should be—pleasant, comfortable, convenient and consequently attractive places for children to go to. Let the school room be supplied with the necessary furniture and apparatus for the success of the school, and only as a final resort require compulsory attendance.

In view of the fact that the population of our county is less than 7000, and also that it has been but little more than twelve years since the organization of the first school district, the friends of education have great reason to be encouraged. During this short period we have accumulated \$16,000 worth of school property, and expended during the last year alone, exclusive of the state fund, \$13,421 for the benefit of our public schools ; and a large majority of the people feel that the initiatory steps have scarcely yet been taken. It is pretty generally admitted that education is a public duty and ought to be provided for by taxation. The people are pouring out their money freely, upon the principle that it is cheaper to educate two children in the school room than one in the streets. But we want a system by which these burdens will be more uniform upon tax payers ; we want to see parents and guardians contribute to the cause of education by their more frequent school visitations, and by permitting and requiring their children to be more punctual and regular in their daily school attendance ; we want to see better qualified and more thoroughly trained teachers ; we want to see every school house site handsomely enclosed by a good substantial fence ; we want to see every school house, as it should, present the handsomest exterior, and be the best finished and best furnished building there is in the district.

JUNE 10.

G. P. KERNYON, SUPERINTENDENT..

SCHOOLS.

During five years of labor in the schools of this county, it is truly gratifying to note the changes that have taken place for the better. The teachers in the county, as a class, are growing better each year, and the demand for *good teachers* is steadily increasing. Many districts have abandoned that "niggardly policy" of allowing dollars and cents to outweigh the intelligence of their children and righted themselves upon the basis of true economy in school administration. It is not uncommon to receive letters from district officers asking for *good teachers*. They say "we want good schools let them cost what they may." This is the spirit of true economy—it has the ring of the pure metal. Would that I could say as much for all, but alas for the influence of the "almighty dollar;" many are still inclined to encourage the spirit that characterized the young adventurer, who set out with a spelling-book in one hand, and a halter in the other, ready to teach school or steal a horse, as circumstances favored the one scheme or the other. A small reduction in wages will atone for a multitude of imperfections in a teacher. Cheapness is the great *desideratum*. They are strong advocates of *special certificates*, as these imply *cheapness*. Yet, I am satisfied that generally, the schools of this county and the cause of education are gradually advancing. During the year I have made one hundred and twenty visits to schools, and observe among other things, a marked improvement in discipline and modes of instruction. I find, also, better attendance and more visits from patrons. In every instance, when practicable, I have called on district officers, and if possible, secured their cooperation in the work of visitation. These visits seemed to please teachers, and interest pupils. The teachers generally have shown themselves masters of their profession by the success that has attended their labors. Few cases of insubordination have occurred, and in these few cases district boards have been prompt to exercise their authority in putting things to rights. A few have failed in school government and been obliged to close their schools before the expiration of the time for which they were employed.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

I am happy to report considerable improvements in the line of school houses. We have in this county eighty-five school houses at an aggregate value of about \$35,186, and an average value of about \$414. The best school house in the county is valued at \$8,000, and the poorest at \$25.

About twelve new school houses have been built during the year. First among these is the house in the village of Necedah, at a cost of \$8,000. The building is well constructed and suited to the wants of the educational interests of Necedah. A smaller building for primary purposes, has also been erected at the same place. These in addition to the old school house afford ample provision for the accommodation of the children of Necedah.

I understand that the school will soon open under the supervision of Prof. H. C. Wood, who for many years has been strongly identified with the educational interests of Juneau county. New Lisbon is not behind her sister village in educational improvements. A new school house has been built at that place at a cost of \$3,000. The old school building (which originally cost about \$3,000) has been thoroughly repaired, repainted and re-seated with Andrews's first-class seats (chair and desk including ink wells) furnished with a new supply of black board surface, new stoves and out-line maps. The two buildings stand upon the same site, well enclosed—provided with good walks and out buildings. About \$1500 have been expended in improving the site, and repairing the old building.

The school opened the 5th inst. under the supervision of Prof. John Breckenridge, of Dekorah, Iowa. Much credit is due the citizens of New Lisbon for the very liberal provisions made for schools in their village. I would note further that a school house has been built in each of the following districts, viz ; district No. 2, Orange ; district No. 5, Fountain ; district No. 6, Lemonweir ; district No. 4, Seven Mile Creek ; district No. 8, Lemonweir and Kildare ; also one in the village of Germantown. All of these districts have given evidence of educational interest by the very liberal plan upon which the school houses have been constructed. About twenty sets of outline maps have been purchased by the districts during year.

EXAMINATIONS.

There were present at my examinations (including special examinations) 161 candidates; of these 131 received certificates,—3 of the first, 15 of the second and 113 of the third grade. Very few local certificates have been granted, and these almost exclusively upon application from school boards for such license. The number examined last fall at private examinations exceeded the number examined at the public examinations. To remedy this evil I published a circular to teachers, stating that a fee of five dollars would be charged for private examinations (except as provided for by law.) A few knowing ones said that "the superintendent had converted his office into a machine for coining money," But the plan succeeded well; the teachers were all out, and the undersigned failed to receive a single fee.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

In this county there are three graded schools, viz: New Lisbon, 5 departments; Mauston 4, and Necedah 3. There are two districts more where graded schools would be of great benefit, viz: Wonewoc and Lyndon Station.

TEACHERS.

To teach the schools of Juneau county requires 90 teachers; 146 different persons have been employed during the year, 41 male and 105 female; the average wages of male teachers have been about \$44.00 and the average wages of female teachers about \$23.00 per month. About 25 have been retained in the same schools the entire year.

PUPILS.

There are in the county 4,930 legal scholars, or children over four and under twenty years of age, Had all the districts maintained five months' school, in compliance with the law, the public money would be apportioned on this number; but 180 of these children reside in districts maintaining schools less than five months, leaving 4,750 as the number for the apportionment. The following are the districts maintaining school less than five months, with the number of children in each district, viz.: district 6, Germantown,

14 children ; district 7, Kildare, 23 children ; district 7, Plymouth, 49 children ; district 4, Clearfield, 26 children ; district 3, Lyndon, 58 children ; district 3, Necedah, 10 children. Thus six districts have lost the public money for 180 children by failing to comply with the law,

Of the 4,930 children in the county, 3,835 only have attended school during the year ; 1,041, or about 20 per cent. of the whole, have not attended school at all. It is a matter of no little regret, and one that ought to alarm teachers, school officers, parents, and all who feel an interest in the future welfare of the rising generation, that in the small area of sixteen townships over one thousand children have been totally deprived of the benefits of schools for one year.

CONCLUSION.

In relation to my own labors, I have only to say that it has been my endeavor to promote the interest of the schools of the county. In visiting schools attention has chiefly been given to the classification of the school, the order maintained and the teacher's method of instruction. The condition of the school furniture and house and outbuildings, together with the manner in which they are treated, are matters of great importance, and have not escaped my notice. These visits have usually been unannounced, that I might be the better enabled to judge of the true condition of the school.

I have endeavored to make my office one of suggestion and assistance, rather than espionage and fault-finding. Although I am satisfied that the schools are gradually improving, yet there is not that co-operation on the part of the people that there should be, nor the interest manifested that the importance of the work demands.

This fact calls for greater effort on the part of school officers and teachers. Let us continue to labor with more zeal, until public attention is excited to this subject, and an interest awakened which will never slumber.

LA FAYETTE.

C. B. JENNINGS, SUPERINTENDENT.

SCHOOLS.

The most noticeable feature in the direction of progress in the educational interests of this county, since I had the honor of transmitting my last annual report to the educational department of the State Government, is an increase in the percentage of pupils attending the schools. As may be seen from the statistical branch of my report, the percentage of attendance has materially increased during the past year, though the evil of non-attendance still exists in proportions demanding the earnest attention of those interested in the success of popular education.

SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Five new school buildings have been erected during the past year, in which, in point of general design and construction, I discover an enhanced public appreciation of the advantages of ample space and agreeable surroundings. Prominent among these, is a union school building recently completed by the citizens of the village of Shullsburg, and at present in successful operation under a full corps of teachers. At the village of Darlington, there is under contract a building for common school purposes, which, when completed, will approximate a cost of \$20,000.

NORMAL SCHOOL AT PLATTEVILLE.

The normal school at Platteville is, in our judgment, destined to prove eminently successful as an efficient adjunct to our common school system in this section of the State. I have had some observation of the working of this institution, in the matter of training and disciplining teachers for the common schools, and take great pleasure in testifying to its success in furnishing a realization of the object and purposes for which it was founded by the wisdom and munificence of the State government. In a circular address to the citizens of my county, issued within the current year, I took occasion to invite special attention to the benefits conferred upon teachers by the normal method of training. Indeed, I regard these methods as indispensable to the success of "graded schools."

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

It may be expected that I shall say something in addition to what I have already said in former communications, of the present superintendency system. Enough, however, I think, and more than sufficient has been said upon this subject, both in and out of the legislature, for all practical purposes. My firm conviction is, that evil rather than good has been the fruit of its extended discussion. What is now demanded at the hands of the legislature is action in the premises. The question, to my mind, is a simple one, and assuredly must be such to the leading educational minds of the state. Let this class of individuals be consulted by the legislature, and let such be chosen as have no direct pecuniary interest in the maintenance of this system. If, upon this action being taken, the county superintendency be deemed to require modification, or supplementation, or abolition, let one or the other of these measures be at once adopted. If, on the other hand, it should seem to subserve the purposes for which it was created, let it receive a cordial support from the representatives of the people in the legislature, and both "priests and people" will find that the cheerful spirit thus begotten will tend to promote its success, in a measure, equal at least, I trust, to the discouragement and demoralization which have resulted from its discussion heretofore.

 MANITOWOC.

JEREM CROWLEY, SUPERINTENDENT.

SCHOOLS.

The cause of education throughout this county is receiving more attention from the people, and occupies a higher position than formerly. Many new school houses have been erected, and old ones repaired in a manner to meet the wants, and add to the convenience and comfort of scholars and teachers.

The people more fully realize than in former years the importance of good schools, and their views upon the subject have become materially liberalized. They demand the best teachers at advanced

wages, and there is good reason to believe that most of our schools will be kept for much longer terms than heretofore.

In a number of districts the subject of the establishment of schools of a higher grade, and of the erection of elegant and commodious structures for that purpose, is being agitated, and with a prospect of the most encouraging results.

I trust you will pardon me for not giving you the names, ages &c, of teachers, as my book containing them was mislaid during my illness. The state of my health also forbade me holding an institute during the season.

MARATHON.

REV. THOS. GREENE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Great improvement has been made in the qualifications of teachers during the last year. This has been clearly manifested, not only in the late public examinations of teachers, but also in the good order, discipline, and mode of instruction in the schools which I have visited.

In the German districts, the English language is being taught with success.

The school in the village of Wausau has three departments, and is provided with a set of Pelton's maps. A Teachers' Institute was organized in Wausau, in September last, and will meet again in January next.

The school in district No. 1, town of Mosinee, has been supplied with a good ten inch globe, and a set of Cornell's outline maps.

I gladly report that much interest has lately been excited throughout the whole county in respect to educational matters.

MILWAUKEE—1st District.

J. F. DEVINE, SUPERINTENDENT.

My annual report, which you have already received, is unreliable in many respects. This is particularly true with regard to that portion of it relating to the "Financial Statement." On more

than one occasion since my coming into office, I have, by circular and otherwise, called the attention of town clerks to the necessity for accurate reports; yet from my last annual report you can judge of my success in that direction. I consider the failure as an additional argument in favor of the "township system." The town clerks complain, and justly, that several school district clerks come in with reports that are quite unintelligible, even to those making them.

From these reports, it would appear that several school district treasurers had expended for school purposes considerable sums which they had never received; while others, on the contrary, would seem to have pocketed no inconsiderable amount of the school fund.

If the foregoing was the only fault to be found with district school boards it might be excusable, as, notwithstanding the apparent discrepancy in their accounts, a single instance has not come to my knowledge where it has been shown that school boards fraudulently applied school monies to their own private uses. But the same incapacity is, perhaps, more discernible, it certainly is more injurious to school interests, in several other instances, which are too obvious to need any comment here.

It might, I think with propriety be asked here, to what particular cause is the foregoing state of things chargeable? Certainly not to the people. The present school system is evidently to blame. As the law now stands, each district must elect its school board. It makes no difference whether there are men in the district capable of performing the duties of the office or not. Perhaps not an individual in the entire district is capable of any higher effort in the way of literature than that of reading a little and writing his own name; nevertheless work is to be done from which there is no escape, and which requires no ordinary share of intelligence and culture for its proper performance; a teacher must be selected and employed; rules and regulations for the government and management of the school must be adopted; the course of study designated; and the school visited and examined. Taking all these things into consideration, is it to be wondered at, if at present, the duties of school district boards are sadly neglected, or

so badly performed, as to call loudly for reform? It would, no doubt, be a matter of surprise, if the condition of our schools was at all different from what it is, when we take into consideration, that the several school district boards of the state, generally number from twenty to forty individuals in each town,

In connection with the foregoing, I do not deem it at all necessary to apologize for the introduction here, of the following extract from the last able report of our former state superintendent, Hon. John G. McMynn. In speaking of our present school system, he says : "Nineteen officers to manage any other branch of public business for a town would be declared to be at least three times as many as necessary. Every man knows that one-third the number would manage the educational affairs of a town three times as well." But Superintendent McMynn, in the foregoing extract, supposes an average of nineteen school officers for each town ; a goodly number, it must be admitted ; but I know of towns in this county that have nearly fifty ! The thing is absurd. Such testimony could be multiplied to any extent, but it is not necessary. There is not a man in the entire state, whose mind is unprejudiced, and who will read Mr. McMynn's article in favor of the "township system of schools," as contained in his last annual report, but must admit that our present system is faulty in many respects, and needs a radical change. Such, in my opinion, can only be effected by the adoption of the "town system," through which our present system will become simplified, and our schools graded.

While the inhabitants of the cities and most of the villages of the state, have it in their power to give their children the highest education through means of their "graded schools," I would wish to know, how it is that the inhabitants of the country are not equally entitled to the advantages resulting from the adoption of the "graded system," especially in those towns where the number of inhabitants and the advanced state of wealth and culture on the part of the people would warrant its adoption ?

If the present legislature, in its desire to do justice to the country, would adopt the "town system," I cannot conceive how it could afford any just ground of complaint or alarm ; provided its

adoption would not be rendered compulsory for at least a few years ; thus affording an opportunity of having its merits fairly tested.

Under our present system, faulty as it is, the cause of education has made considerable progress within the past two years. Teachers appear to feel a greater interest, and to have more accountability. They have improved considerably in point of scholarship, and as a consequence, I find better schools and improved methods of instruction. I know to my positive knowledge, that School Boards manifest a greater degree of interest in school matters than a year or two since. They not only hearken to, and endeavor to carry out the requirements of the superintendent, but, in all difficult cases relating to school matters, ask his opinion and advice, and act in accordance thereto. A great change has come over the people in regard to voting supplies for schools. It is remarkable with what unanimity the people vote large sums for building and school purposes generally, where, only a few years since, they begrudgingly voted the smallest necessary sums for the same purposes. These and other considerations too numerous to mention here, induce me to believe that the people are prepared for any change in our present school system, provided it affords increased facilities for giving their children a better education than can be at present obtained.

In this Supt. district, there have been two brick school houses built within the past year, at an average cost of about twelve hundred dollars. Arrangements are being made for the erection of others.

During the year I have held six meetings for the examination of teachers. These meetings were attended by seventy five applicants for examination. Of this number forty-eight received third grade certificates, four received second grade and twenty-three were rejected. I have also granted nine special or limited certificates, making a total of sixty-one certificates granted within the year.

Also within the past year I have made ninety-seven visits to thirty-five schools, spending at least one half day in each school.

My views in regard to the value of "teachers' monthly reports," are the same as expressed in my last annual report. I consider them as invaluable to the superintendent not only as a means of ascer-

taining the condition of the schools, but also serving as a sort of index to the character and ability of the teachers. I find no difficulty in bringing my teachers to report to me at the close of each month.

An institute has been held this year at Hales' Corners. It commenced Sept. 21st, and continued five days. With few exceptions, every teacher in the district was present. The exercises were conducted chiefly by S. D. Gaylord, principal of the Milwaukee high school. Superintendents Pomeroy, of the city of Milwaukee, and Hannan, of Kenosha county, assisted. R. C. Spencer, of the National Business College, Milwaukee, gave instructions in penmanship in his usual interesting manner. Evening lectures were delivered by F. C. Pomeroy, S. D. Gaylord and by the state superintendent, Hon. A. J. Craig. Teachers and people were highly gratified at the result.

Notwithstanding the highest testimony in favor of the good resulting from the county superintendency, still it would seem that considerable dissatisfaction exists in regard to it. Witness the bill introduced during the last session of the legislature, for the abolishment of the office. I have been informed, on good authority, that the bill met with considerable favor from the members of the house.

Our legislature has, during the past few years, surpassed our most sanguine expectations in their liberal and comprehensive legislation, as evinced in the case of our normal schools, and our other literary institutions, is it, then, to be for a moment supposed that they will stop in this good work, and set about to undo what they have been years in doing? But in the event of the abolition of the county superintendency—a thing by no means probable—the question that naturally presents itself is, what organization should be substituted in its stead? Some are in favor of the old township superintendency, for there is a considerable portion of mankind who are filled with love and admiration for old and long established customs, no matter how ill adapted or unsuited they may be to the present wants of society. I can not conceive how any sane body of men could, for a moment, think of returning to the "town superintendency," which I don't hesitate to pronounce one of the greatest failures of the age. It did nothing in the way of supervision;

nothing in the way of elevating the teacher ; nothing in the way of creating a public school sentiment. It was merely nominal in its character ; without influence, and without respect. The justness of the foregoing remarks, becomes evident from the following considerations :

1. As there was hardly any thing to be gained, in a pecuniary point of view, by the office of town superintendent, the men who were elected to that office had generally to give their attention to some other calling whereby they earned a subsistence ; and, although some competent men were elected to the office, yet they failed in nearly every instance to devote either time or labor to the performance of its duties. There were, it is true, some honorable exceptions to the foregoing, but they were few indeed.

2. In the great majority of cases, men were elected to the office who felt no interest in schools, or school matters, and, even if they did, they were too ignorant to be capable of effecting any improvement. Under the old town superintendent system, there were no public nor hardly any private examinations ; because the ignorance of the great bulk of the town superintendents, precluded the possibility of having any. Men and women of the most limited attainments were thrust into the public schools of the country, to conduct them according to their different whims and caprices ; as the teacher rarely ever saw the man, miscalled superintendent, after he scratched his name to the certificate authorizing him to teach ; and in most cases, the teacher was obliged to write his own certificate, for reasons that are too palpable to need explanation.

But it would seem that some favor the appointment of a superintendent for each assembly district. This is only one step removed from the town superintendency, and the objections to both are in reality the same. It would, I am convinced, work incalculable mischief in the older and thickly settled portions of the state.

The principal objection urged to the county superintendency is, that it fails in securing a proper supervision of the schools. This would, in a great measure, be obviated by the adoption of the township system. However, it must be admitted that there are some cases which, as far as supervision is concerned, the contemplated change would not entirely remedy. For instance, those superintendent districts, where

the superintendents are unable to visit all the schools in their respective districts, even, once in each year. To remedy this, the state should be so apportioned (at least in the thickly settled parts) as to insure full employment to each superintendent, and not as at present, some having more to do than they can possibly accomplish, while others, on the contrary, are not more than half their time employed in performing the duties of the office. Districts should be so arranged that each superintendent could, and should be obliged by law, to visit each school in his entire district, at least twice in each year; once in the winter, and once in the summer season; and, also, that at each visitation, the superintendent should spend, at least half a day in each school. Any plan of supervision that will discard the principle of visiting the school while in session, must be faulty. In my opinion, the work of supervision is one of the most important and delicate duties the superintendent has to perform; not second even to the examination and licensing of teachers. Supervision under the "township system" would, perhaps, only be valuable in having the views and requirements of the county superintendent carried out. Without the controlling and directing agency of a higher power, I am strongly inclined to the belief that, for very obvious reasons, the new proposed township system would, for the purpose of supervision, be as inefficient as the old town superintendency proved itself to be.

I have never for a moment seriously entertained the belief that our legislative bodies would so far disregard the public sentiment of the country, as to abolish the county superintendency, which has, in so short a period, done so much toward elevating our school system.

MARQUETTE.

A. BOYNTON, SUPERINTENDENT.

I entered upon the duties of my office, on the 1st of January last, and during the winter term visited fifty-five schools. I found some of them in fair condition; in others the teachers were trying to go through with the motions, or in other words killing time to the best of their ability. School officers and patrons seldom if ever visited

their schools, and when they did, it was sometimes for the purpose of getting up a row with the teacher, *especially*, if the teacher undertook to punish their children for swearing at them, or like causes. It was very seldom that I could prevail upon a school officer to visit the school with me. With a great many teachers, it seemed to me that they were more concerned whether they were obliged to teach twenty or twenty-two days in a month, than they were in regard to the welfare of education in their schools. And in some instances I did not blame them so much. For how can a parent expect that a stranger will take more interest in the welfare of his children, than he does himself in a great many instances.

I found the school houses, or *things* which were called school-houses, totally unfit for school purposes. Yet amidst all this I saw some bright spots; and again, I saw the anxious, upturned faces of the three thousand school children of this county, and I nerved myself for the struggle, and determined to do my duty, my whole duty. And I felt sure that if I endeavored to remedy these great evils, I would gain the sympathy and good will of these children, if I did of no one else; and I have labored thus far, and feel assured that success has partially crowned my efforts. I feel a satisfaction when I think that in some places soon a portion of these children will find new, warm and comfortable school-houses, instead of the old rickety, cold and bare concerns in which they formerly tried to study. In other places they will find that their houses have been repaired and made more comfortable, which has been done with but little expense and trouble

I am happy to state that our teachers are exhibiting now far more energy, more system, and certainly more practical work. They are showing a disposition to attain to a higher standard; in fact they are advancing from keeping school to teaching school. In some schools there are indications of the Yankee spirit, in the whittling and embellishing line. Perhaps Young America, when looking at some of the seats and desks, is inspired with a desire to carve and finish them off; and then again, perhaps, rough seats, rickety desks, partially demolished stoves, with brick legs, surrounded by large and small knotty logs, do not inspire in the minds of irreverent boys a love of "the good, the beautiful, or the true."

7—SUP. PUB. INs.

I believe the parents are more interested and inclined to encourage the teacher, and are showing a commendable zeal by increased visitation. In some districts there is a *general* interest manifested, but I am sorry to relate, *too* general—rarely going beyond the raising of a meager sum for the support of their schools, or “the vigorous prosecution” of every difficulty, which may happen to exist in the district. In a great many districts of this county there is a German element. In some districts the population is entirely German. In these districts English schools have been, heretofore, a total failure. I am intending to get teachers in these schools who understand both languages, and will require of them, in the first place, to teach those children to talk the English language. Indeed, I am now trying an experiment of the kind, and believe it works admirably.

There is one thing that must not be omitted. There are facts which may be gathered from all parts of the county, that if made plain in their true light, would cause the cheeks of any good person to crimson for shame. I allude to the absence in many districts of proper out-houses, to screen the young of either sex while attending to the inevitable calls of nature. Of course a few dollars are saved, but can this economy compensate for the lack of refinement and virtue? Will it quench the flames of passion, which may be enkindled in the breasts of the young, at a time when impure imaginations often bear sway? The efforts of all true men and women should be such as to assist in eradicating this plague spot.

I have required, during the year, monthly reports from teachers, and find that great good has been accomplished by them. Yet some teachers think it is unjust to be required to make them out, and feel that it is too great a task for their feeble minds to accomplish.

A teachers' association was re-organized last spring, and is in good working order now. It has held two meetings. Those who have attended have received great benefit, enjoying them as rich intellectual feasts.

A teachers' institute was appointed to meet at Westfield, on the 10th of November, but owing to the absence of expected assistance from abroad, the inclemencies of the season, and the almost impas-

sable state of the roads, whereby many were deterred from being in attendance, it did not prove a complete success.

In conclusion I would beg leave to state that I believe the people of this part of the State are quite well satisfied with our present school system, and are not desirous of any modification of the county superintendency; and I hope that, with the sympathy and support of all good people, the county superintendency will be enabled to make a mark in Marquette County, and one that "Time's effacing fingers" will not soon wear out.

OUTAGAMIE.

D. J. BROTHERS, SUPERINTENDENT.

In this county, the cause of education has been greatly improved during the past year. Three new districts have been formed, and new frame buildings are taking the place of many of the *log heaps* which have heretofore been designated as school houses. Some confusion exists about the formation of new districts and the division of old ones. Some districts embrace a large extent of territory, making the school houses inaccessible to some of the inhabitants, while the house in the adjoining district is near enough. In such cases the children are deprived of schooling, unless they pay a regular tuition fee, but as the country is settling up rapidly, I think this difficulty will soon be overcome.

Adams' system of school record has been partially introduced in this county, which I hope will have a tendency to improve school reports in the future.

OZAUKEE.

P. K. GANNON, SUPERINTENDENT.

In visiting the schools of this county, each one twice within the year ending August 31, I have noted down my observations regarding the efficiency of teachers, the attendance of scholars, and the condition of the school houses.

A good number of teachers make laudable efforts to improve

themselves, both in the government of the school and a more thorough mode of instruction; qualities which I have at no time omitted to inculcate at the public examinations and other meetings of teachers. This improvement and desire to improve are more apparent in those districts where there is a disposition to make the compensation, in some measure, worthy of a good teacher. I may here observe that the great necessity of our common schools can be supplied only by the increase of thorough scholarship and thorough scholars. Whether new organizations are needed is a point on which we may not agree, but we are of one mind that the old organizations need a new inspiration. High culture is to the intellectual life what a pure atmosphere is to the physical; and just as it fails or abounds, the school will struggle or flourish. Local self-government being the main-spring of our school system, if this works badly the school cannot possibly work well; but there can be no question that the schools often suffer, and suffer terribly, from the failure of the community, through a short-sighted regard for a nominal economy, or through indifference to the cause of education, to afford them a liberal and intelligent support. We must pay our teachers well, or we shall have none worth paying; none will be trained as they ought to be; none, trained or untrained, will continue in a calling with which poverty walks hand in hand. So long as the teacher is paid, not according to the value of his or her services, but at the lowest rate at which any one can be found to do the required work, the administration of our schools is as unjust as it is unwise. We shall have teachers who have not learned to teach; oftentimes who have not learned to learn; thus not only crippling our schools, but blinding them, making them deaf and mute and senseless; for if a school has eye or speech or sense, it is through its teachers.

In many districts the per centage of attendance in school is very far below what it should be. In some, the teacher, either with the consent or expressed wish of the large majority, does a good deal of his work and talking in the German language; very soon you find no other than the children of German parentage in the school. The reason, you will be told at once, is that the teacher is incapable of properly teaching the English language. And here let me add, the

more you take away from the school English talking children, the more you retard the progress of the others in the acquirement of an English education; because when unmixed, there is scarcely an effort to speak an English word. In other schools where the work is done exclusively in the English language, you will find a great number of German children absent, some inconsiderate parents saying they want their children to learn German not English, but the more intelligent urging that they can learn English only through the medium of German. The trite observation applies here, these squabbles may be fun for the old, but they are death to the young, whose golden opportunity of acquiring even the rudiments of an education will have irrecoverably passed away before these trifling difficulties are adjusted. I call them trifling, because a sufficient number of intelligent men, who ought to take an interest in the education of the youth, may be found in every district, who, by slight mutual concessions upon either side, could propose and carry out a harmonious remedy.

The progress and advancement of pupils, I need not say, I found to be in direct proportion with the capability, efficiency and experience of the teacher; while in some school districts, either from favoritism, or a tenacious adherence to old erroneous ideas of economy, you may hear such a plea for the hiring of this or that teacher as this: "Our school is backward, such a boy or girl can get along very well with the children." And I invariably answer, "and your school will continue backward until you make some exertion to procure a teacher capable of advancing it."

Our school houses for the most part, are in pretty good condition; four or five new ones, stone, have been built this year, and there are only about seven in the county with which we can't get along tolerably well for some time. During the year I have issued eighty-seven certificates of license to teach; seventy of the third grade, five of the second, and two of the first. Some five or six young men of this county have attended one or more terms in the university at Madison, and one is at the normal school at Whitewater. I hope the number of those desirous to properly qualify themselves for teachers may increase, so that the old order of things in that profession may give way to a new and better one.

RICHLAND.

G. W. PUTNAM, SUPERINTENDENT.

I immediately commenced visiting the schools of this county upon assuming the duties of the office of county superintendent, January 1st, 1868.

During the remainder of the winter term I visited one hundred and five school districts, in ninety of which I found schools in session. The condition of the schools was various; the majority, however, seemed to be making progress more or less rapidly in the right direction.

The original school houses in this county were nearly all built of logs, about 60 per cent. of which still remain; consequently very many houses are in a bad condition. The log houses are yearly disappearing, and comfortable frame ones are taking their places. I think the people are beginning to realize the importance of having the school room so attractive that their children can derive proper benefit from the money expended for school purposes.

Several new houses have been built in the county the past year that would do credit to any community, and preparations are being made for building others another season.

The absence of many male teachers in the service of our country and circumstances incident to a new region, caused a deficiency of well qualified teachers in the county; hence originated the practice of granting limited third grade certificates upon the request of district boards, which practice still prevails, to the detriment of our schools. A demand by many districts for cheap teachers has tended to continue this practice; while those who have enjoyed the benefit of a cheap school are quite apt to complain of the school system generally.

It is hoped however that a more healthy state of public feeling is being manifested; teachers are beginning to see the necessity of thorough education, and district officers are demanding well qualified teachers. And I trust the day is not far distant when nothing less than a full third grade certificate will be demanded by applicants, or accepted by the people.

I found upon visiting the schools last summer that they were

generally very small, as nearly all the children who were large enough to tie a hop vine, or give the parent any assistance about the farm work, were kept at home. But since the hop business has collapsed, and the prospect of becoming suddenly wealthy has vanished, it is hoped that parents will give more attention to the education of their children.

Teachers were furnished with blank monthly reports last summer, and they very generally reported to me.

An abstract of monthly reports was published in the county paper.

I think that good results are already manifest from requiring monthly reports, and I propose to continue the practice.

A Teachers' Institute was held this fall at Richland Centre, which was well attended. A commendable degree of interest was manifested, and I trust that teachers have gone forth and entered upon the discharge of their duties with renewed zeal. It is fondly hoped that teachers are yearly advancing in point of education and facility of imparting instruction.

I have contemplated forming Teachers' Associations this winter, but the sparseness of our population and the difficulty of finding central points that are accessible to any considerable number of teachers, may prevent the general adoption of the plan.

The people are observing the defects in our present school system, and seem to desire some improvement. Wherever the Township School System has been presented and explained, it appears to be favorably received; and I think that when its workings are fully understood the people will be ready to adopt it.

I hope that some well digested plan will be presented to the legislature and its adoption urged the coming winter, as I believe the general education of our children can be better accomplished by that system than by our present one.

ST. CROIX.

A. H. WELD, SUPERINTENDENT.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

No less than ten school houses have been built in this county during the past year, one in Troy (Mann Valley), the first stone

school house built in the county ; one in the town of Hudson (German Settlement) ; two in Hammond ; two in Saint Joseph ; one in Somerset ; one in Richmond ; and two in Erin Prairie. School houses in different parts of the county have been repaired, yards enclosed, and out-buildings put in good condition. A few however yet remain with little to recommend them save a free ventilation. They cannot, however long survive. The liberal spirit which has removed so many of this kind during the past two years will soon sweep away these relics of early necessity and hardships.

Some of the new school houses are well planned and suitably furnished ; others show the want of care and good judgment in their construction and finish. They seem to have been planned, if planned at all, with but little regard to durability or to the comfort of the future occupants.

Districts about to build school houses, will find it to be good economy in the end to procure plans and specifications from some reliable architect, or at least from some one who has had experience in planning such buildings ; and then confine the builders strictly to the plans and specifications. Special attention should be given to seating and furnishing the school rooms. Desks with iron supports can now be procured at a cost not much exceeding that of ordinary desks, including the expense of graining and varnishing. Such desks are much superior to those in common use, and occupy less room.

Outline maps have been procured by nearly one third of all the districts in the county, and their usefulness is very apparent in the schools which have been furnished with them. Other means of illustration in the school room are much needed ; such as terrestrial globes, blocks for representing the different forms of solids ; charts for illustrating the principles of penmanship, and other kinds of charts suited to primary instruction, in reading and orthography.

An annual appropriation by every school district, for such useful adornments of the school room, is earnestly recommended. They are suggestive, convenient for the teacher, and contribute much to the interest and spirit of school exercises, constantly exhibiting to the eye of the pupil outlines and leading topics which greatly facilitate his progress in knowledge.

TEACHERS—INSTITUTES—ASSOCIATIONS.

Our school districts during the past year have generally been fortunate in securing competent and faithful teachers. Several gentlemen who had once been teachers, but who had retired to their farms, or engaged in other business, have been persuaded to resume the calling which they had laid aside, and to teach some of the most important winter schools.

To the services, ability and experience of these gentlemen, and to some female teachers of long and successful experience, we owe much of the prosperity of our principal schools. They have encouraged our institutes and associations, by their attendance and efficient co-operation, and in the localities where they have labored, they have inculcated correct views, and awakened just interest in popular education.

Our annual teachers' institute, held in the city of Hudson, was well attended, and although disappointed by the unexpected detention of Supt. McMynn, the exercises and interest of the institute were well sustained. During the winter term of our schools, teachers' associations were held in Pleasant Valley, Hammond and New Richmond. On these occasions teachers exhibited classes of their own pupils, as in their customary recitations. So general was the interest in these associations, that teachers went with their pupils a long distance to attend them, in cold blustering weather.

Some teachers however are habitually absent from both institutes and associations; and those, too, who need these benefits the most. The influence of neglecting such means of instruction, is painfully evident in the common place, inefficient management of some of our schools. To be progressive, and to maintain a high stand in their calling, teachers should be studious, and avail themselves, as far as possible, of the suggestions and experience of others in the same calling. It is true that institutes and associations are but poor substitutes for systematic instruction; but at present they are the only means of normal training within the reach of the majority of our teachers, and on this account especially should be encouraged and sustained by the presence and assistance of every teacher in the county.

Our examinations have been as thorough and extended as circum-

stances would admit ; still, in order to keep up the necessary supply of teachers' licenses have been sometimes granted on a scale of merit so low as to do but little credit to the applicant, and to diminish the respect and confidence which high qualifications ought to command.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

It has heretofore been suggested that school district officers be compensated for their official services. Without compensation they cannot justly be held accountable ; nor can good business men be induced to accept an office which confers neither distinction nor profit. Some of our districts are embarrassed and nearly disorganized by the refusal of any elector to serve as a district officer. In some districts, however, there are public spirited citizens who faithfully discharge the duties of these thankless offices out of regard to the public welfare, as well as for the interest of their own families. Unfortunately there are few districts so highly favored. Some lose their part of the public money by the failure of their clerks to report seasonably to the town clerks. Not a few district officers appear to use no discrimination in the selection of teachers, offering wages disproportionate to their experience or qualifications; they also in too many instances neglect to provide suitable fuel or things needful for the comfort and convenience of the school, or to make the necessary repairs on the school-house and its premises ; and very few exercise that inspection and care of the schools under their charge which the duties of their offices imply.

SCHOOL DISTRICT SYSTEM.

Our school district system as it now exists is too defective to admit of a complete remedy. No other system of supervision requires so many officers for so simple duties ; and no other requires its officers to serve without compensation.

Its power is too much diffused and too feeble to control discordant elements, or to secure justice. The teacher under this system is too much at the mercy of popular caprice, and often suffers and fails for the want of that support in the hour of persecution, which a stronger government would afford.

That part of the system which regulates the formation and alteration of school districts, is especially backward and unsatisfactory. In forming some joint school districts, no less than fifteen signatures of different functionaries are required to complete the work which one person of common sense could do more to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. The "red tape" system is here found in perfection, and its vexations are insufferable. No wonder that under such a system, the state department of public instruction is flooded with appeals, and that the school district is the theatre of discord; that friends and neighbors are set at variance, that the school is a bone of contention, and that its usefulness is so often destroyed in the midst of contending parties. A substitute for such a system may perhaps be found in the township system of school government, which is now in successful operation in several states, and which has been so ably explained and advocated by our present state superintendent and his predecessors in office.

WORK OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

The superintendent has made one hundred and fourteen official visits to the different schools in the county during the past year. In his rounds it has happened, as usual, that some schools, either on account of local holidays or short vacations, were not in session, and could not at the time be inspected. Nearly every school district, however, has been visited twice, at the expense of much exposure and tedious travel, oftentimes in storms, and over rough and drifted roads.

He has been present at all the teachers' associations, conducted the annual teachers' institute, held ten public examinations, and has occasionally lectured in different parts of the county. In the duties mentioned above, and in those of reporting to the state department, official correspondence and private examinations, are comprised the labors of the county superintendent.

By teachers, parents and district officers he has been treated with kindness, forbearance and hospitality, and he hopes that the results of his labors may be commensurate with his good intentions.

CONCLUSION.

From the statements above, it may be inferred that as our popu-

lation increases and the people become better able to bear the burdens of taxation, more liberal provisions are made for schools.

Old school-houses are giving place to more expensive and more commodious structures.

Nothing seems to be so much desired by every intelligent parent, as the education of his children, nor can any good citizen regard popular education as second to any other public interest. Our most successful teachers are dissatisfied with their present attainments, and are seeking opportunities for higher culture. Two from this county have already applied for admission to the State Normal School in Platteville, and have been accepted. Others, it is hoped, stimulated by their example, will soon apply to one or the other of our excellent State Normal Schools, now in successful operation, in Whitewater and Platteville.

We greatly need a Normal or Academic institution in the Saint Croix Valley, and we hope the time may not be far distant when the people of this section of the state shall become almoners of the magnificent Normal School Fund recently set apart by wise and liberal legislators for the education of teachers for our public schools.

SHEBOYGAN.

J. E. THOMAS, SUPERINTENDENT.

In addition to the statistical report already forwarded to you, I have to say that, soon after entering upon the duties of superintendent of schools for this county, January 1st, 1868, I discovered a marked degree of discouragement on the part of some and indifference on the part of others, in reference to our educational interests. A wide spread dissatisfaction prevailed and much prejudice existed in regard to the county superintendent system. Teachers had grown lethargic and school patrons had become despondent. A teachers association had existed in years gone by, but had long since passed into oblivion. Four years had gone by since an institute had been held, and, to make a long story short, the educational forces had become "fearfully demoralized." To attempt to bring order out of chaos, and to reinvigorate and marshal such undisciplined

forces looked like a herculean task. Early in January the state superintendent was earnestly urged to visit this county, and to take the lead in "striking the first blow." Circulars were posted throughout the county, inviting teachers, district officers and friends of education generally, to meet at Sheboygan Falls, for the purpose of consulting together in regard to our common school interests, and to listen to words of advice and instruction from our superintendent of public instruction. The day came and with it a good attendance from all parts of the county. The Rip Van Winkle slumber was broken. The state superintendent gave us an admirable lecture suited to the occasion. Dr. J. J. Brown, now of Whitewater normal school, followed with a lecture upon physical culture. Prof. Cushman, of New York, gave us an excellent address upon education, and the county superintendent closed with some plain talk to teachers and district boards. A teachers' association was organized at once by the adoption of constitution and by-laws and the election of officers. The "convention" was a success, and that one day's work swept away a mountain of prejudice against the county superintendent system.

But little time for visitation of schools has yet been found. Of the 114 schools but 29 have been visited—most of the time having been employed in organizing, in settling the numerous matters of difference as they have arisen in the various districts, and in examination of applicants for certificates. 176 attended regular examinations, and 15 applied at the office. 126 certificates have been granted. Letters have been addressed to each teacher, urging devotion to the work and co-operation with the superintendent.

A teachers' institute was held at Plymouth, commencing March 31st, and continuing two days. We had a good attendance. At least nine-tenths of those present participated in the exercises; the older teachers taking the lead. Some of the citizens took part, and one of the resident physicians (Dr. Morehouse) delivered an address upon physical training. Permanent officers of the teachers' association were elected, after which the institute was closed by a lecture from the county superintendent upon the different methods of teaching.

Thus new life has been infused into educational matters throughout the county,

Upon the ten branches required by law in the examination of applicants, an aggregate of 60 correct answers entitles to a certificate for six months, and an aggregate of 75 to a certificate for one year. This rule applies to 3d grade. No applications have been made for 1st or 2d grades. This raising of the standard has caused some grumbling, but the results have demonstrated the wisdom of the change, and teachers and scholars are coming up to the advanced line with certainty and celerity. *We are determined to stand in the front rank.*

With few exceptions the various districts are rapidly warming up to the good work, and we trust by another year our school officers will become more familiar with their duties, and the school patrons still more interested in our common school system.

Several comfortable school houses have been erected during the year, and it is confidently expected that many more will take the place of old ones another year.

The salary of the office is \$800.00; less than one half the actual value of a faithful and efficient incumbent; and when one possessing such qualities is elected, we trust the county board will raise the salary to \$2,000.00 at least.

TREMPEALEAU.

S. S. LUCE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Trempealeau county has now sixty school districts; nine new districts having been organized during the year. Many of the districts are small and weak, and the people are taxed heavily for the support of the schools, but the natural features of the country seem, in most cases, to necessitate divisions as made by the supervisors.

TEACHERS.

One hundred and three teachers were examined during the year, 73 of whom received certificates. 70 were of the third and three of the second grade. Seventeen were given to males and fifty six were given to females. In addition to the above, six district licenses were given. Of the eighty-nine different persons employed in the schools six showed an aptness for their work, and the same number made

partial failures. The remainder did well considering their youth and inexperience.

IRREGULAR ATTENDANCE.

Nothing retards the progress of education more than the irregular attendance of the pupils. It is noticeable that there is a great falling off during the summer term, commencing about the first of July. At this time many of the larger ones are called to the harvest field, and the debilitating effects of the warm weather are perceptible in both teacher and scholars. I am of the opinion expressed by many other superintendents that there should be a vacation during the months of July and August.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

In two or three districts, the inhabitants of which are mostly Polanders, private schools are taught by the Catholic priest, which makes the attendance at the public schools very small. The Polanders do not object to paying taxes for the support of English schools, but keeping their children from them has a discouraging effect, partially defeating the object of our free schools.

SCHOOL-HOUSES.

Two very good school-houses have been built in the county during the year, besides two or three inferior ones. Something has also been done in the way of improving school grounds but not so much as desirable.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

A teachers' institute, occupying three days, was held in September. Forty teachers were in attendance, and the session was a profitable one for those who participated in the exercises, and beneficial results were manifest in the improved system of the teachers.

In conclusion, I may say that although the year has been marked by no extraordinary educational progress, there has been a steady advancement. The people have voted liberal taxes for the support of schools and have encouraged teachers and pupils by their presence in the school-room oftener than during the two previous years.

WALWORTH.

W. H. BRIGHT, SUPERINTENDENT.

The progress made in the buildings, and in the gradation of many of the schools in this county since the last report from this office, is marked, and the credit redounds to the people for the fine edifices erected, and to the teachers for the noble influence exercised for a better system and more thorough instruction.

The spirit of advancement has been among the people, and the argument for reforms and more solid improvement has been used and adopted by nearly every school organization in the county.

Several fine buildings have been erected, and the march of similar improvements has been rapid in some of the villages. Several houses have been finished and furnished in a style comparing proudly with the best in the country.

A house has been built in La Grange, and one in Lyons, each costing \$2,000, having two departments, and intended for occupation this Winter. A new house has also been erected in Sugar Creek. Many buildings heretofore dilapidated have been made comfortable, and many have been thoroughly repaired.

A house 40x90, with front projection of 18x40, and costing \$18,000, was practically dedicated at Geneva, last December, and has since been occupied by from five to six teachers, and from 250 to 350 children. The house is of white brick, two stories, contains four study rooms and two recitation rooms, and has a maximum capacity for 400 pupils. It is finished in white paint and inside blinds, and furnished with Andrew's furniture, single desks throughout, thoroughly ventilated, and is comfortable in all seasons. This school is thoroughly graded and is in good working order. It has 30 foreign pupils this term. Current expenses this year \$3,200.

A fine brown brick house 41x62, with front projection 10x40, was formally dedicated at Elkhorn, Sept. 4th, and has been since occupied by 260 pupils and five teachers. It is two stories high, has four study rooms, one recitation room, is finished in graining, heated by coal stoves and furnished with Andrew's single seats throughout, is well ventilated, and cost, with grounds, \$16,200, and has a maximum capacity for 350 pupils. The grounds surrounding this house are nearly three acres in extent, securely fenced, and ac-

knowledgeed to be the best public school property in the State. The school is thoroughly graded, and is doing fine work. Current expenses this year \$3,000.

The house dedicated at Delavan, in 1866, is a fine model, and seats 400 pupils; the whole school is graded. Whitewater has enlarged and repaired its high school buildings. The schools are progressing. East Troy has a good school of two departments, and is doing a good work. Darien has two departments, is partially graded, and is progressing. Geneva has a mixed school of two departments, and Troy also.

There have been many changes in the teachers of the village schools during the year. Some of them have been salutary, but most of them have been a positive detriment to the children. The fact that changes of teachers are disastrous—in that pupils and teachers require from two to four months to form such acquaintance as will make the intercourse profitable to pupils in the direction of the studies actually pursued—cannot be too often presented to the people. Other things being equal, would the farmer as readily employ a blacksmith as another farmer, to superintend his harvesting? Would he set a merchant as readily as another farmer to care for his herd? Would the district clerk employ the novice as readily as the experienced teacher, to instruct the children in the sciences - and in the much more important topics of morals and rational religion? The most sacred trust reposed in a government is the education of its children; and that so sacred, so delicate, so arduous a trust should be confided to the best men and women in the country, is a fact affecting not only the destinies of the present generation, but influencing forever those who come after us.

When conducting a teachers' class in examination recently, a district sought a teacher of me; I learned that one of the candidates for a certificate before, had taught the school in question the entire preceding term, and while granting her entire fitness, her general popularity, and his own unlimited confidence in her as an instructor, he did not wish to employ her for fear "*something* might happen."

The remedy then for the gross failures, for the awful blunders and the criminal profligacy of time and energy in school exhibited by some teachers, is not so much in the reach of superintendents who license

them, nor with schools that insure miserable instruction to students who subsequently become teachers—but it does devolve upon district clerks, who can employ and decline to employ those worthless time-servers who have only the power to squander the time and dissipate the energies of pupils by reason of their total lack of managing ability and skillfully directed activity. Let the people then elect to their school district offices those men who know what a good school is by reason of having been taught in one, and who are willing to employ all necessary time to secure qualified teachers, and otherwise to properly provide for and supervise the schools. Let the people no longer elect for clerks, men who are entirely unable to discharge even the clerical duties of the office, much less to manage a school district's funds and property, to superintend its school and school interests.

The county superintendency is a decided success here; in that the standard of qualifications of teachers has been raised from thirty per cent. of correctness at examinations, to sixty per cent. —now required to entitle applicants to certificates. It is also a success in that it has, by securing better qualified teachers, and by means of active supervision, created an ambition among the people for better schools, and in many places they have taken steps necessary to carry their ambition practically to a result.

Those who are interested in the educational work of the county, feel deeply the importance of preserving all of the present county superintendency and of supplementing it with the town district system; and if found elsewhere as here, that more supervision is needed, we hope the system of town supervision may prevail.

There are from this county nineteen persons holding third grade certificates who are students in the Normal School at Whitewater. We hope to receive stimulus in our beloved educational work from this school.

There has been organized and maintained during the year a county association of teachers, holding meetings monthly, which has awakened a lively interest among the communities in school work, as well as having done much valuable institute work and class instruction.

The following is the result of the examinations just finished in this county :

Whole number applying.....	114
Of which the following passed :	
For first grade.....	2
second grade	5
third grade	45

The remainder were refused, but owing to the scarcity of teachers I have been obliged to grant permits to 28.

Total licensed to teach	
refused.....	

I find it impossible to supply the schools with teachers who can come up to the sixty per cent. standing. Some of those I have licensed for six months come but little short of it.

WASHINGTON.

F. REGENFUSS, SUPERINTENDENT.

The past year has been one of prosperity to the majority of the schools of this county. The teachers as well as the patrons of schools have shown a great zeal toward the duty they have to discharge. New school houses, and the union of small districts into larger ones, the increase of teachers' wages, the length of the school terms and the utensils necessary to teaching, as blackboards, maps, &c., found now in a majority of the schools, prove that the people of this county appreciate the services of the teachers and show their love to our "free school system."

During the coming winter we shall have teachers' associations in each town every fortnight, to instruct each other in the different methods of teaching, as well as to create a social feeling among themselves. The teachers' institutes commonly held four days, will be changed in this county to a kind of normal school, having a term of 3 or 4 weeks in the spring, and also in the fall before the commencing of the winter schools, and the teachers will find places for such instructions at Hartford and West Bend, under the conduct of two prominent teachers and my supervision. In the evenings, lec-

tures, essays &c., will be held and read, and we hope the state will allow the same amount of money to these institutes as it does for those held in the old fashioned way. We prefer "practice," but not given for a few days, while a majority of the teachers are too bashful to show their methods &c., but by training them for weeks in the same way as in our state normal schools; the more so as not all the teachers can be accommodated there, and others have not means enough in the first years of their teaching to attend these normal schools.

"Forward" is our motto, but we like in this matter to go our own way—a way found out and acknowledged by a conference and agreement of the most capable and practical teachers in the county.

There are many points, sections &c., in our present school code that ought to be altered, as, for instance, the term of winter schools; it ought to be five months of "winter school," and not merely five months' school during a year. Private examinations ought not to be allowed, for they can not be made so thorough and extended at such a time as a public examination. The county superintendents ought to be allowed to hold their public examinations at any place in the county, and not be confined to a number of towns; for there may be no convenient place in such towns where the superintendent and teachers can find accommodations, and the superintendent is compelled to go through an examination in about 5 or 6 hours, even if he has to examine a large number of candidates.

Generally, we have every reason to be encouraged, and engage in the work of education with renewed vigor for the ensuing year, for there is every prospect of making the schools of this county satisfying to every body; for we have talent, industry, wealth and best of all, a "good will." Under these circumstances we are sure that the principles of our great Republic will find a foundation in the hearts of the young ones that never will be destroyed, but upon which the temple of liberty will stand firm for many future centuries.

WAUKESHA.

W. S. GREEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

I herewith submit the second annual report of the County Superintendent of Schools, showing the condition of the schools under my care.

FIELD OF LABOR.

There are sixteen townships in the county, containing 576 square miles of territory, divided into 81 entire, and 103 parts of districts. There are 120 school houses; of these, one employs six teachers, one four, and five two each; the rest employ but one each. It requires 133 to supply all the schools at the same time.

The number of children reported between the ages of four and 20 is 10,465, a decrease of 172 from last year. Of these, 7,412 are reported as having attended school during the year, an increase of 315 over last year, leaving 3,053 who have not attended school during the year, which is 487 less than last year.

The aggregate number of days taught by qualified teachers is 17,919, which is 2,179 less than last year. To do this work 228 different teachers have been employed—nine more than last year. The total number of days' attendance is reported at 587,750, which is 52,693 more than last year.

The cost of this work is as follows: Average wages of male teachers, per month, \$46 45, which is \$3.33 more than last year; of females, \$26.13, which is 67 cents more than last year. Total amount less sum paid on old indebtedness and for building purposes is \$34,975.04, which is \$5,355 75 more than last year. The average number of days taught is 157, which is eleven less than last year. Cost per scholar enrolled, \$4.71, an increase of 54 cents over last year. The average daily attendance of each scholar enrolled is 78 days—two and one-half more than last year, being 57 per cent., which is six per cent. more than last year. This shows a loss, occasioned by irregular attendance, of 43 per cent. It is truly gratifying to see an improvement in the daily attendance of scholars, and it is earnestly hoped that a much greater improvement will be made in this respect; yet a loss of nearly one-half is a serious matter, and should arrest the attention of every one.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

Of the 120 school houses in the county, 27 are built of brick or stone, three of logs, and the remainder are frame; 30 are reported as being well enclosed, 97 with outhouses, 84 in good condition, and 89 furnished with outline maps—leaving 90 not enclosed, 41 with no outhouses, and 82 with no outline maps. The most of those reported as not being in good repair, might well exclaim, “Oh! that I were a barn!” Yet nearly all of them could be made quite convenient and comfortable with very little expense, by changing the seats so as to have the scholars face the back part of the room, the stove in front, and blackboard and rostrum across the entire back part of the room.

Two new school houses have been built during the past season—one of brick and one of stone. The house in Delafield village has also been repaired, an additional room built and two teachers employed—a much needed improvement.

SCHOOL DISTRICT RECORDS AND REPORTS.

Great improvements have been made in the reports of town and district clerks, still there is room for more. District clerks should see that the teacher makes his report out properly before paying him, and then be very careful himself in making his report to the town clerk. The town clerk should be prompt and accurate in making out his report to the county superintendent, so that no district may fail in obtaining its share of the public money.

TEACHERS' REPORTS.

The system of teachers' reports, adopted by my predecessor, has been continued by me, and I am satisfied that great good has been accomplished by it. Nearly all the teachers reported during the summer term, and I trust a still greater number will report the coming winter.

INSTITUTES.

It is made the duty of the Superintendent to hold at least one institute each year, for the benefit of teachers. The State generously furnishes \$50 to each county each year for the purpose of

defraying expenses. One institute has been held this year in the village of Waukesha. The exercises were conducted principally by Hon. J. G. McMynn. Lectures were given by Hon. A. J. Craig the present State Superintendent, and Hon. J. G. McMynn. 127, teachers were present, besides a large number of citizens. The institute was productive of much good.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The normal school at Whitewater is now in operation, affording an excellent opportunity to all who wish to prepare themselves for teaching. This county has the privilege of sending 18, who are allowed the favor of attending free of tuition. Eight or ten have already availed themselves of the privilege, and I trust the balance of the number will be made out.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.

During the present year ten public examinations have been held, at which there were 327 applicants. Of these, eight received first-grade certificates, 14 second grade, 166 third grade, and 63 limited certificates. Besides these, 22 special examinations have been held. Many of these were held merely to accommodate those who wished to commence teaching before the public examination. Of the applicants at the public examinations, 65 were gentlemen and 262 ladies. It must be remembered that all the limited certificates granted last spring (68) have expired, leaving but 203 now holding certificates granted at a public examination. Eight special examinations have been held since the public, making the total number now holding certificates, 211.

Many of these do not intend to teach, so that at present we have not a large surplus of teachers; enough, however, to supply all the schools in the county.

SUPERINTENDENT'S WORK.

The examination of 327 applicants, writing an average of nine pages each, involves the reading and marking of 2943 pages. This with the 22 special examinations, the copying, enrolling the names, filling out certificates, getting up questions, making out reports and the office correspondence, occupies the entire time of the superinten-

dent during the vacancies between the usual terms of school. One hundred and nine schools have been visited, many of them twice. It has been my purpose generally, to visit but two schools a day, staying in each half a day; a shorter time would be productive of but little good.

IN CONCLUSION.

I think I can safely say that at no former period has there been so much interest manifested in the cause of education by the people of this county, and in having good schools, as at this time. Never has there been such a call for good teachers, and especially male. Good wages have been offered, and the best class of teachers employed. I think we have as good a class of teachers as can be found in any county in the State. Permit me to again return my sincere thanks to all who have so generously assisted me in the laborious duties of this office.

WAUSHARA.

THO. S. CHIPMAN, SUPERINTENDENT.

In visitation of schools, all the schools of the county have been visited once, all but four twice, during the year, and a number twice during each term. I have found district officers generally willing and ready to co-operate with me for the advancement of the schools.

During the year some improvement has been made, in the erection of new school-houses, but we still have many poor houses.

During the year there has been held one normal school or school for teachers, consisting of a term of seven weeks, closing April 17th, 1868, just before the institute—held at Wautoma with an attendance of fifty-six. A tuition fee of \$3 per term was charged. Byron S. Williams was employed as assistant teacher and heartily co-operated with me for the advancement of the school.

WINNEBAGO.

S. SHAW, SUPERINTENDENT.

I shall confine myself to a statement of a few of the facts that are not contained in the statistical columns of my annual report.

EXAMINATIONS.

Among all the duties of a county superintendent, I believe there is none other so absolutely important as a careful inspection of those who desire to fill the difficult and responsible position of teacher. I am aware that many attach more importance to the number and length of his school visits; but how far can his diligence in this respect remedy the injuries inflicted upon a district by an incompetent teacher licensed on account of his carelessness?

It is to his skillful and thorough examinations that the people must look for a selection of only those who are best qualified among the applicants for the significant work of the school room. It is to his prudence and inflexibility that those who obtain certificates must look for the maintaining of so high a standard of qualifications that they, upon the relation of demand and supply, may receive an adequate remuneration for their labor.

With this in view I have endeavored to secure the presence of all our teachers at the regular examinations, but have not succeeded. I am convinced that many remained away from them unnecessarily, upon various excuses, frivolous and false, and subsequently applied for special examination, expecting to be questioned on a few branches in a superficial manner, and licensed without having any standing of scholarship marked upon their certificate.

While instances may arise where a teacher can not attend the regular examinations, especially in the case of those living out of the county, yet there is neither sense nor justice in so many remaining away as have done in Winnebago during the present year.

Two courses have been left open for me to pursue in seeking to discountenance and remedy this evil. 1st. To insist upon satisfactory proof of unavoidable absence from the regular examinations, and refuse special inspection if it be not given. This I consider of but little practical value, because all who applied late here, had some show of excuse, satisfactory to themselves and friends at least, so that a superintendent would hardly be sustained in refusing them special examination. 2d. To make these special examinations as searching, and, if need be, as lengthy as the regular examinations. This course has been invariably pursued—with what effect can be better told in another year.

Would it not be well if those that apply late were compelled to pay a snug sum for the privilege of special inspection? It is my opinion that some such plan would materially lessen the number of those who as they say, had not quite concluded to teach at the time of the regular examination; or who found it so all-important to go off visiting then; or who actually did not know when and where the examinations were to be held. Would it not serve as a powerful tonic also to strengthen many, fearfully subject to semi annual epidemics.

LICENSES.

Many school boards, upon the plea that their school was small and not far advanced, have requested a license for some favorite, incapable of obtaining a certificate. I have acted on such occasions with a great deal of caution and stringency, realizing that while no one kind of test of a teacher's ability is infallible, yet in case of a stranger, scholarship is the best that can be had.

Accordingly, when circumstances compelled me to license, I did it only with the unanimous consent of the Board, and upon a standard of scholarship just a trifle lower than that required for a regular third grade certificate. Thus licenses are really limited certificates rather than a blind submission to the opinion of any set of school officers unable to estimate the ability of a teacher with any degree of certainty. I have never granted blank licenses, as I believe they are detrimental to both teacher and superintendent.

ENDORISING CERTIFICATES.

Many teachers residing in other counties have asked me to endorse their certificates, urging the inconvenience and expense of further examination. I have invariably refused to accede to their request, for reasons well known to you. My experience is that generally the best teachers of any county remain in, it while the poorest have to look elsewhere for employment. I wish it could be generally understood that endorsing certificates is not recommended by our state Superintendent.

MONTHLY REPORTS.

The teachers in this county have been requested to transmit mon-

thly reports and most of these have complied. Data have been found in these of much interest and value to me; but I think the plan adopted by several county superintendents of collecting them and making a monthly abstract to be printed and distributed throughout the county, is the best means of making them an entire succes. I expect to make such an arrangement with our board of supervisors as to do that in this county.

Is the committee appointed at Milwaukee last summer likely to agree upon some form of monthly reports that will be uniform throughout the state?

INSTITUTE.

We were disappointed in not having a larger attendance of teachers, especially as those who need such work most were numbered among the missing. In every other respect, the institute was all that could have been desired. Still I think more good can be done to the weaker teachers in a town association than a county institute. We have none of the former yet in Winnebago, but expect to report some next year.

NORMAL PUPILS.

Six applicants have been sent from this county to Whitewater since the first of January. Efforts are being made to secure a more numerous delegation than this in the future. We stand in great need of a larger number of teachers that have received such instruction as can be best obtained in our normal schools. Teachers who are so well versed in the constitution and laws of our land that the next generation of voters cannot possibly be so profoundly ignorant as the present of their own form of government. Teachers who have obtained such a knowledge of the principles of hygiene, that physical culture will not be so entirely ignored as it is now in most school-rooms. Teachers who, above all, are competent and willing to give instruction to their pupils which must act as a balance wheel upon their future conduct, and without which all mere mental training becomes a positive injury.

WORK.

This report is so extended already that I shall not enter into a minute statement of what has been done for the various districts.

Such a report has been submitted to the county board of supervisors who ought naturally to be more interested in it than our state department.

Suffice it to say that much has necessarily been left undone that ought to have been done; and permit me to express the hope that our next legislature will not retrograde, as many of our educators fear; but, acting upon your advice, will go on to perfect our educational system now so well begun, until Wisconsin shall rank second to none of her sister states in the excellence of her common schools.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

(1869.)

County.	Superintendent.	Residence
Adams.....	Thomas R. Freeman.....	Olin.
Ashland.....	John W. Bell.....	La Pointe.
Bayfield.....	Andrew Tate.....	Bayfield
Brown.....	Oscar Gray.....	Fort Howard.
Buffalo.....	James Imrie.....	Maxville.
Burnett.....	W. H. Peck.....	Grantsburg.
Calumet.....	A. W. Hammond.....	Chilton.
Chippewa.....	Theodore Coleman.....	Chippewa Falls.
Clark.....	John S. Dore.....	Neillsville.
Columbia.....	Levi Bath.....	Columbus.
Crawford.....	C. W. Clinton.....	Prairie du Chien.
Dallas.....	Alfred Finley.....	Barron.
Dane—1st Dist.....	J. Q. Emery.....	Stoughton.
Dane—2d Dist.....	I. A. Kierstead.....	Oregon.
Dodge—1st Dist.....	Charles Allen.....	Mayville.
Dodge—2d Dist.....	Lorenzo Merrill.....	Burnett.
Door.....	Rufus M. Wright.....	Sturgeon Bay.
Douglas.....	Irwin W. Gates.....	Superior.
Dunn.....	W. H. Bushnell.....	Menomonie.
Eau Claire.....	W. H. Lockwood.....	Eau Claire.
Fond du Lac.....	D. B. Lyon.....	Ripon.
Grant.....	Joseph P. Hubbard.....	British Hollow.
Green.....	Daniel H. Morgan.....	Monroe.
Green Lake.....	A. A. Spencer.....	Berlin.
Iowa.....	Samuel Parks.....	Avoca.
Jackson.....	J. R. Mosher.....	Hixton.
Jefferson.....	George W. Bird.....	Jefferson.
Juneau.....	George P. Kenyon.....	New Lisbon.
Kenosha.....	James Hannan.....	Kenosha.
Kewaunee.....	Constant Martin.....	Dyckesville.
La Crosse.....	G. S. Paton.....	Hamilton.
La Fayette.....	Charles B. Jennings.....	Darlington.
Manitowoc.....	Jere Crowley.....	Manitowoc.
Marathon.....	Thomas Greene.....	Wausau.
Marquette.....	Abraham Boynton.....	Westfield.
Milwaukee—1st Dist.....	James F. Devine.....	Painesville.
Milwaukee—2d Dist.....	Anson W. Buttles.....	Good Hope.
Monroe.....	Charles W. Kellogg.....	Tomah.
Oconto.....	John Fairchild.....	Marinette.
Outagamie.....	D. J. Brothers.....	Kaukauna.
Ozaukee.....	P. K. Gannon.....	Cedarburg.
Pepin.....	George Van Waters.....	Durand.
Pierce.....	R. L. Reed.....	Prescott.
Polk.....	R. H. Clark.....	Black Brook.

County Superintendents—Continued.

County.	Superintendent.	Residence.
Portage.....	John Megran, Jr.....	Stevens Point.
Racine.....	L. M. Hawes.....	Rochester.
Richland.....	George W. Putnam.....	Fancy Creek.
Rock—1st Dist.....	C. M. Treat.....	Clinton.
Rock—2d Dist.....	J. I. Foot.....	Evansville.
St. Croix.....	A. H. Weld.....	River Falls, Pierce Co.
Sauk.....	R. B. Crandall.....	Baraboo.
Shawano.....	Z. C. Colborn.....	Shawano.
Sheboygan.....	John E. Thomas.....	Sheboygan Falls.
Trempealeau.....	S. S. Luce.....	Galesville.
Vernon.....	Thomas J. Shear.....	Hillsborough.
Walworth.....	Elon Lee.....	Elkhorn.
Washington.....	Fred. Regenfuss.....	West Bend.
Waukesha.....	William S. Green.....	Waukesha.
Waupaca.....	J. Burnham.....	Waupaca.
Wausara.....	Theodore S. Chipman....	Berlin.
Winnebago.....	Samuel Shaw.....	Omro.
Wood.....	George F. Witter.....	Grand Rapids.

REPORTS OF CITY SUPERINTENDENTS.

BELOIT.

RUFUS KING, SUPERINTENDENT.

I am happy to state that the public schools of this city are in excellent condition, and the scholars in every grade making satisfactory progress.

We have in this city two graded schools, each having three departments, Primary, Intermediate and Grammar. An outline of the course of study in the different grades is as follows :

Tenth Grade.—Reading from cards and blackboard. Printing and writing the reading and spelling lessons, and the Arabic numbers as far as twenty.

Ninth Grade.—Reading cards reviewed. McGuffey's First Reader, com. Oral Arithmetic through 4 plus 10. Writing exercises on slate and blackboard.

Eighth Grade.—McGuffey's First Reader, completed. Spelling from the Reader. Oral Arithmetic through addition and subtraction. Writing exercises on slate and blackboard.

Seventh Grade.—McGuffey's Second Reader. Spelling all the words of the Reader. Robinson's Table Book to page 50. Instruction in music. Writing on slate and blackboard.

Sixth Grade.—McGuffey's Third Reader. Spelling the words of the Reader. Writing on slate and blackboard. Robinson's Table Book, completed. Mitchell's First Lessons in Geography. Singing.

Fifth Grade.—Sanders' Union Third Reader. Spelling lessons from the Reader. Spencerian Penmanship. Robinson's Primary

Arithmetic to page 60. Mitchell's Primary Geography to page 53. Vocal music.

Fourth Grade.—Sanders' Union Fourth Reader to page 200. Spelling Lessons from the Reader. Spencerian Penmanship. Robinson's Primary Arithmetic, completed. Robinson's Rudiments of Written Arithmetic to page 74. Mitchell's Primary Geography, from page 53 through. Instruction in vocal music.

Third Grade.—Sanders' Union Fourth Reader, from page 201 through. Spelling lessons from the reader. Spencerian Penmanship. Robinson's Intellectual Arithmetic to page 118. Robinson's rudiments of Written Arithmetic, from page 74 through the book. Greene's Introduction to the study of English Grammar, to page 88. Mitchell's Intermediate Geography to page 57. Instruction in vocal music.

Second Grade.—Sanders' Union Fifth Reader, to page 220. Spelling lessons from the Reader. Spencerian penmanship. Robinson's Intellectual Arithmetic, completed from page 118. Robinson's Practical Arithmetic, from beginning to page 231. Mitchell's Intermediate Geography, from page 57 to 88. Greene's Introduction to the study of English Grammar, from page 88 to 152. Anderson's Grammar School History of the United States, to page 105. Instruction in music.

First Grade.—Sanders' Union Fifth Reader, completed. Spelling lessons from the Reader. Spencerian Penmanship. Robinson's Intellectual Arithmetic, reviewed. Robinson's Practical Arithmetic, completed and reviewed. Mitchell's Intermediate Geography, completed and reviewed. Greene's Introduction to English Grammar, completed and reviewed. Anderson's Grammar School History of the United States, completed and reviewed. Instruction in vocal music.

The foregoing is a mere synopsis of the revised course of instruction, and will give a general idea of the plan pursued. Connected with this, there is a regular system of oral teaching. Many useful and practical subjects, which are not treated in the text books named above, are thus brought before the minds of the pupils.

The number of scholars between the ages of four and twenty is nine hundred.

The number of teachers employed in the schools is eighteen, who discharge their duties in the most efficient and satisfactory manner.

The organization of the High School is being perfected and I feel safe in promising a most favorable and satisfactory report for your next publication.

A very fine location has been purchased for the High School building, which is expected to be in readiness for occupation by next September.

BERLIN.

W. A. BUGH, SUPERINTENDENT.

I am pleased to report that our schools are in a very excellent and flourishing condition, excelled perhaps by few in the State, bringing from the surrounding country a large number of tuition scholars, who prefer these schools to the more advanced Collegiate Institutions. We employ a corps of 11 teachers, with salaries varying from 25 to 100 dollars per month, according to the grade of the school taught. The High School is under the charge of Rev. D. E. Holmes and his lady, and the Grammar School under the charge of Mr. J. L. Marsh; and all of our teachers are, of superior ability, and excellent instructors, under whose industrious services the pupils have been making rapid progress, highly creditable to themselves and their teachers.

Our people have recently completed two large and commodious buildings for school purposes—one at a cost of \$7,000, and another, the High School building, at a cost of \$24,000. The latter building is located in one of the most elevated positions in our city, commanding a fine view of the adjacent country, and is surrounded by a fine *campus* of 13 acres. The plan of the building was drawn by that celebrated architect, Mr. Randall, of Chicago, and for comfort, convenience and elegance is not surpassed by any public school edifice in the State.

9—SUP. PUB. INS.

The Board of Education of the city has recently adopted the following Text Books :

High School.—Physiology, Jarvis'. Orthography, Wright's. Analysis of English Sentences, Welsh's. Physical Geography, Warren's. Rhetoric and English Composition, Quackenbos'. Philosophy, Wells'. Geology, Wells'. Chemistry, Youman's. Astronomy, Robinson's. English Literature, Shaw's. Botany, Gray's. Intellectual and Moral Science and Political Economy, Wayland's. Logic, Whately's. Latin Series, Andrews & Stoddard's.

Grammar and Intermediate.—Mathematics, Robinson's Series—entire. Geography, Mitchell's Series—taught Topically. Grammar, Quackenbos'. Readers and Spellers, Sanders' Union—entire. Histories, Goodrich's and Wilson's series. Readers and Spellers, Saunders' Union—entire. Writing, Spencerian System.

The grade or course of study for the several departments of the schools, as recently adopted by the Board of Education, is as follows :

Primary Department.—No scholar admitted under five years of age. Studies—Primer, First Reader, Second Reader, Spelling, Printing, Oral Arithmetic, Oral Geography, Writing Numbers, Singing, Object Lessons and Gymnastics.

Secondary Department.—Terms of admission.—Spell seventy-five out of one hundred words from the First Reader. Write any number up to one thousand. Multiplication table to sixes. Print and write the alphabet. Read simple sentences in writing and qualified to read in Second Reader. Studies—Second Reader, Third Reader, Spelling, Printing, Finish Primary Arithmetic, Intellectual Arithmetic to Division, Primary Geography, Intermediate Geography, Map Drawing, Oral Instruction in Natural History, Singing and Physical exercises.

Intermediate Department.—Terms of admission.—Spell seventy-five out of one hundred words from the Second Reader, qualified to read in Third Reader, in Geography give definitions, bound each of the United States and give their Capitals, have completed Primary Arithmetic. Studies—Third Reader, Fourth Reader, Inter-

mediate Geography, Intellectual Arithmetic, Rudiments of Arithmetic, Practical Arithmetic, Map Drawing, Oral instruction in Natural History, Singing, Physical exercises and Declamation.

Grammar School.—Terms of admission—Spell seventy-five out of one hundred words from Third Reader, Practical Arithmetic through fundamental principles to fractions, qualified to read in Fourth Reader. Studies—C grade—Fourth Reader, Practical Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Intermediate Geography (completed) Orthography with reading and spelling, Declamation, Lessons in Composition once a week. B grade—Practical Arithmetic, Mental Arithmetic, Fourth Reader, Orthography with reading and spelling, Declamation, Composition, History of the United States and English Grammar. A grade—Fourth Reader (completed), Practical Arithmetic (completed), Speller (completed), History of the United States (completed), English Grammar (completed), Oral Instruction, each term as teacher may direct.

High School.—First Year, First Term—Higher Arithmetic, Physiology and Hygiene. Analysis of English sentence and Orthography. Second Term—Higher Arithmetic, Physiology and Hygiene, Analysis of English sentence and Orthography. Third Term—Higher Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Analysis of English sentence and Agricultural Chemistry. Second Year, First Term—Elementary Algebra, Universal History, Physical Geography and English Composition. Second Term—Universal Algebra, Universal History, Physical Geography and English Composition. Third Term—Geometry, Rhetoric, Natural History and English Composition. Third Year, First Term—Geometry, Rhetoric, Natural History and Latin. Second Term—Geometry, Natural Philosophy, Geology and Latin. Third Term—Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Latin. Fourth Year, First Term—Chemistry, Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy and Latin. Second Term—English Literature, Intellectual Philosophy, Astronomy and Latin. Third Term—Moral Philosophy, Logic, Botany and Latin. Composition and Declamation throughout the entire course, and Reading and Spelling every week.

Public examinations in all the grades when the classes complete their studies, and when they advance from one department to another.

ENUMERATION.

According to the recent enumeration, we have in the city a total of 1,114 scholars—585 male. and 579 female.

FOND DU LAC.

G. H. BRONSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

The schools of our city are graded. We have first, second and third, primary, intermediate, grammar and high schools, all of which have a two years' course of instruction except the High School, which is four years.

Our teachers are all females from the principal down, and probably the schools were never under better discipline, mental and physical, than at this time. The reason for it may be our board have taken great pains to get well educated ladies for teachers and therein have had regard to refinement of manners, capacity to govern and impart knowledge, as well as a suitable education. The board have also given the several schools much of their personal attention. They believe the schools should be often visited by parents and the authorities; that it strengthens and encourages the teachers and animates the scholars.

We exclude from our schools all corporal punishment of females, believing it barbarous and useless.

The principal of our High School is Miss L. H. Eaton, a graduate of Glenwood Seminary, Brattleboro, Vermont. She is well-qualified for her position, possessing the rare faculty of imparting instruction with ease and pleasantness, and of governing with grace and dignity of manners, instead of the old method of the rod and ferule. The two head teachers of our Grammar Schools are also graduates, and well-qualified for their positions. Until the present year our principal teacher has been a male, his salary varying from twelve to seventeen hundred dollars. We now secure the same service, much better performed, for seven hundred. The salaries of our other teachers range from three to five hundred dollars.

We have thirty-six teachers—two in the High School, three in the Grammar, eight in the Intermediate Department, and twenty-

three in the other schools. We also have sixteen school houses and four rented buildings for school purposes.

Within the past year our High School building proper has been burned, and, a few days ago, the same misfortune befel the building rented for that purpose. In the first fire, all our records were destroyed, also all our school books, including those belonging to the scholars; together with our philosophical apparatus. In the last fire we saved nearly all the books and apparatus, but again lost our records. Our grammar school was in the same building. By the active energy of our Board, new rooms were procured and both schools going again in less than a week.

Before closing, it may not be amiss to present the following general summary :

The number of children within school age.....	5,501
The number enrolled, about.....	3,000
Average number attending, about.....	2,000
We have seats for about.....	2,000

I would also report that we have already commenced a new building for a High School, on the ground on which the old one was burned, about 75 by 93 feet, with three stories and a basement; and it is intended to have four school rooms to a story. It is to be of brick and stone. Estimated cost, from \$35,000 to \$40,000; and calculated to accommodate between seven and eight hundred students.

Our present school buildings are of wood—certainly not the best material—and they are not as commodious as they should be; but I trust and hope, time and good judgment, with the intelligence and characteristic energy of our people, will soon correct these deficiencies.

HUDSON.

E. P. HUGHES, SUPERINTENDENT.

Our schools are by a special act of the legislature, under the control of a board of trustees, consisting of two commissioners from each ward, and a city superintendent, chosen by the school commis-

sioners, at their annual meeting in April, in each year. The whole control, supervision and management of the schools are in the school board, with the burden of management falling on the superintendent.

I am sorry to say that our schools are, in a measure, retrograding—that is, in the matter of grade. Until a couple of years ago we adhered strictly to the graded system, but of late, on account of the great lack of school room, we have been compelled almost entirely to abandon the strictness in grade to which we have heretofore adhered, by reason of having to promote scholars from one department to another, before they had attained sufficient advancement to make room for others.

The following will show something of the condition and wants of our schools in the matter of buildings. We have in this city about seven hundred children who ought to attend school every day. We have three houses to accommodate them; two of them are of brick, and one, the union school house, a wooden building. The brick houses were built last year, and are very good buildings. The three houses will accommodate, all told, three hundred and seventy-five scholars. We have no room for the rest of the seven hundred children. We have but one private school in the city. I am in hopes that before another annual report is due, the superintendent can make a better report on school buildings.

As to the schools, I will say those in the union (2d ward.) building, are divided into four departments, each one independent of the rest. Number four is the high school, number three the intermediate, and the rest, together with those in the first and third wards, are primary schools. We have an excellent corps of teachers in the schools, with the exception of the high school. We have no teacher for that at this writing, having concluded to employ a new principal to commence next term.

We have a choice library of about eighty volumes, and some very good philosophical apparatus in the high school. We pay our teachers from three hundred and sixty to one thousand dollars a year, according to the position they hold.

One of the greatest obstacles the board and teachers have to overcome in Hudson, is the lack of interest, on the part of many of the

parents, in the welfare of the schools. There is also a disposition to find fault with the teachers, upon the "ipse dixit" of their own children, without visiting the schools to see for themselves how they are conducted. But notwithstanding this, I think the great majority of the people of Hudson are justly proud of our schools, believing we have as good schools in Hudson as any other town of its size in the north west, and it is the determination of the board and those who can take time to interest themselves in the schools, to keep them so.

JANESVILLE.

O. B. SMITH, PRINCIPAL OF HIGH SCHOOL.

In compliance with your request I send you the following report of the condition of our public schools.

Our schools are organized upon the graded system. There are twenty-four grades, four divisions, and fourteen departments:

High School division, six grades, one department.

Grammar division, eight grades, two departments.

Intermediate division, four grades, five departments.

Primary division, six grades, six departments.

The course of study is carefully graded, requiring twelve years for its completion. Promotions are made semi-annually on a written examination. The gradation is kept clear by a monthly written examination of all except the primary division, which is examined orally. The attendance during the year just closed has been 92 per cent. of the members of the schools. The instruction in the schools has generally been good; each teacher is required to make preparation in writing for the work of the day. This has been in practice for more than a year, with gratifying results; it has met opposition only from inefficient teachers.

We have been able to get along with little or no corporal punishment. The use of it has been discouraged, and teachers who formerly would whip for a trivial offence, have learned to be prudent and thoughtful in their modes of punishment, and a better feeling towards our schools has been the result.

Our school-buildings are not in a good condition. We are tied by limitations in our city charter, in such way that we cannot buy a dipper from which the children may drink without most carefully estimating whether it is not an extravagance in the present condition of our funds. Much less can we make repairs upon our buildings unless we close the schools to save money for the purpose. During the year the grounds of the high school building have been fenced and graded, and the out-buildings put in a decent condition. By a special act of the last legislature we have been enabled to make an appropriation for a school building in the First ward. The plans have been prepared and the contracts let. It will be ready for occupancy next fall. The estimated cost is \$16,000. I think the building will be a model of convenience for a ward school.

There is an increasing feeling among our citizens that by some means more liberal provisions must be made for the support of our public schools. I confidently hope that it will ripen into action.

We hold teachers' meetings weekly, and through this agency are enabled to secure harmony of action in school management.

At your request I send the daily programmes of the intermediate and primary divisions for the last term.

Programme of Intermediate Division, Janesville Public Schools.

Time.	No. min.	Principal.	Assistant.
9	5	Opening Exercises.	
9.10	10	General Business.	
9.15	20	Reading, A.	Spelling, C.
9.35	25	Practical Ari'th, B.	Mental Arithmetic, D.
10	20	Mental Ari'th, A.	Reading, C.
10.20	10	General Exercise, Oral Instruction, General Topics.	
10.30	15	Recess.	
10.45	5	Study.	
10.50	20	Geography, B.	Reading, D.
11.10	5	Physical Exercise.	
11.15	20	Spelling, A.	Mental Arithmetic, C.
11.35	15	Writing.	
12	90	Intermission.	
1.30	10	General Exercise, American Biography.	
1.40	20	Reading, B.	Spelling, D.
2	5	Singing.	
2.5	25	Practical Ari'th, A	Map Drawing, C.
2.30	20	Mental Ari'th. B.	Map Drawing, D.
2.50	10	General Exercise.	
3.00	15	Recess.	
3.16	45	Study.	
3.20	25	Geography, A.	Geography, C.
3.45	10	General Exercise, Object Lessons.	
3.50	20	Spelling, B.	Geography, D.
4.10	10	Reports.	
4.20	10	Singing.	
4.30	....	Dismissal.	

Friday, P. M., after recess, will be devoted to composition and declamations. Divide the school into two divisions. 1st division, A and C. 2d division, B and D. Have the pupils rehearse and drill them carefully. Let all write compositions.

The general exercises must be carefully prepared, writing out. Standard works upon biography should be selected for preparation.

Object lessons should be carefully prepared. Minerals, trades and professions, animals, plants, &c., will furnish topics.

N. B.—The above programme is to be rigidly adhered to.

Programme Primary Division Janesville Public Schools

Time.	No. min.	Principal.	Assistant.
9.00	5	Opening Exercises.	
9.05	10	General Business.	
9.15	15	Reading, E.	Reading, F.
9.30	10	Object Lesson—Color.	
9.40	15	Reading, C.	Reading, D.
9.55	10	Physical Exercise and Singing.	
10.05	10	Oral Instruction—Plants.	
10.15	15	Drawing and Painting.	
10.30	15	Recess.	
10.45	15	Reading, A.	Reading, B.
11.00	10	Exercise on Number.	
11.10	10	Object Lesson—Life and Properties.	
11.20	15	Arithmetic, A.	Arithmetic, B.
11.35	05	Physical Exercises.	
11.40	15	Spelling, A.	Spelling, B.
11.55	05	Singing.	
12.00	90	Noon.	
1.30	05	General Business.	
1.35	10	Object Lesson—Form.	
1.45	15	Reading, E.	Reading, F.
2.00	10	Singing and Physical Exercise.	
2.10	15	Reading, C.	Reading, D.
2.25	10	Oral Instruction—Animals.	
2.35	15	Drawing and Painting.	
2.50	10	Object Lesson—Morals and Manners.	
3.00	15	Recess.	
3.15	15	Reading, A.	Reading, B.
3.30	10	Oral Instruction—Trades and Professions.	
3.40	15	Geography, A.	Geography, B.
3.55	05	Physical Exercise.	
4.00	15	Spelling, A.	Spelling, B.
4.15	10	Object Lessons—Tools and Materials, and Divisions of Time.	
4.25	05	Singing.	

N. B.—This programme is to be rigidly adhered to. Every exercise must be carefully prepared by the teacher. Oral instruction and Object lessons must be carefully studied and judiciously adapted to the needs of the school. Care must be taken in singing that the songs are suitable in sentiment and in tune. There is danger of injuring the voices of children by having them sing with so violent an energy as is too often done. The Physical Exercises must not be violent. Lessons upon neatness should be given, by having the pupils arrange your table, their desks, the things in the room, &c. Moral lessons can be given by telling some story which will teach love to parents and others; friendship, kindness, gentleness, obedience, honesty, truthfulness, generosity, self-denial, diligence, courage, patience, &c.

Teachers must be careful of the language which they use in school; let it be pure English, spoken in gentle terms. Never fret nor scold.

Despite the obstacles in the way of the teacher in this city, I feel that some progress has been made in the right direction during the past two years, and the indications are favorable for the work in the future. I go to it confident of heart, doubting not that the next report will show an educational advance in this city.

LA CROSSE.

N. C. CHAPIN, SUPERINTENDENT.

Our Board of Education was organized early in the year 1867. Five Commissioners chosen annually by the City Council constitute the Board, viz.: one from each ward, and one for the city at large. The whole management of the public schools is committed to this board. The commissioners elect a city superintendent who is also clerk of the board. They also determine, with certain limitations, the amount to be received by taxes for school purposes. Under this direction the schools of this city have risen very materially in character and value. A much larger amount of money than ever before has been expended on the schools. Higher wages have been paid to teachers, who, as a natural consequence, have done their work better. The schools have been carefully graded, in accordance with a definite plan of progressive studies. Some decided improvements have been made in the buildings and furniture. Good rules of order and discipline have been adopted and enforced. A larger number of children have received instruction and *better* instruction.

We have as yet no High School. Our departments are Primary, Intermediate and Grammar, with four grades or classes in each department. We are in great need of larger accommodations. A new building, it is hoped, will be provided very soon. A high school will also be organized as soon as possible. Fifteen teachers are now employed, three men and twelve women. The scholars enrolled are nearly eight hundred. Irregularity in attendance affects the schools very unfavorably. How to remedy this evil is with us a grave and difficult problem. The correction of the evil lies very much with parents and guardians, who seem generally to have no fit appreciation of its magnitude and mischief.

MADISON.

B. M. REYNOLDS, SUPERINTENDENT.

I have nothing particular to report in regard to the schools of this city, except that they continue to prosper, and appear to meet the wants of our citizens.

We have seats very comfortably arranged for upwards of eleven hundred pupils, and these seats are nearly all occupied. The schools are under the charge of twenty-two teachers, including the superintendent, who acts as principal of the high school and is the only male teacher in the corps.

The teachers are discharging their duties with a zeal, fidelity and ability worthy of commendation.

Efforts have been made to improve the penmanship of our pupils, which heretofore has been very poor. Much valuable assistance has been rendered by Prof. B. M. Worthington, of the Northwestern Commercial College in this city, and we have also had one very excellent lecture before our teachers, on this branch, from Prof. Spencer, of Milwaukee. I think that we have made a good beginning in this art, and that in the coming year much progress will be made.

The discipline of the schools, on the whole, is good, there being but few cases of corporal punishment reported. Our board has a regulation requiring teachers to report all cases of corporal punishment, with the causes thereof, and all attending circumstances. This regulation has reduced the number of such punishments without injuring the good order of the schools. I think the order is better than it was before the regulation was adopted.

Two years since I transmitted to your department our programme of studies. Since then it has been somewhat modified, but is still very defective. Ours is a programme by text-books instead of a programme by subjects without regard to text-books, as it should be. A programme judiciously arranged by subjects will be more definite, and in passing over it less time will be frittered away upon things comparatively useless. Corresponding classes in the different schools will be kept more nearly together, with a view to their being brought into the same classes in higher grades, and more oral

teaching may be secured, and teachers will be debarred from spending an undue amount of time and attention upon favorite studies.

I am not certain but that in the lower grades of our schools, we aim too much toward a high average per cent. of scholarship, and consequently remain too long on a given subject, and thus discourage those pupils who learn their lessons well and do not need to review them so much as is required of them. In passing through a book or over any subject for the first time, I would suggest whether fifty or sixty per cent, may not be an average high enough. In going over the subject the second time, a higher per cent. may be aimed at.

Another point on which I fear we make a mistake in our graded schools, is the tendency of teachers and boards to arrange their programme and conduct their instruction as if all the children under their care were to enter the various learned professions. Only a very small proportion of them are to enter the professions, and the studies in the various grades should be thoroughly practical and have more direct reference to practical life, while at the same time they afford sufficient mental discipline.

The large majority of the children are to engage in manual labor, and the education furnished should have this fact fully in view.

Could we act according to this consideration we should modify our system of instruction very materially.

In furnishing school accommodations, our Board have been more anxious to provide seats for the Primary Grades than for the High School Grade, and consequently they have built their school houses with a view to provide for the smaller children, and our high school house is yet to be built. We have, however, good accommodations for the lower grades. I think the policy of the board is the correct one; and had it been more carefully pursued by all the cities and towns of the Northwest, it would have been better for the cause of primary education.

MILWAUKEE.

F. C. POMEROY, SUPERINTENDENT.

The number of children of school age in the city August 31, 1868, was 23,660 This is an increase of about seven per cent.

on the number returned by school census in August, 1867. The increase in the number enrolled in our schools is over eleven per cent.; in average number belonging, over twelve, and in average daily attendance over nineteen per cent. The average increase on number enrolled since 1864 has been over one hundred per cent. While these figures show that our schools are becoming every year better appreciated by our people, yet they fail to show the real improvement—improvement in class room work. In this important particular we think we can report a per cent. of improvement far beyond that of average daily attendance. The amount expended during the past year was \$73,819.20. Of this amount \$61,674.31 was expended for salaries, the remainder for fuel, repairs, supplies, printing, &c. The cost of instruction per child, estimated on the number enrolled was \$7.04; estimated on the daily attendance; was \$12.62.

The High School was opened January 1, 1868. The number of applicants 192; number admitted 128—all but 17 from the public schools. The examining committee appointed by the Mayor use the following language in their report of this school: “The committee’s attention was at once attracted to the *deep, earnest work* that appeared, both on the part of teachers and pupils. Earnest study and close attention on the part of the pupils to the instruction of the teachers strikes a visitor as the leading feature of the school.”

The number of days the schools were in session, 199. Per cent. of attendance on number belonging, 94. On punctual attendance 96. Number of teachers examined 98. Number of certificates granted 59. The number of suspensions during the year is as follows: absence 361, truancy 11, defacing furniture 1, bad conduct 1, disobedience 9, communication 3, improper language 2, fighting 3. Number of visitors 6,012.

In June the Board adopted a list of text-books in compliance with special act of legislature, which list cannot be changed for five years. The Board in August established a new grade for the schools. This grade went into effect in September; it works well and the schools are improving under the same.

GRADE OF MILWAUKEE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Grade 10.—Pupils in this grade must thoroughly learn the charts—not only to read but also to spell the words; to form simple sentences and print or write the same on their slates: notation and numeration to one hundred; drawing simple forms. Oral instruction—Common objects, their size, color and more observable qualities.

Grade 9.—Pupils in this grade must learn to read readily the lessons in the First Reader; to spell any of the words in the same; to perform correctly any example in addition not exceeding five places of figures; notation and numeration to tens of thousands; writing on slates simple sentences; drawing familiar objects. Oral Instruction—Domestic animals, trees and primary colors.

Grade 8.—Second reader begun and finished; particular attention to punctuation marks; spelling both by letter and sound; dictation; notation and numeration to millions; subtraction, with an occasional review of addition; writing simple sentences with capital letters; drawing. Oral Instruction—Wild animals, secondary colors, plants and vegetables.

Grade 7.—Third Reader begun and finished; dictation exercises; arithmetic through multiplication; oral lessons in geography; primary geography to North America; mental arithmetic to multiplication; writing; drawing. Oral Instruction—Trades, tools and materials; divisions of time.

Grade 6.—Fourth Reader as far as lesson forty; dictation exercises; arithmetic through division; primary geography to South America; mental arithmetic to parts of numbers; writing; drawing. Oral Instruction—Parts of the body; five senses; kingdoms of nature.

Grade 5.—Fourth Reader finished; arithmetic to fractions; primary geography finished; mental arithmetic to fractions; map drawing; writing; spelling; oral and from dictation. Oral Instruction—Air, light, heat; agricultural and mineral productions.

Grade 4.—Fifth Reader to lesson fifty; arithmetic to ratio; mental arithmetic through fractions; grammar to verbs; inter-

mediate geography to South America ; map drawing and drawing lessons ; composition ; writing. Oral Instruction—Biography-(national) ; solar system.

Grade 3.—Fifth Reader finished ; Arithmetic to alligation ; Mental Arithmetic completed ; Grammar to syntax ; Intermediate Geography completed ; spelling, oral and from dictation ; declamation ; composition ; writing ; drawing. Oral Instruction—Biography, (foreign).

Grade 2.—Arithmetic completed ; Geography reviewed ; Map drawing from memory ; Grammar finished ; History to Washington's administration ; declamation ; composition ; drawing ; writing. Oral Instruction—Bone and muscles ; digestive organs.

Grade 1.—Higher Arithmetic ; English analysis ; Physical Geography ; History completed ; Algebra through simple equations ; declamations ; composition ; drawing ; writing. Oral instruction—Respiration and circulation ; nervous system.

GERMAN GRADE.

Grade 9.—Reading from charts ; writing small letters.

Grade 8.—First Reader ; writing capital letters.

Grade 7.—First Reader ; writing words.

Grade 6.—Second Reader ; writing sentences with capitals.

Grade 5. Second Reader ; writing

Grade 4.—Third Reader ; writing ; written translations.

Grade 3.—Third Reader ; writing ; grammar ; written translations.

Grade 2.—Fourth Reader ; writing ; written translations ; grammar

Grade 1.—Fourth Reader ; grammar ; written translations.

LIST OF TEXT BOOKS ADOPTED FOR USE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF MILWAUKEE.

Readers.—McGuffey's First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Readers, and McGuffey's Speller.

Arithmetics.—Ray's Mental Arithmetic, Ray's Practical Arithmetic and Ray's Higher Arithmetic.

Grammar.—Kerl's Common School Grammar.

Geography.—Mitchell's Primary, Mitchell's Intermediate, and Mitchell's Physical Geography.

History.—Goodrich's United States History.

Penmanship.—Spencerian System and Spencerian Copy Books.

Alden's Young Citizen's Manual.

German.—Raffler's First, Second, Third and Fourth Readers ; Ahn's German Course, First and Second Books ; Hey's (small) German Grammar and Oelschlager's Dictionary.

OSHKOSH.

H. B. DALE, SUPERINTENDENT.

Our census shows a trifle over 4000 persons between the ages of four and twenty residing in the city. Of this number about 2,000 have been enrolled in the public schools during the year as follows : high school 60 ; "A" grammar school 60 ; "B" grammar school 130. The balance, intermediate and primary, being about evenly distributed in the five wards of the city.

Probably about 500 are in attendance upon the various private and church schools, leaving a balance of about 35 per cent. out of the schools. We employ twenty-eight teachers all ladies, except principal of high school and one German teacher. Average salary of ward teachers \$35 per month. Principal of high school \$180 per month. German teacher \$100 per month.

During the past year we have completed a high school building than which there is probably no finer of the kind in the state. We have also erected a building for fourth ward school, accommodating 500 pupils, at an expense of \$10,000.

Herewith I send you a copy of our general regulations, together with plan and courses of instruction, text books, etc.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

SECOND PRIMARY, Class "F," 1st year.—The class shall be subdivided into as many sections as the teacher may deem necessary.

Oral instruction.—Lessons on the human body ; five senses ; common things ; size, color, and prominent qualities ; habits of order ; morals and manners ; reading from charts and blackboards

10—SUP. PUB. INS.

with exercises in spelling, both by letters and sounds, until the child can spell correctly, at least one hundred words, in the first half of the primer (Hillard's Primer); counting from one to sixty; singing, and physical exercises, four times per day.

FIRST PRIMARY, Class "E," 2d year.—*Oral instruction.*—Animals, colors, and classification of objects, as belonging to either the animal, vegetable, or mineral, kingdoms; morals and manners; reading and spelling, (Hillard's Primer and First Reader, completed, Second Reader begun); the names and forms of the different pauses, with the proper use of the period; spelling; counting, from one to one hundred; reading and writing Arabic numbers, to one hundred; Roman numbers to "L."; exercises in adding series of small numbers; oral geography; writing, on slates, and blackboard; singing and physical exercises.

Class "D," 3d year.—Object lessons continued. Reading and spelling, (Hillard's Second Reader, continued and completed), with particular attention to punctuation, definitions and illustrations; spelling the reading lesson. Addition and subtraction, (Robinson's Primary); reading and writing Roman numerals, to one hundred; Arabic numerals to five hundred. Writing and printing on slates and blackboard. Geography, (Mitchell's Primary), to page 54. Singing and physical exercises.

SECOND INTERMEDIATE, Class "C," 4th year.—Reading and spelling, (Hillard's Third Reader), three terms, with strict attention to punctuation, definitions and illustrations; spelling the reading lessons, both by letters and sounds. Arithmetic, (Robinson's Primary), completed and reviewed; three terms. Writing, on slates and blackboard, Roman numerals to 500; Arabic numerals to 10,000; words from the reading lessons; three terms. Geography, (Mitchell's Primary), completed and reviewed, with constant use of the globe and maps; three terms. Singing, and physical exercises.

FIRST INTERMEDIATE.—Class "B."—Fifth Year.—Reading and spelling, (Hillard's Third Reader), 1st and 2d terms, completed; (Hillard's Fourth Reader), 3d term; close attention to

punctuation, definitions, and illustrations; written and oral spelling from reading lessons. Arithmetic, (Robinson's Intellectual, to page 118, three terms; (Robinson's Practical Arithmetic), to page 28, third term. Writing with ink, (Spencerian Penmanship), three terms. Geography, (Mitchell's Intermediate), to page 58, three terms, with constant use of globe and maps. Singing and physical exercises.

Class "A," Sixth Year.—Reading and spelling, (Hillard's Fourth Reader), 1st and 2d term; (Goodrich's Child's History), 3d term—close attention to punctuation, definitions, and illustrations; written and oral spelling from reading lessons. Arithmetic, (Robinson's Intellectual), completed, twice a week, three terms; (Robinson's Practical), to page 116, three terms. Writing with ink, (Spencerian Penmanship), three terms; writing with ink, from dictation, once a week. Geography, (Mitchell's Intermediate), completed and reviewed, with constant use of globe and maps, three terms. History, (Goodrich's Child's History), three times a week, three terms. Declamations and recitations. Singing and physical exercises.

GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.—*Class "B."*—Reading and spelling, (Hillard's Fifth Reader); written and oral spelling from reading lessons, three terms. Geography, (Mitchell's High School Geography)—First term, to page 92; second term, to page 207; third term, to page 341. Map drawing during the three terms. Grammar, (Greene's Grammar), to Syntax, page 139, three terms. Writing with ink, (Spencerian Penmanship), and from dictation. Arithmetic, (Robinson's Practical), to page 237, three terms. Declamations and recitations.

Class "A."—Reading and spelling, (Hillard's Sixth Reader); written and oral spelling from reading lessons, three terms. During the last term, Goodrich's U. S. History may be used as a reading book. Geography, (Mitchell's High School Geography), from page 341 to the end, one term. History, (Goodrich's U. S. History), two terms, after Geography completed. Grammar, (Greene's Grammar), completed, two terms. English composition, (Quackenbush), one term, after grammar. Arithmetic, (Robinson's Prac-

tical), from page 237 to the end, three terms. Declamations and recitations. In place of Grammar and English composition, pupils may be permitted to take either Latin or German.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

First Year—"D" Class.—Higher Arithmetic, three terms; Greene's Analysis, three terms; Warren's Physical Geography, two terms; Elementary Algebra, one term.

Second Year—"C" Class.—Elementary and Higher, Algebra, three terms; Natural Philosophy, Peck's Ganot, two terms; Hitcock's Physiology, two terms; Quackenbos's Rhetoric, one; any optional study, one term.

Third Year—"B" Class.—Geometry, two terms; Youmans' Chemistry, two terms; Wilson's General History, three terms; Gray's Botany, one term; Shaw's English Literature, one term.

Fourth Year—"A" Class.—Alden's Mental Science, one term; English Literature, continued, one term; Geology, one term; Haven's Moral Science, two terms; Political Economy, or Trigonometry, one term; Robinson's Common School Astronomy, two terms; General Review of studies, previous to graduation, one term. Hilgard's Sixth Reader.

CLASSICAL COURSE.—*First Year*.—Harkness' Latin Lessons, two terms; Harkness' Latin Grammar, and Reader, one term.

Second Year.—Harkness' Latin Reader, continued, one term; Cæsar, and Dictation Prose exercises, two terms; Hadley's Greek Grammar, one term; Whiton's Lessons, last term; Ancient Geography.

Third Year.—Johnston's Cicero, and Arnold's Latin Prose, three terms; Greek Grammar, and Lessons, one term; Boise's Anabasis, and Arnold's Greek Prose Composition, two terms.

Fourth Year.—Frieze's Virgil, and Arnold's Latin Prose, three terms; Greek Prose, three terms.

German shall be an optional study, for scholars in "A" Grammar School and High School. The course of instruction therein shall extend during three years, and shall be such as may hereafter

be directed by the Board. The text-books to be used, shall hereafter be fixed by the Board.

SHEBOYGAN.

A. MARSHNER, SUPERINTENDENT.

The city forms one school district, containing one large union school and two ward schools. The union school has six departments and seven grades. The three primary, one intermediate and one grammar department represent each one grade, while the high school department embraces two grades.

Seventh Grade.—The third primary department, Miss Ruthie Edwards, principal, is divided into A. and B. classes.

B class, Studies—Alphabet and general exercises in geography arithmetic and object lessons. Text-book, Watson's National Primer.

A class, Studies—Reading, spelling and general exercises in object lessons, arithmetic and geography, with declamations. Text-book, National Primer.

THE SECOND PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—*Sixth Grade.*—Miss Mary Jenkins, principal, is also divided into A. and B. classes.

"B," Class, Studies—Reading, spelling and general exercises in arithmetic, geography and object lessons. Text book: Watson's National Primer.

"A" Class, Studies.—Reading, spelling and general exercises in arithmetic, geography and object lessons, with declamations. Text-book: Parker's National First Reader.

THE THIRD PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—*Fifth Grade.*—Miss Kate Sullivan, principal, Miss Agnes Cassidy, assistant, is divided into A. B. and C. classes.

"C" Class, Studies.—Reading, spelling, mental arithmetic and general exercises in geography and object lessons. Text-books: National Second Reader and Davies's Primary Arithmetic.

"B" Class, Studies and Text-books as above.

"A" Class, Studies and Text-books as above.

Writing and drawing are taught to the three classes by Mr. Dunker, teacher of that specialty.

THE INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT—4th grade—Miss Sarah Fairweather principal, is divided into "A" and "B" classes.

"B" Class—Studies: Spelling, reading, geography, rhetorical exercises, arithmetic—mental and practical. Text books: National primary speller, third reader, and Davies' intermediate and practical arithmetics.

"B" Class—Studies and text books as above.

Both classes are taught writing and drawing by Mr. Dunker. German optional.

THE GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT—3d grade—Mr. O. F. Weed, principal, Miss Mary Cole, assistant, embraces "A," "B," and "C" classes.

"C" Class.—Studies: Spelling, reading, arithmetic (mental and practical) and geography. Text books: National Elementary speller, National fourth reader, Davies's Intellectual and elements of written arithmetic, and Mitchell's intermediate geography.

"B" Class.—Studies and text books as above.

"A" Class.—Studies: Spelling, reading, grammar, mental and practical arithmetic, and geography. Text books: National Pronouncing Speller; National Fourth Reader; Kerl's First Lesson's in Grammar; Davies's Intellectual and Practical Arithmetic, and Mitchell's Intermediate Geography; writing and drawing, all classes, by Mr. Dunker. Map-drawing, rhetorical exercises, composition and declamations are also taught. German optional.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. A. H. Gaylord, principal; Miss Ellen Weeks, assistant.

Second Grade, B class, Studies.—Arithmetic (Practical completed); Grammar to Prosody; United States History completed; reading and spelling. Text-books, Griffith's Elocution; Sander's

Speller; Willard's History; Davies' Arithmetic; Kerl's Grammar.

A Class, Studies.—Arithmetic, Practical, completed; Grammar to Prosody; Physiology; reading; spelling Text-books, Davies's Practical Arithmetic; Kerl's Grammar; Loomis' Physiology; National Fifth Reader; Sander's Speller; composition and declamation; German optional; writing and drawing in both classes.

First Grade—D Class. Studies: Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Physical Geography, U. S. government. English Analysis continued. Text books; Peck's Ganot, Davis' University Arithmetic, Warren's Physical Geography' Alden's Government, Paradise Lost.

C Class, Studies.—Geomtry, (begun and completed); Chemistry; Universal History. Text books: Davies' Legendre; Youman's Chemistry; Willard's History.

A and B Classes. Studies: Trigonometry, (completed) and Geometry (reviewed); Astronomy; Geology. Text books: Davies's Legendre; Brooklesby's Astronomy.

Latin. Three classes: Elementary, Grammar, Ciceronis Orationes.

German Optional; Rhetorical Exercises.

Gymnastics for all departments—Mr. Dunker, teacher.

GERMAN DEPARTMENT OF UNION SCHOOL.

Grade 1, Class A.—Reading, (Oehlschlaeger III); writing and grammar, (Meunssen.)

Grade 2. Class A.—Reading, writing and grammar. Text books as above.

Grade 1, Class B.—Translation, (Ahn's method II), grammar and writing.

Grade 2, Class B.—Reading, Oehlschlaeger II), and writing.

Grade 1, Class C.—Translation (Ahn's method I), and writing.

Grades 1, 2 and 3, Class C.—Reading (Oehschlaeger I), writing and spelling.

The above classes are formed of pupils from the five upper grades.

of the Union School, and have an average attendance of 52 boys and 74 girls, total 126. The membership of the different grades of Union school is as follows:

Grade 1	Boys.....	6	Girls.....	16	Total.....	22
2	.....do.....	28	.....do.....	27	.....do.....	55
3	.....do.....	48	.....do.....	48	.....do.....	96
4	.....do.....	29	.....do.....	39	.....do.....	68
5	.....do.....	50	.....do.....	48	.....do.....	98
6	.....do.....	48	.....do.....	32	.....do.....	80
7	.....do.....	31	.....do.....	34	.....do.....	64
		240			243	483

WARD SCHOOLS.

Third Ward School.—Miss H. Ashby, principal, Miss Ellen Martin, assistant.

Fourth Ward School.—Mr. Wm. Wolk, principal, Miss Tilda Brown, assistant.

The grades of these schools correspond with grades 7, 6, 5, 4 and 3 of the Union School, so as to fit their graduates for the High School Room of the Union School. The average attendance of both schools 250.

GENERAL REMARKS.

In a city like Sheboygan, chiefly inhabited by citizens of foreign birth, officers and teachers of public schools have to contend with disadvantages entirely unknown to districts purely American. A great portion of our adopted citizens, especially Germans, give preference to schools in which the dogmas of their respective churches and branches of public instruction are taught in their native tongue. The building of a church and the foundation of a parish school are unavoidable in most cases. Owing to this cause we find sectarian schools abound in most every county of this state, even where the foreign element is but small. This ought not to be so. Our public school system is the very corner stone of our liberty. The existence of private schools is only justifiable where the public schools do not supply the wants of a community. This public schools should do in all places of significance. The munificence of the state and the liberality of our citizens enable public schools to sustain a superiority not within the reach of sectarian

schools. While religious instruction must be excluded from public schools, and exclusively left to churches and Sunday schools, their educational platform must be made so firm and spacious as to allow the entire people to stand upon it.

Where public and business life require the knowledge of a certain language, that language must be taught thoroughly in public schools. In districts where maritime interests prevail, Geography, Arithmetic, and even the use of nautical instruments must be made a specialty. In rural districts the rudiments of rational agriculture, chemistry, geology, &c., should be among the studies. All public schools, however, should excel by efficiency, thoroughness and rapidity in the teaching of reading, speaking, writing and arithmetic—the *sine qua non*s of common school education. Children should not be allowed to spend years at the alphabet; writing should supersede the printing of letters as soon as possible, and be taught judiciously, simultaneously with writing and reading, and books like the National Pronouncing Speller should be confined to the High School room.

As it would fill volumes to enumerate all the attainments desirable for a public school, allow me to close by the assurance that teachers and scholars in our public schools are wide awake and trying hard to maintain and preserve the rank and reputation among the public schools of the State, for years established and conceded by good judges.

CONVENTION

OF

CITY AND COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The City and County Superintendents of the State of Wisconsin met pursuant to the call of the State Superintendent, in Milwaukee, at Harmony Hall, Tuesday the 21st day of July, 1868, at nine o'clock, A. M. State Superintendent CRAIG was appointed chairman, and S. H. CARPENTER, secretary.

The roll being called, the following superintendents answered to their names :

State Superintendent—Hon. A. J. Craig.

Assistant—J. B. Pradt,

County Superintendents—J. Q. Emery and S. H. Carpenter, of Dane; L. Merrill, of Dodge; R. M. Wright, of Door; Jas. Hannan, of Kenosha; A. Boynton, of Marquette; J. F. Devine, of Milwaukee; John Megrn, jr., of Portage; G. W. Putnam, of Richland; R. B. Candall, of Sauk; T. J. Shear, of Vernon; W. S. Green, of Waukesha; T. S. Chipman, of Waushara; S. Shaw, of Winnebago; L. Bath, of Columbia.

City Superintendents—O. R. Smith, Janesville; B. M. Reynolds, Madison; F. C. Pomeroy, Milwaukee; Wm. Bieber, Watertown.

A business committee, consisting of EMERY, MERRILL, and SHAW was appointed to present topics of discussion.

Said committee reported the following :

1. Modification of the County Superintendency.
2. Township District System.
3. Teachers' Institutes and Associations.
4. Methods of Examination of Teachers.
5. School Supervision.
6. Terms of School.
7. School Reports and Teachers' Certificates.

Which topics were referred to sub-committees for report.

The chair appointed the following committees, after which an adjournment was taken till two o'clock :

Modification of School Superintendency—Boynton, Shear and Carpenter.

Town District System—Emery, Crandall, Green and Pradt.

Teachers' Institutes and Associations—Hannan, Wright and Devine.

Methods of Examination of Teachers—Pomeroy, Putnam, Reynolds, Crandall and Carpenter.

School Supervision—Merrill, Megran, Chipman and Bath.

Terms of School—Shaw, Bieber and Goldthwaite.

Monthly Reports and Teachers' Certificates—Chipman, Emery and Pomeroy.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and the following additional superintendents reported: W. H. LOCKWOOD, of Eau Claire; A. A. SPENCER, of Green Lake; O. T. BRIGHT, of Walworth; J. BURNHAM, of Waupaca; P. H. GANNON, of Ozaukee; C. M. TREAT, of Rock; D. B. LYON, of Fond du Lac; M. DRESSER, City of Kenosha.

Mr. F. C. POMEROY, for the committee on methods of examination of teachers, made the following report:

Your committee on methods of examination of teachers would respectfully report as follows:

1. We would recommend such a modification of the school law as to provide for holding regular monthly examinations at some central point in each district, such examination to be held on stated days to be designated by law, not less in any case than two days, instead of holding examinations in each four townships as at present required.

2. We would also recommend that the examination be written upon Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar and Orthography, to be followed by an oral examination upon all the studies now required by law, together with an examination on such other topics as will test the applicant's general knowledge.

F. C. POMEROY,
B. M. REYNOLDS,
GEO. W. PUTMAN,
S. H. CARPENTER,
R. B. CRANDALL.

Committee.

The above resolution was discussed by Superintendents Boynton, Emery, Carpenter, Spencer, Lockwood, Bath, Gannon, Bright and ex-superintendents Graham and Goldthwait.

The recommendations of the committee were not adopted.

Mr. Hannan, from committee on Institutes and Associations, presented the following report:

Your committee on institutes and teachers' associations recommend: that in view of the lack of trained teachers the institute should be made for the time to take the place of the Normal School, and those subjects presented which are to be taught in the schools; that the superintendent should have a definite plan of the work to be accomplished; should call to his aid as much of the local talent of his county as possible; should conduct the exercises promptly according to a programme, and should make the great object of the

institute to be the formation for each teacher of a proper course of instruction and the acquisition of practical methods of teaching, thus sending out a corps of teachers having a definite idea of the work to be done and the manner of doing it.

Your committee further recommend the organization of county and town teachers' associations holding frequent meetings, as a great means of arousing and instructing teachers.

JAMES HANNAN,
R. M. WRIGHT,
JAS. F. DEVINE,
Committee.

Report adopted.

Mr. Boynton, for the committee on school supervision, made a report which was recommitted with instructions to report whether any further supervision is needed and for what purpose.

Mr. Emery, for committee on the town district system, presented the following report :

Your committee to whom was referred the township district system of schools respectfully submit the following report :

There exists in our present school system, among others, the following

DEFECTS :

1. Want of uniformity in the school and school-houses.
2. Inequality of the burden of the support of the schools.
3. Lack of immediate and uniform supervision.
4. Evils of mixed, ungraded schools, impracticability of grading the schools, or establishing high schools.
5. Loss of advantages of associations and co-operation of teachers.
6. Loss of advantages of town school libraries.
7. Lack of uniformity and proper adaptation of text books.
8. Evils of fixed school boundaries—quarrels, appeals, &c.
9. Lack of accurate and uniform reporting.
10. Superfluity of school officers.
11. The unnecessary multiplicity of separate schools.

These defects can be remedied by the adoption of the "township district system," embracing essentially the following features :

1. Each town a unit for school purposes ; a provision may be made for special cases
2. The existing school districts to remain as they are until changed by a town board.
3. The school interests to be controlled by a town board to which shall be assigned a maximum and minimum limit.
4. Each local district to be represented on the board until the maximum is reached after which smaller districts may be jointly represented.
5. Taxation to the amount required by law to be on the town—but may be supplemented by limited local tax.
6. Equalization to be provided for in regard to the erection of new school houses till all districts are equally provided.
7. Towns containing parts of joint districts to pay their proportionate share of the expense of the school to the town containing the school-house.
8. The board to organize with an executive committee, if needed, and the secretary of the board to act as local inspector of the schools with reasonable remuneration, reporting to the county superintendent and chairmain of town teachers' association.

9. Provision to be made as far as practicable for graded schools, with a high school if needed.

Your committee would suggest that the adoption of this system should be permissive rather than obligatory.

In conclusion, your committee would recommend the appointment of a committee of three from this convention, to act with a committee from the State Teachers' Association, the State Superintendent as chairman, who shall present this matter in due form to the next Legislature, and urge its adoption.

J. Q. EMERY,
R. B. GRANDALL,
W. S. GREEN,
J. B. PRADT,
Committee.

Mr. Smith, of Janesville offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That we are in favor of the adoption of the township system, and that so much of the report as relates to the appointment of a committee be adopted, and that the remainder of the report be referred to that committee.

After some discussion by Messrs. Smith, Pomeroy and Emery, the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Shaw, for Committee on Terms of School, made the following report :

Your committee on Terms of School beg leave to report :

That in the majority of country districts the present arrangements of terms and vacations is radically defective ; that the defect is the chief cause for so poor an attendance during a great part of the summer term.

Your committee would therefore respectfully recommend that at least eight months of school be held each year in said districts; that this term be divided as follows: A fall term of three months, to begin about the middle of September, bringing a short vacation through the holidays. A winter term of three months, commencing early in January, vacation through the muddy season. A summer term of two months through May and June, bringing the close of the school year previous to the 4th of July.

Your committee would further report that whenever, from local causes, the best interests of any school district are not subserved by the before mentioned number of months, or division of terms, we would still insist upon having a school vacation through the months of July and August.

SAMUEL SHAW,
WM. BIEBER,
N. E. GOLDTHWAIT,
Committee.

After discussion by Messrs. Boynton, Goldthwait and Bieber, the report was adopted.

Mr. Boynton offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Convention, a better distribution of laws, circulars, papers, &c., to school officers by the State Department can be effected by distributing through the County Superintendents instead of Town Clerks.

The resolution was not adopted.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, the Chair was authorized to appoint a business committee of three to prepare matter for discussion and to assign the same to different persons to prepare reports for the next Convention of the County Superintendents.

After some consultation regarding the *Milwaukee School Monthly*, in which all agreed that this educational monthly should be supported throughout the State, the Convention adjourned until eight o'clock to-morrow morning at the Skating Rink.

WEDNESDAY.

The Convention assembled at the "Rink" at 8 A. M.

The following additional Superintendents reported :

J. P. Hubbard, of Grant; and L. M. Hawes, of Racine.

A general discussion was had upon the question of School Supervision, which was participated in by Supts. Bath, Spencer, Boynton, Gannon, Putnam, Green, Shaw, Carpenter, Emery and Pomeroy.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, of Madison, the Convention adjourned until 1:45 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

Discussion upon school supervision resumed, and participated in by Crandall, Pomeroy, Spencer, Devine, Emery, Craig, Green, Chipman, Boynton and Bright.

Moved by Supt. Chipman that the convention adjourn till to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock, and that the discussion be resumed at that time. Carried.

THURSDAY.

The Convention met at 8 o'clock at the Rink. Mr. Pradt offered the following resolutions, which were laid aside to await the report from the committee on modifications of the county superintendent system :

Resolved, That more immediate local supervision of the schools is necessary, than is practicable under the present system.

Resolved, That some form of town supervision is the best method of securing the needed local oversight of the schools.

Mr. Chipman, from the committee on Teachers' Certificates and Monthly Report, made the following report :

Your committee on Teachers' Certificates and School Reports beg leave to submit the following report :

That sec. 42 of the school law should be so amended as to require a *copy* of a teacher's certificate to be filed with the district clerk, instead of the certificate, as the law now is.

That in addition to the standing required in teacher's certificates as recommended by the last meeting of County Superintendents, a minimum standard of five in each branch should be required in limited third grade certificates for six months.

That the practice of County Superintendents, in some portions of the State, of indorsing or approving teacher's certificates from other counties, without an examination of the applicant, is illegal, and ought to be discontinued.

THEO. S. CHIPMAN,
F. C. POMEROY,
J. Q. EMERY,
Committee.

The report was adopted, and on motion of Mr. Bright, the chair was directed to appoint a committee to prepare a blank for monthly reports.

Mr. Emery offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this convention, educational interests would be better subserved if schools were taught only five days in each week, and teachers were required to attend monthly or weekly town or district teacher's associations.

Mr. Shaw offered the following resolutions :

Resolved, 1.—That while we are highly gratified with the success of our system of county school superintendence, in raising and maintaining a proper standard of qualifications for teachers, we yet feel the urgent necessity for more thorough supervision than the arduous duties of county superintendents will permit.

Resolved, 2.—That in our opinion no other plan than a well perfected township system, will fully secure that efficient local supervision so desirable and essential to the school interests of our State.

Resolved, 3.—That if a township system cannot be speedily secured, we would recommend as a substitute that a law be passed authorizing town clerks to act as local school supervisors.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION,

Mr. Boynton, from the committee on Modification of County Superintendency, presented the following report :

Your committee, to whom the above topic was referred, beg leave to report as follows :

We believe the system to be complete ; that if the intent and spirit of the law were carried out by County Boards of Supervisors in dividing their counties into suitable superintendent districts, and if County Superintendents would well perform their duties, the system would be entirely satisfactory to the people of this State. Yet, in view of the lack of suitable action by County Boards of Supervisors in the past, whereby the people have become

justly dissatisfied with the inefficiency of the system in some parts of the State, we would respectfully recommend, to the favorable consideration of the honorable houses composing the Legislature of this State, the following resolution :

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention, that part of section 86 of the school code which reads as follows: "When a county contains more than one senate district, each such senate district shall constitute a superintendent district, to be numbered as above provided, except senate districts lying wholly within incorporated cities, &c.," be amended as follows: "When a county contains more than one assembly district, each such assembly district shall constitute a superintendent district, to be numbered as above provided, except assembly districts lying wholly within incorporated cities, &c."

A. BOYNTON,
THOS. J. SHEAR,
Committee.

Mr. Emery moved that the resolutions heretofore presented by Mr. Shaw be adopted as a substitute for the report of the committee just read. Motion adopted.

On motion of Mr. Crandall a rule was adopted that no person shall speak more than five minutes at one time, and not more than twice on the same subject.

The Chair announced the following committees, which had been previously ordered :

On Business for next meeting—Reynolds, Spencer, Treat.

On Legislation—Emery and Green.

On Reports—Hannan, Shaw and Pomeroy.

Mr. Emery offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That the efficient prompt and earnest manner in which our Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. J. Craig, has hitherto performed the duties of his office, merits our acknowledgments ; that he has our sympathy and confidence ; and that we hereby pledge him our co-operation.

On motion of Mr. Shaw the thanks of the Convention were given to Superintendent Pomeroy for his valuable labors in providing a place of meeting for the Convention and in furthering the objects of the meeting.

On Motion of Mr. Boyton, the following resolution was adopted :

Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due to the papers of this city for kindly reporting and publishing the proceedings of our several meetings.

On motion the Convention adjourned.

A. J. CRAIG,
Chairman.

S. H. CARPENTER,
Secretary.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION
OF THE
WISCONSIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

MILWAUKEE, July 21, 1868.

The association convened at Milwaukee Skating Rink, at 8 o'clock, Tuesday evening, and after being called to order by the President, O. R. SMITH, of Janesville, was cordially welcomed in behalf of the citizens, Board of Education and teachers of Milwaukee, by Mayor O'NEIL, Hon. C. L. SHOLMS and Supt. F. C. POMEROY, respectively, to which a response was made on the part of the Association by the President, followed by a lecture from Hon. ANTHONY VAN WYCK, of Kenosha, upon "Education in Republics," which was highly applauded.

MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, July 22, 1868.

The Association was called to order by the President, and the exercises opened by prayer, by Rev SAMUEL FALLOWS, of Milwaukee, followed by the President's address, which, on motion of W. D. PARKER, of Geneva, was referred to a committee consisting of I. N. CUNDALL, D. GRAY PURMAN and N. E. GOLDTHWAIT, which committee were instructed to refer the various topics presented in the address to sub-committees for report.

The following committees were then appointed by the chair :

On Music.—J. T. Lovewell, S. H. Carpenter, O. T. Bright.

On Rules.—W. C. Whitford, C. H. Allen, Alexander Kerr.

11—SUP. PUB. INS.

The following officers were then appointed :

Assistant Secretaries.—E. E. Woodman, Albert Earthman.

Clerk.—G. W. Heath.

Treasurer.—W. A. De La Matyr.

The reports of standing committees being declared in order, Mr. S. D. GAYLORD, of the committee on "Ventilation of School-Houses," reported that the committee had neither time nor funds necessary for an investigation, and requested that another committee be appointed.

The report was adopted and the committee discharged.

Mr. I. N. CUNDALL, chairman of the committee to whom was referred the President's Address, reported sub-committees as follows :

Qualifications of Teachers.—G. H. Allen, M. Montague, F. C. Pomeroy.

County Superintendency.—I. N. Cundall, O. T. Bright, E. E. Woodman.

Township System.—W. C. Whitford, D. G. Purman, N. E. Goldthwait.

Normal Schools.—Alex. Kerr, G. S. Albee, T. N. Haskell.

Teachers' Institutes.—A. J. Craig, R. Graham, J. T. Lovewell.

The report was adopted.

After a recess of ten minutes for completing the enrollment, a paper was read by T. C. Chamberlain, of Delavan, upon "Mental Philosophy, as an aid in teaching."

Another intermission was had, followed by a paper from T. H. Little, of Janesville, upon the "Education of Idiots."

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Association was called to order by the President, who made the following appointments of committees :

Nominations.—W. A. De La Matyr, E. P. Brooks, T. C. Chamberlain, Miss C. E. Bruce, Miss A. Curtis.

Resolutions.—W. D. Parker, W. C. Whitford, E. E. Woodman.

Finance.—G. W. Heath, C. M. Treat, B. M. Reynolds.

Honorary Members.—G. S. Albee, T. H. Little, A. R. Cornwall.

Mr. W. C. Whitford made the following report on rules, which was adopted.

Your committee would respectfully report the following rules for the government of the association at the present session :

RULE 1.—No person shall speak more than five minutes at one time, upon any motion or question, nor more than twice without the unanimous consent of the association.

RULE 2.—No person, not a member, shall be allowed to vote upon any question or motion, or to speak, except by invitation of the association.

RULE 3.—In the discussion of all questions of order, Cushing's manual is adopted as the standard.

W. C. WHITFORD,
C. H. ALLEN,
ALEX. KERR,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. B. M. Reynolds, the following substitute for article 1st of the constitution was adopted :

The constitution may be amended at any regular meeting of the association, provided the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing at least one regular meeting previous to its adoption.

Mr. S. D. Gaylord offered the following resolution as an amendment to the constitution, which will lie over to the next regular meeting :

Resolved, That article 2d of the constitution be so amended as to read "school officers and teachers of this State may become members of this association by the payment of one dollar."

A paper upon the "History of School Supervision in the State," was then presented by W. C. Whitford, President of Milton College.

After a short recess, the exercises were opened by music from the Glee Club.

The "Township System of Schools" was next discussed by J. B. Pradt, Assistant State Superintendent, followed by remarks from Supt. Craig, which were endorsed by Supt. Pomeroy.

Mr. J. B. Pradt then offered the following resolution, which was adopted :

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the chair to report at the next session of the association, upon school-house architecture, including the subjects of heating, ventilation, lighting and seating, and with more especial reference to the wants of country schools; the report to be accompanied with suitable plans and specifications, at an expense not to exceed fifty dollars.

Mr. Montague, from the committee on qualifications of teachers presented the following report, which was adopted :

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the president's address as relates to the qualifications of teachers, beg leave, respectfully, to report as follows :

In common with our president, and all other thoughtful educators, we have felt the necessity of higher and broader qualifications on the part of the teachers of our schools. We look anxiously for the time when a knowledge of the "laws of health," the "science of government," and the general laws of mental development shall be required even for the lowest grade of certificates.

Therefore we recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That, as the sense of the association, applicants for any grade of certificate should be examined in physiology, and the constitutions of the United States and the State of Wisconsin.

C. H. ALLEN,
M. MONTAGUE,
F. C. POMEROY,
Committee.

The association then adjourned to 8 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The association was called to order by the president, and then listened to music by the male chorus of the Milwaukee Musical Society, after which Rev. G. F. Magoun, D. D., President of Iowa College, was presented, and delivered an able lecture upon the "Education of Woman."

After listening to another chorus from the Musical Society, the association adjourned to 9 o'clock the next morning.

MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, July 23, 1868.

The Association was called to order by the President, and the exercises opened with prayer by Rev. J. B. Pradt, after which a paper upon "Educational Fallacies" was read by W. D. Parker, of Geneva.

The chair then appointed the following committees:

School Architecture.—J. B. Pradt, C. H. Allen, S. D. Gaylord, W. D. Parker, I. N. Stewart.

Legislation.—Alex. Kerr, S. H. Carpenter, W. C. Whitford, T. H. Little, W. A. De La Matyr.

Mrs. M. A. McGonegal, Principal of the Lavenport Training school, then conducted an exercise in Primary Moral Instruction.

A recess was taken, followed by an address from Rev. I. N. Cundall, Superintendent of the Orphans' Home, at Madison, upon the "Educational Lessons of the War."

Mr. Alex. Kerr, of the Committee on Normal Schools, presented the following report which was adopted:

The committee to whom was referred so much of the president's address as relates to normal schools, report that they approve the same and recommend the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st, That we regard with the highest satisfaction the progress made in the development of the normal school system in Wisconsin.

2d, That we commend the efficiency of the normal schools already established at Platteville and Whitewater, and that we take great pleasure in the interest which they have awakened among the people, and that we wish them for the future a hearty God-speed.

3d, That the public schools of the commonwealth, to accomplish the ends required of them, and to meet the wants of an advancing civilization, imperatively demand teachers qualified and trained for their work.

4th, That it should be the aim of the normal school, without essentially shortening the curriculum of academic studies, to send forth teachers who shall be thoroughly acquainted with the science and art of their profession, and who shall, by their practical skill, bring into general use the most important methods of instruction.

ALEX. KERR,
G. S. ALBEE,
T. N. HASKELL,
Committee.

Mr. W. C. Whitford, of the Committee on Township System offered the following report which was adopted :

Your committee to whom was referred so much of the president's address as relates to the Township system of School Government would respectfully submit the following report :

That it is evident to them that a large majority of the teachers and other educational men in the state, are already convinced that the township system of schools furnishes superior advantages above the district system now in operation among us ; and that, therefore, no argument need be presented by the committee setting forth the merits of that system. But they are of the opinion, from such observation as they have been able to make, that the mass of the people throughout the state cannot be induced at present to adopt the system as a whole, while they might be willing to accept certain features of it, which would probably lead, in the end, to the introduction of such others as could be made to harmonize with those general opinions and usages which our existing school laws have inculcated and established.

They would recommend that the Legislative Committee of the association be authorized to take into consideration, in connection with the state superintendent and the committee appointed by the county superintendents for the same purpose, the preparation of a bill, embracing such provisions of the township system as in their opinion will receive the support of the members of our legislature, present it to that body at their next session, and memorialize them on the subject.

W. C. WHITFORD,
D. GRAY PURMAN,
N. E. GOLDTHWAIT,
Committee.

Adjourned till 2 1-2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The President called the Association to order and introduced Mrs. Mary Howe Smith, of Oswego, N. Y., who read a paper upon "Geographical Teaching."

Mr. G. S. Albee, Chairman of Committee on Honorary Members, made the following report, which was adopted :

Your committee would respectfully offer, as Honorary members of this Association, the names of the following distinguished Educators and friends

of Educational progress, who have rendered their own names illustrious, while dignifying our profession:

Hon. Anthony Van Wyck, of Kenosha;
 Hon. Newton Bateman, State Supt., Ill.;
 Mayor E. Neil, Milwaukee;
 Hon. C. L. Sholes, Milwaukee;
 Rev. Samuel Fallows, Milwaukee;
 Rev. G. F. Magoun, D. D., Pres. Iowa College;
 Supt. W. A. Bemis, Davenport, Iowa;
 Mrs. M. A. McGonegal, Davenport, Iowa;
 Mrs. Mary Howe Smith, Oswego, N. Y.

G. S. ALBEE,
 T. H. LITTLE,
 A. R. CORNWALL,
Committee.

The following report was then received and adopted:

The Committee on School Supervision report as follows:

Resolved, That the results of the system of county superintendency during the past seven years in raising and maintaining a higher standard of qualifications on the part of teachers, warrant a continuance of the office.

Resolved, That the too extended fields of labor given to County superintendents prevent that thorough supervision which is so essential to the progress of our school.

Resolved, That we recommend such a supplementing of the present system as shall make school visitation more frequent, general supervision more thorough, institute work more extensive and practical, and secure a more uniform distribution of good school buildings and appliances; and, in the opinion of your committee, these results can best be accomplished by the adoption of a township system of schools.

Resolved, That County Superintendents should be practical teachers; that they should be subject to examination by the State Board of Examiners; that their entire time and energies should be devoted to school work; that only such an amount of work as can be accomplished should be assigned to each; and that they should be paid accordingly.

Respectfully submitted,

I. N. CUNDALL,
 O. T. BRIGHT,
 E. E. WOODMAN,
Committee.

Mr. W. A. De La Matyr, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, made the following report:

Your committee would respectfully recommend the following named persons as officers of this Association for the ensuing year:

President—Alexander Kerr, Beloit.

Vice-Presidents—C. E. Spinney, Miss R. W. Mason, Miss Frances Taylor.

Secretary—S. H. Carpenter, Madison.

Treasurer—Samuel Shaw, Omro.

Executive Committee—W. D. Parker, Geneva; D. G. Purman, Platteville; O. R. Smith, Janesville; E. E. Woodman, Monroe; G. W. Heath, Racine.

W. A. DE LA MATYR,
 E. P. BROOKS,
 T. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Committee.

After some discussion, the report was accepted and C. H. Allen instructed to cast the ballot of the Association, which resulted in the election of the officers as recommended by the committee.

Hon. J. L. Pickard, City Superintendent, Chicago, Ill., was presented to the Association, and, after extending a happy greeting to the teachers of Wisconsin, made some timely and appropriate remarks.

Rev. Dr. Magoun, President of the Iowa College, was next introduced and made some interesting remarks in relation to Iowa schools, paying a high tribute to Wisconsin teachers.

Prof. T. N. Haskell offered the following resolution which was adopted :

Resolved, That we congratulate the State on the establishment of a State University with male and female colleges, seeking the highest culture of its attendants, that they may be fitted for any learned calling in the commonwealth.

Adjourned to 7 1-2 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Association was called to order by the President.

George W. Heath, chairman of the committee on finance, presented the following report, which was accepted and adopted :

The committee on finance would make the following report :

Amount of cash on hand from last year.....	\$74 33	
Amount received from membership fees this year.....	114 00	
		<hr/>
		\$188 33
The committee have audited bills to the amount of	93 21	
		<hr/>
Leaving a balance on hand, with some bills yet to be paid, of.....	\$95 12	

GEO. W. HEATH,
C. M. TREAT,
B. M. REYNOLDS,
Committee.

A. J. Cheney, chairman of the committee on enrollment, made a report, showing that over 600 teachers were present during the session. This report was accepted and adopted.

A. J. Craig, chairman of the committee to whom was referred that portion of the president's address relating to teachers' institutes, read the following report, which was accepted and adopted :

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the President's address which relates to Teachers' Institutes, respectfully report, that

WHEREAS, The normal schools cannot afford immediate aid to any considerable number of actual teachers; and

WHEREAS, We recognize the Teachers' Institute as a valuable and efficient instrument in preparing teachers for their work; therefore

Resolved, That the statute requiring each county superintendent to hold an annual institute should be rigidly enforced.

Resolved, That the Board of Regents of Normal Schools are earnestly requested to expend annually the whole sum at their disposal for holding institutes, in furnishing agents to conduct the same, and in meeting the expenses incurred by the county superintendents in connection therewith.

A. J. CRAIG,
R. GRAHAM,
J. T. LOVEWELL,
Committee.

T. H. Little, chairman of the committee to whom was referred that part of the president's address in relation to the education of feeble-minded children, made the following report, which was accepted and adopted :

The committee to whom was referred that portion of the address which relates to the education of feeble-minded children, respectfully report that they find the opinions on that subject expressed in the address to be in accordance with sound principles of educational policy, and with the sentiments of true Christian philanthropy, and as such, to be worthy of the endorsement of the association.

They submit for the action of the association the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we re-affirm our belief in the pressing necessity of a school for the education of the feeble-minded and idiotic children of Wisconsin, and of the duty of the Legislature to provide one at the earliest possible moment.

Resolved, That we have observed with much gratification the recommendation of Gov. Fairchild, upon the subject, and we highly commend the late Legislature for its good intention, while we deeply lament the blunder which rendered that intention ineffectual.

Resolved, That we gratefully acknowledge the services of the press in this good cause, and trust that they will continue to be rendered so long as the necessity exists.

T. H. LITTLE,
E. P. BROOKS,
T. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
Committee.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted :

Resolved, That all the courses of instruction in the University and other higher educational institutions should, and of right ought to be, open in all respects equally to males and females.

Upon motion of W. D. Parker the chair appointed committees to attend the National Teachers' Association, at Nashville, Tenn., and the State Associations, of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and Illinois, as follows :

National Association—C. H. Allen, A. J. Craig, Alex. Kerr.

Iowa Association—W. C. Whitford, W. D. Parker, C. W. Cutler.

Kansas Association—F. C. Pomeroy, G. S. Albee, W. A. DeLaMatyr.

Nebraska Association—N. E. Goldthwait, A. J. Cheney, J. K. Purdy.

Illinois Association—J. C. Pickard, B. M. Reynolds, J. T. Lovewell.

The business session being over, the exercises of the evening were opened with music from the male chorus of the Philharmonic society, which was enthusiastically encored.

Gov. Fairchild was then introduced, and in a neat and happy speech paid a high tribute to the teachers of Wisconsin and the association for their energy, expressing his own deep sympathy with them in their noble work.

Hon. Newton Bateman, of Illinois, followed with an elaborate and exhaustive history of "Industrial Education in this country."

The lecture was followed by a guitar solo by Hernandez.

Mr. E. E. Woodman, of the committee on resolutions, presented the following, which were adopted :

Resolved, That the entertainment which the citizens of Milwaukee have extended to the Association has caused the great and general enjoyment, and now excites the lively gratitude which the number and generosity of the attentions bestowed upon it might be expected to occasion ; that we terminate with regret an intercourse so delightful, and take with us a kindly and enduring remembrance of a hospitality as munificent as it has been spontaneous and unaffected.

Resolved, That the municipal officers, the Board of Education, the City Superintendent and teachers have contributed to the success of our present convention by laborious and continued efforts in many directions, and that we acknowledge our obligations to them with great fullness, proportionate to the extent of their labor in providing the various accommodations for the Association.

Resolved, That we thank the Milwaukee Musical Society and the Philharmonic Society for their choice musical entertainments, which have been a source, not only of exquisite pleasure, but valuable instruction, as exemplifying in a signal manner the possibilities of vocal culture.

Resolved, That we tender our grateful acknowledgments to the Hon. Anthony Van Wyck, of Kenosha ; Rev. G. F. Magoun, D. D., President of Iowa College Hon. Newton Bateman, State Superintendent of Illinois ; His Excellency Gov. L. Fairchild ; Mrs. Mary Howe Smith, of the Oswego Normal School of New York, and Mrs. M. A. McGonegal, of the Davenport Training School, Iowa, for the honor which their presence has lent to our assembly, and the pleasure and instruction derived from their addresses.

Resolved, That in the presence of the visiting delegates from Iowa, we recognize a warm fraternal feeling existing between the Iowa and Wisconsin associations, and that we reciprocate the favor of the presence of Superintendent, W. A. Bemis, of Davenport, in the appointment of a similar committee from this association.

Resolved, That we are under obligations to the Western Union, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Chicago and Northwestern railway companies, and to the Goodrich Line of Steamers and the Wolf River Navigation Company, for such reduction in the rate of fare and attention to the comfort of the members as have been the means of swelling our numbers and of evincing in those corporations a large public interest and an active sympathy with the cause in which we labor.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to W. H. Sherman, Esq., for the use of a Bradbury grand piano.

Resolved, That the press is a powerful educator and the strongest ally of the teacher: that the newspaper press of the state is doing a valuable work in connection with our educational interests; and that the thanks of the association are due to the presses of Milwaukee for the manner in which they have promoted the success of the 16th session of the association, and are especially due to the Milwaukee *Sentinel* and the Milwaukee *News* for the full and accurate reports of our proceedings which they have published.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Association are due to its officers for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have conducted the proceedings of the session.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Association be instructed to furnish the State Superintendent with a copy of the proceedings of this session of the association for publication and distribution throughout the state.

W. D. PARKER,
W. C. WHITFORD,
E. E. WOODMAN.

Committee.

After another piece of music from the Philharmonic Society, the President declared the sixteenth annual session of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association ended.

O. R. SMITH, *President*.

C. W. CUTLER, *Secretary*.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

OF THE

WISCONSIN TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Wisconsin Teachers' Association met in executive session at the rooms of the Young Men's Association, Janesville, at 7 1/2 o'clock P. M., Dec. 28, 1868.

The Association was called to order by President Alex. Kerr, of Beloit, who briefly stated the object of the meeting.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds, of Madison, O. R. Smith, of Janesville, was elected secretary *pro tem*.

The President announced the following committees.

County Superintendency.—Or. R. Smith, Janesville; W. C. Whitford, Milton, W. D. Parker, Geneva.

Education of Feeble-minded Children.—W. C. Whitford, Milton; T. H. Little, Janesville; R. Graham, Kenosha.

Normal Schools.—Oliver Arey, Whitewater; J. T. Lovewell, Whitewater; E. C. Stone, Delavan.

Teachers' Institutes.—W. D. Parker, Geneva; B. M. Reynolds, Madison; F. C. Pomeroy, Milwaukee.

Township Organization of Schools.—I. N. Cundall, Madison; S. D. Gaylord, Milwaukee; A. J. Cheney, Delavan.

The committees not being ready to report, a discussion upon the education of feeble-minded children ensued, participated in by President Whitford, of Milton College, Superintendent Little, and W. D. Parker of Geneva, and others.

Mr. Parker presented a communication from Walworth County Teachers' Institute, which, on motion, was received and placed on file.

Adjourned until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning.

MORNING SESSION.

Association called to order by President Kerr.

W. D. Parker, chairman of Committee on Teachers' Institutes, made the following report :

The committee to whom was referred the subject of institutes, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report the following resolutions embodying their sentiments:

WHEREAS, The system of teachers' institutes as now held, has proved a valuable auxiliary to the teacher's profession; and,

WHEREAS, The law recognizing institutes is, in some cases, not executed; therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st. That it is the sense of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association that the institute should be made a permanent organization in every superintendent district, holding at least one annual session of at least one week's duration.

Resolved, 2d. That the observance of the law establishing an annual county institute, should be enforced by a proper penalty.

Resolved, 3d. That the Board of Normal School Regents be, and hereby are, respectfully requested to organize a series of institutes, under an agent in connection with the state superintendent and competent instructors, to be held throughout the state.

W. D. PARKER,
B. M. REYNOLDS,
F. C. POMEROY,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Cheney, the report was accepted and the committee discharged.

After an animated discussion by Messrs. Whitford, Parker, Lovewell, Reynolds, Gaylord, Cundall and Smith, the report was adopted.

President Whitford, chairman of the Committee on the Education of Feeble-minded Children, made the following report :

Your committee, to whom was referred the subject of the education of the feeble-minded children of the state, would report the following resolutions for your consideration :

Resolved, That it is gratifying to perceive the progress made in public opinion during the past year, in favor of the establishment of an institution by the state for the instruction of this class of unfortunate children.

Resolved, That we re-affirm our conviction that our state, in order to be true to herself and just to all classes of her citizens, while supporting her excellent system of free schools, and her benevolent institutions for the education of the blind, the deaf and dumb, the children of soldiers who perished during the war, and for the reform of the vicious youth, should, as soon as practicable, recognize the needs of her feeble-minded children, and found and conduct by ample means a school for their development and training.

Resolved, That in our opinion the legislature of our state should take steps at their session this winter, toward the opening of a school for these children as soon as the proper arrangements can be effected.

Respectfully submitted,

W. C. WHITFORD,
T. H. LITTLE,
R. GRAHAM,
Committee.

On motion of Mr. Reynolds the report was accepted and adopted.
 Professor Arey, chairman of the Committee on Normal Schools, made the following report, which was adopted :

The committee to whom was referred the subject of normal schools beg leave to report the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1st. That the normal school does its best work when it produces the best men and women, and to this end intellectual, moral and physical culture should run parallel with methods of instruction through the course.

2d. In admitting students to normal instruction regard should be had rather to "a fitness for the work of teaching," than to age and scholarship; and that the earlier such students are put under such instruction the better the teachers produced.

3d. That the course of study should be such that graduates shall be competent to instruct in graded schools; and their diplomas should be a sufficient warrant of their fitness for teaching.

4th. That instruction should be mainly individual, and that classes should not exceed twenty in number.

OLIVER AREY,
 J. T. LOVEWELL,
 EDWARD C. STONE.

Mr. Smith introduced the following resolution and moved its adoption :

Resolved, That we recognize in Superintendent R. A. Graham, who has been conducting the institutes during the past autumn, an efficient educator, and that we confidently hope he may be continued in the work.

After remarks from Messrs. Whitford, Parker, Cheney and others, strongly endorsing it, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

2 P. M.

O. R. Smith, chairman of committee on County Superintendency, made the following report :

Your committee to whom was referred the subject of the County Superintendency have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report :

This system of school supervision has been in operation in several states for the past twenty-five years with uniformly successful results. The demand for it in our own state proceeded from the feeling of a want to be supplied in the direction of more efficient work in the examination and licensing of teachers, in the holding of institutes, in the dissemination of educational information among the people, in the improvement of school buildings and the arousing of a general interest in all that pertains to good schools. Encountering at the outset an opposition from many educators, which, in many cases, has been persistent, and meeting the dislike of the people to the adoption of new modes of conducting business, it has, nevertheless, accomplished in the space of seven years far more than the fondest anticipations of its friends.

We are now able to judge somewhat of the merits and defects of the system as applied to our State, and we would submit the following facts as exhibiting the comparative merits of the two systems of county and town supervision.

It is economical.—Towns sometimes had as many as six superintendents in a year under the old system, and as many as \$100 were paid these officers in a town in a single year. This frequent change of officers and excessive prices paid are extravagant beyond parallel.

During the last six years of the town superintendency, there was an average of 102 days of school taught per year in each district in the state; during the first six years of the county superintendency there was an average of 127.6 days of school taught per year in each district in the state, or a gain of 25.6 days schooling in each district. This result follows from an increased interest in educational circles, accomplished mainly by county superintendents.

Applied to 1867, the increase is equivalent to a gain of 6,142,592 days schooling for one child, or sufficient to educate 2,802 children from alphabet through high school grades, or sixteen years' schooling, or the education of the children of a city the size of Janesville during their entire school life.

The last six years of the town superintendency there was an average attendance of pupils on the school sessions of 62 per cent.; under the first six years of the county superintendency there was an average attendance of 67 per cent., showing a gain of five per cent. under the present system. This item applied to 1867 is adequate to educate 1,200 children from alphabet through high school, or sixteen years' schooling. Thus, in 1867 the additional interest awakened mainly by county superintendents, secured a result greater than the town superintendency ever accomplished, by an equivalent of educating 4,200 children from alphabet through high school, or the entire education of the children of a community of 1,300 people for sixteen years. The average cost of the town superintendent's office may be set down at \$35 per town, and a total of \$27,325 for the state. The average cost per county for the county superintendency for 1867 was \$554 73, and a total for the state of \$31,620, which added to a total incidental expense of \$7,125 is \$38,745. The town superintendency would have made available but 62 per cent. of the gross cost of the schools; the county superintendency made 67 per cent. of the gross cost available, or the latter system saved five per cent. more of \$1,521,412, or \$76,070.60 in one year than the town superintendency, or twice the total cost of the county superintendency for one year, and more than sufficient to pay excess of cost of the present system over the old system for 6½ years, besides the innumerable benefits accruing from the greater regularity in attendance and increased length of terms.

The following balance sheet shows the financial statements at a glance :

<i>County Superintendency to State,</i>		Dr.	
1867. To total cost of Schools, cash.....			<u>\$1,521,412</u>
		Cr.	
By 67 per cent. of cost made available.....	\$1,019,346 04		
By loss in irregular attendance.....	502,065 96		
<i>Town Superintendency to State,</i>		Dr.	
To total cost Schools, cash.....			<u>\$1,521,412</u>
		Cr.	
By 62 per cent. of cost made available.....	\$943,275 44		
By loss in irregular attendance.....	578,136 56		
Loss by Town Superintendents.		\$578,136 56	
Loss by County Superintendents.....		502,065 96	
Excess.....			<u>\$76,070 00</u>

This showing is largely in favor of the county supervision, and the economy of this system, as regards efficiency, having already been shown, it is clear that in no sense can we return to the town system of superintendency economically.

One of the objections urged against the County Superintendency is that we are unable to get competent men in the position. The average salary paid last year, the most extensive year under the system, was \$554. When we consider the amount and nature of the work the County Superintendent is called upon to perform, can it be a matter of wonder that our best educators cannot be induced to accept the position and give all their time and energies to the discharge of its duties, for such a pittance?

It seems to your committee that the law needs an amendment here, giving a per diem of at least \$5, and an allowance of at least \$150 per annum for traveling expenses. We would recommend accordingly. Our County Superintendents find it impossible to properly examine and visit schools, the number under their charge generally being too great. We believe this visitation and supervision of prime importance to our schools, and that it can be best gained by the adoption of the township system.

We believe that the County Superintendency has accomplished, and is accomplishing, notwithstanding the embarrassments under which it has labored, untold good for our schools, and that it would be disastrous to the educational interests of the State to go back to the Town Superintendency. We would, therefore, summon all educators in the State, and all who are interested in the best good of our schools to stand by the system, and do all that is possible to render it more efficient; and we beg leave to report, as the sense of this association, the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we hereby re-affirm our oft-expressed conviction of the advantage and efficiency of the system of County Superintendency of schools, and earnestly request our present legislature to supplement it by a township organization of schools.

Resolved, That to our County Superintendents we tender our sympathy in their work and our abiding determination to give them our confidence and support.

O. R. SMITH,
W. C. WHITFORD,
W. D. PARKER.

Upon motion of Mr. Reynolds, the report was adopted.

Superintendent Cundall, chairman of committee on Township System, reported verbally that as the ground had been covered by the report on County Superintendency, the committee had no further report to make.

On motion, committee discharged.

Mr. Parker moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President, whose duty it shall be to prepare matter upon educational topics for publication, and that the School Monthly is hereby invited to publish the same without expense to the Association.

Mr. Smith moved to amend by adding, "and that the committee get the reports published in as many papers of the State as possible."

Amendment prevailed, and resolution as amended adopted.

The President appointed the following committee : O. R. Smith, W. D. Parker, T. H. Little.

Mr. Smith moved the adoption of the following resolution :

Resolved, That the legislative committee of the Association is hereby instructed to present the reports of the several committees to the legislature at the coming session and to urge the embodiment of the views therein expressed in legislation.

Resolution unanimously adopted.

Superintendent Little, of the Institution for the Blind, extended an invitation to spend the evening at the Institution. On motion the invitation was accepted and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

ALEX KERR, Pres't.

S. H. CARPENTER, Sec'y.

REPORT
OF THE
PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD
OF
REGENTS OF NORMAL SCHOOLS.

HON. A. J. CRAIG,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR : In accordance with the requirements of law, I have the honor to submit the following report of the doings of the Board of Regents, and the condition of the Normal Schools, for the year ending August 31st, 1868. There were four meetings of the board during the year, as follows : At Whitewater September 24th, 1867; at Madison, November 12th, 1867, and January 27th, 1868, and at Platteville, June 27th, 1868.

Without attempting to give in detail the specific action had at each meeting, the work accomplished and results secured will be briefly presented. But before proceeding further, it is fitting and proper that I should allude to the severe loss sustained by the board in the early part of the year by the death of its honored president, Hon. C. C. SHOLES. He died at his residence in Kenosha, on the 5th day of October, 1867. The President of the Board from its organization, his courtesy, wisdom, prudence and zealous devotion to the cause of education, made him one of its most efficient members, and won for him the affectionate respect of all his associates. At the meeting held at Madison, November 12th, 1867

12—SUP. PUB. INS.

Regent McMynn announced his decease, whereupon a committee consisting of Regents McMynn, Lines and Whitford was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings of the members of the board, in view of the sad event. The following resolutions were reported and adopted :

Resolved, That by the death of the Hon. C. C. Sholes, the president of the board since its organization in 1858, the state has lost one of its most honored citizens, and the cause of education a sagacious and devoted friend.

Resolved, That by his patriotic devotion to the welfare of his country, he has associated his name with the development of the material and educational interests of the Northwest, and left his impress upon every enterprise calculated to promote the prosperity of our own state.

Resolved, That to his forecast, energy and influence, our normal school system is largely indebted for its present and prospective influence.

Resolved, That the members of this board retain a vivid recollection of his ability and courtesy as a presiding officer, and of his uniform courtesy towards all associated with him

Resolved, That we tender our respectful sympathy to his sorrow-stricken wife, who, in these dark hours, can find consolation only by trusting in Him "who doeth all things well," and we commend to his children the practice of the virtues of patience, charity and industry which their father's life so well illustrated, and which will fit them to be useful members of society.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished to Mrs. C. C. Sholes by the secretary of the board.

In January last the committee having the matter in charge, engaged as principal of the Normal school at Whitewater, Prof. Oliver Arey, of Brockport, New York, an experienced and successful educator, under whose charge the school was opened on the 22d day of April last; the building having been dedicated with appropriate exercises on the 21st. The complete faculty for the first term, which closed the scholastic year, was as follows :

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

OLIVER AREY, A. M.,

Principal, and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and Theory and Practice of Teaching.

J. T. LOVEWELL, A. B.,

Professor of Mathematics and the Latin Language.

Mrs. H. E. G. ARMY, A. M.,

Preceptress, and Teacher of English Literature, French and Drawing.

Miss EMILY J. BRYANT,

Teacher of History, Grammar and Geography.

MODEL SCHOOL.

Miss CATHARINE H. LILLY,
Teacher and Critic in Grammar Department.

Miss ADA HAMILTON,
Teacher and Critic in Intermediate Department.

Miss SARAH A. STEWART,
Teacher and Critic in Primary Department.

HARVEY H. GREENMAN, M. D.,
Teacher of Vocal Music.

Miss VIRGINIA DEICHMAN,
Teacher of Instrumental Music.

The attendance of pupils during the first term was as large as could have been expected, and the future prospects of the school are very encouraging. The building is not completed externally, but the rooms are finished, and furnished with the necessary appliances for prosecuting the work of preparing teachers for our public schools.

The new building at Platteville was completed in August last, and extensive changes and improvements having been made in the old one, about four hundred pupils can now be accommodated in its commodious study and recitation rooms.

The faculty for 1867-8 was as follows :

CHARLES H. ALLEN,
Principal.

JACOB WERNLI,
Assistant Principal.

DUNCAN MCGREGOR,
Professor of Mathematics.

FANNY S. JOSLYN,
Preceptress.

EURETTA A. GRAHAM,
Principal of Model School.

CHARLES ZIMMERMAN,
Teacher of Drawing.

In addition to the regular faculties of the schools, Mrs. A. T. Randall, of Oswego, N. Y., was employed the greater part of the

last term of the year, to give instruction in reading and elocution. She devoted a portion of her time to each school, and also attended a few teachers' institutes and associations. She was well qualified for the work, and her labors were quite successful and well appreciated by her pupils.

At the meeting of the board at Platteville, in June last, the salary of Professor Allen was raised to \$2,500, and the following maximum salaries for all teachers employed was established: For principals, \$2,500; for associate professors, \$1,500; for lady teachers, \$700, except that in each school one lady teacher may be employed at a higher salary.

At this meeting arrangements were made for procuring plans for a building for the Normal School, located at Oshkosh, and it is expected its erection will be commenced early next spring.

Courses of study for the Normal Schools were established at this meeting. The courses for both schools are essentially the same, but inasmuch as the principals preferred to arrange the specific studies, in a somewhat different order, the courses for each school will be given.

PLATTEVILLE NORMAL SCHOOL.

COURSES OF STUDY AND TRAINING.

Three courses of study have been adopted by the board:

- I. An Institute Course.*
- II. An Elementary Course,*
- III. An Advance Course.*

The Institute course is designed to meet the wants of those teachers who, possessing the necessary scholastic acquirements, yet feel the need of professional training. It will consist of a rapid review of the various subjects taught in our common schools, with lectures upon the best methods of teaching the same; lectures upon the organization, classification and government of schools, and the school law.

The object of the Elementary course is to fit students to become teachers in the common schools of our State, and will consist of a thorough drill in the studies pursued, experimental lectures on methods of instruction, and if practicable, practice in the Model School.

The advanced course should fit teachers for the Higher Departments of Graded Schools in the State, and as will be seen from the detail statement of the courses of study is both thorough and practical. Students in the advanced course will have extended practice in the Model School, under the eye of experienced teachers, who will, by kindly criticisms and pointed suggestions, strive to make the practice conform to the theory of instruction.

COURSE OF STUDY.

		FIRST YEAR.			SECOND YEAR.			THIRD YEAR.		
		1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.	1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.	1st Term.	2d Term.	3d Term.
	Preparatory.									
MATHEMATICS...	Ment. & Written Arithmetic.	Higher Arithmetic.	El. Algebra.	El. Geometry.	Higher Arithmetic comp't.	Higher Algebra.	Higher Algebra.	Geometry.	Trigonometry and Surveying.	Astronomy.
LANGUAGE.....	Gram. orthog. Syntax and Composition.	Rhetoric.		Criticism.	Latin or German.	Latin or German.	Latin or German.	English Literature.	English Literature and science of Language.	Essays.
NAT. SCIENCES...	Geography.	Geography & Physiology.	Physical Geography.	Natural Philosophy.	Zoology.	Botany.	Botany.	Chemistry.	Chemistry.	Geology.
MISCELLANEOUS.	Reading and Spelling.	U. S. History.	Constitution and science of Government.	Political Economy.	General History.	Mental Philosophy.	Mental Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Moral Philosophy.	Essays.
PROFESSIONAL...		Theory and Art of Teaching.			Theory and Art of teaching.			Educational Hls. & prac. in model school.		

In addition to the above, Students will receive instruction and drill in Penmanship, Vocal Music, Outline and Perspective Drawing and the use of the Instrument called the Goniometer.

The Elementary course comprises the studies of the first two years, with the following exceptions: Higher Algebra, Latin or German, and Criticism omitted: Professional training, Extemporaneous Composition and Essays taking their place.

WHITEWATER NORMAL SCHOOL.

COURSES OF STUDY.

Three Courses of Study are established—

- 1st. *An Institute Course of one term.*
- 2d. *An Elementary Course of two years.*
- 3d. *An Advanced Course of three years.*

The INSTITUTE COURSE is designed to meet the wants of those teachers who desire to familiarize themselves with the most approved methods of teaching the subjects mentioned in the course.

The ELEMENTARY and ADVANCED COURSES will have for their object, thorough drill in the branches pursued, accompanied with instruction in the best methods of teaching them.

INSTITUTE COURSE.

1st. ORTHOGRAPHY.—Consisting of drill in nature and properties of letters. Rules of spelling with illustrations.

2d. ORTHOEPY.—Principles of pronunciation.

3d. GRAMMAR.—Oral grammar, verbal and sentential analysis, correcting false syntax, impromptu composition, essays, declamation, use of dictionaries.

4th. READING.

5th. MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—Methods of analysis, elementary combinations, &c.

6th. WRITTEN ARITHMETIC.—Demonstration of principles.

7th. ELEMENTS OF PENMANSHIP, with systematic drill in muscular action.

8th. GEOGRAPHY.—Map drawing on Guyot's and Apgar's principles, and mathematical geography,

9th. Outlines of United States History, Government of United States, School Laws of Wisconsin, School Economy, Gymnastics, Vocal Music.

ELEMENTARY COURSE.

Class B.—First Year.

First Term—Higher arithmetic, grammar and analysis, geography, use of globes, map drawing, readings, orthography and impromptu composition, select reading, declamation and gymnastics.

Second Term—Algebra, history of the United States, chemistry, penmanship and reading, essays, select readings, declamations and gymnastics, lectures on practice of teaching twice a week, criticism lessons before the school daily.

Third Term—Geometry, physiology, civil government, impromptu composition, essays, select readings, declamations and gymnastics, weekly lectures by the preceptress to the ladies on practical life, criticism lessons daily.

CLASS A.—SECOND YEAR.

First Term—Natural philosophy, rhetoric, drawing and book-keeping, practice in training department, essays, declamations, select readings, gymnastics.

Second Term—Universal history, higher algebra, school economy, zoology, essays, declamations, select readings, gymnastics.

Third Term—Moral philosophy, botany, geology, impromptu composition, reading and penmanship, essays, select readings, declamations.

ADVANCED COURSE.

JUNIOR CLASS—FIRST YEAR.

First Term—Higher arithmetic, grammar and analysis, geography, use of globes, map drawing, reading, orthography, impromptu composition, select readings, declamations and gymnastics, lectures on practice of teaching twice a week, criticism lessons before the school daily.

Second Term—Elementary algebra, history of United States, chemistry, reading and penmanship, select readings, declamations, essays and gymnastics, lectures on practice of teaching twice a week, criticism lessons before the school daily.

Third Term—Geometry, physiology, civil government, impromptu composition, essays, select readings, declamations and gymnastics, lectures by preceptress to the ladies, criticism lessons before the school daily.

MIDDLE CLASS—SECOND YEAR.

First Term—Geometry, Universal History, Rhetoric and Impromptu Composition, Drawing, Select Readings, Declamations, Essays and Gymnastics.

Second Term—Higher Algebra, Natural Philosophy, Latin, German or French, English Grammar Reviewed, Select Readings, Declamations, Essays and Gymnastics

Third Term—Botany, Zoology, Latin, German or French, Arithmetic Reviewed, Select Readings, Declamations, Essays and Gymnastics.

SENIOR CLASS—THIRD YEAR.

First Term—Geometry and Trigonometry, Chemistry, Latin, French or German, Perspective Drawing, and Practice in Training School, Select Readings, Extempore Speaking, Essays.

Second Term—Geology, Latin, German or French, Astronomy, Practice in Training School, Impromptu Composition, Extempore Speaking, Lectures by Students before the class on Practice of Teaching.

Third Term—Mental Philosophy, Moral Philosophy, School Economy, Practice in Training School, Lectures by Students before the School on Practice of Teaching.

The board has continued its aid to teachers' institutes, in accordance with the plan adopted last year, and has audited accounts for expenses incurred by County Superintendents in holding the same; the amount allowed for each institute being limited to \$50. The sum of \$704.85 has been thus expended.

The whole expenditure of the board is given in detail below :

Warrants drawn by order of the Board during the year ending August 31, 1868.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
1867.				
Sept. 1	356	J. Wernli.	Salary, Platteville Normal School.	\$375 00
Sept. 1	357	Charles H. Allen	do. do. do. do.	50 00
Sept. 1	358	Esther M. Sprague	do. do. do. do.	250 00
Sept. 1	359	Fanny S. Joslyn.	do. do. do. do.	135 00
Sept. 1	360	George M. Guernsey	do. do. do. do.	250 00
Sept. 1	361	Henry Treganowan	Janitor.	75 00
Sept. 9	362	N. M. Littlejohn	Whitewater.	4,300 00
Sept. 24	363	J. E. Thomas.	Expenses as Regent.	18 50
Sept. 24	364	H. Robbins.	do. do. do. do.	20 00
Sept. 25	365	Wm. E. Smith.	Building materials, Platteville Normal School.	1,559 50
Sept. 25	366	Wm. E. Smith.	Building materials and labor, Platteville Normal School.	2,523 80
Sept. 25	367	H. Robbins.	Building materials, Platteville Normal School.	2,552 80
Sept. 25	368	H. Robbins.	do. do. do. do.	874 80
Oct. 1	369	D. Gray Purman.	Expenses, Teachers' Institute.	20 00
Oct. 1	370	J. E. Munger.	do. do. do. do.	37 50
Oct. 1	371	J. N. Stewart.	do. do. do. do.	50 00
Oct. 24	372	N. M. Littlejohn.	Work and material, Whitewater Normal School.	6,958 92
Oct. 28	373	Carroll Lucas.	Expenses, Teachers' Institute.	26 40
Oct. 28	374	L. D. Coombs.	do. do. do. do.	9 10
Oct. 28	375	Robert Graham.	do. do. do. do.	40 50
Nov. 13	376	Henry Lines.	do. do. do. as Regent.	30 00
Nov. 13	377	W. C. Whitford.	do. do. do. do.	6 60
Nov. 13	378	S. A. White.	do. do. do. do.	67 30
Nov. 13	379	Nelson Williams.	do. do. do. do.	8 70
Nov. 13	380	William Starr.	do. do. do. do.	69 65
Nov. 13	381	H. Robbins.	do. do. do. do.	17 75
Nov. 13	382	J. E. Thomas.	do. do. do. do.	84 95
Nov. 13	383	H. Robbins.	Labor and material, Platteville Normal School.	3,389 01

Nov. 18	384	N. M. Littlejohn	Hesting apparatus, Whitewater Normal School	\$2,700 00
Nov. 18	385	H. Robbins	Supplies, Plattville Normal School	54 10
Nov. 18	386	H. Robbins	do do do do	45 94
Nov. 18	387	H. Robbins	do do do do	15 50
Nov. 18	388	Wm. Starr	Expenses Building Commissioners	500 00
Nov. 22	389	M. P. Rindlaub	Printing	8 90
Nov. 22	390	Chas. B. Jennings	Expenses Teachers' Institute	33 00
Nov. 22	391	I. N. Cundall	do do do do	3 00
Nov. 30	392	Chas. H. Allen	Salary Plattville Normal School	500 00
Nov. 30	393	J. Wernli	do do do do	375 00
Nov. 30	394	F. Frederick	Supplies do do do	10 00
Nov. 30	395	Chas. Wiele	do do do do	14 00
Nov. 30	396	J. Steele	Wood do do do	45 00
Nov. 30	397	J. Rewey	do do do do	250 00
Dec. 4	398	Chas. Zimmerman	Salary do do do	50 00
Dec. 4	399	H. Treganowan	Janitor do do do	105 00
Dec. 4	400	D. McGregor	Salary do do do	300 00
Dec. 4	401	Fanny S. Joslyn	do do do do	200 00
Dec. 4	402	E. A. Graham	do do do do	200 00
Dec. 9	403	A. A. Spencer	Expenses Teachers' Institute	25 40
Dec. 21	404	D. W. Rosenkrans	do do do do	14 50
Dec. 26	405	O. R. Smith	do do do do	50 00
Dec. 27	406	Atwood & Rublee	Printing	35 84
Dec. 28	407	D. H. Tullis	Clerk work for Board	52 50
Dec. 30	408	F. W. Case	Dictionary Plattville Normal School	7 50
1893.				
Jan. 29	409	Henry Lines	Expenses as Regent	19 55
Jan. 29	410	J. G. McMynn	do do do do	15 75
Jan. 29	411	J. G. McMynn	Expenses incurred as Secretary	12 35
Jan. 29	412	D. H. Tullis	Clerk work for Board	8 35
Jan. 29	413	Atwood & Rublee	Printing	16 00
Jan. 29	414	H. Robbins	Work on Plattville Normal School	1,044 86
Jan. 30	415	J. E. Thomas	Expenses as Regent	24 98
Jan. 30	416	Oliver Arey	Expenses attending meeting of Board	30 10
Jan. 30	417	S. A. White	Expenses as Regent	13 60

Warrants drawn by order of the Board during the year ending August 31, 1868.—continued.

Date.	No.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.
June 1	479	Chas. Zimmerman.	Salary, Plattville Normal School.	\$16 66
June 1	480	H. Treganowan.	Janitor. do. do.	35 00
June 20	481	A. T. Randall.	Salary, Whitewater Normal School.	120 83
June 20	482	H. Z. Williams.	Janitor. do. do.	132 00
June 20	483	Oliver Arey.	Salary. do. do.	250 00
June 20	484	H. E. G. Arey.	do. do. do.	88 33
June 20	485	J. T. Lovevell.	do. do. do.	125 00
June 20	486	Sarah A. Stewart.	do. do. do.	58 34
June 20	487	C. H. Lilly.	do. do. do.	45 83
June 20	488	Ada Hamilton.	do. do. do.	41 67
June 20	489	E. J. Bryant.	do. do. do.	50 00
June 20	490	Chas. H. Allen.	Salary, Plattville Normal School.	500 00
June 20	491	J. Wernli.	do. do. do.	375 00
June 20	492	D. McGregor.	do. do. do.	300 00
June 20	493	Fanny S. Joelyn.	do. do. do.	200 00
June 20	494	Chas. Zimmerman.	do. do. do.	50 00
June 20	495	E. A. Graham.	do. do. do.	200 00
June 20	496	H. Treganowan.	Janitor. do. do.	35 00
June 20	497	A. J. Cheney.	Expenses Teachers' Institute.	50 00
June 23	498	C. M. Treat.	do. do. do.	26 20
July 7	499	N. M. Littlejohn.	Work, Whitewater Normal School.	8,580 00
June 29	501	Sarah A. Stewart.	Salary. do. do.	29 17
June 29	502	E. J. Bryant.	do. do. do.	25 00
June 29	503	C. H. Lilly.	do. do. do.	23 19
June 29	504	Ada Hamilton.	do. do. do.	20 83
June 29	505	H. E. G. Arey.	do. do. do.	16 53
July 7	506	A. H. Weld.	Expenses as Regent.	45 00
July 7	507	S. A. White.	do. do. do.	16 00

July 7,	506	Charles H. Allen.....	Stationery, &c.,.....	146 75
July 7,	509	J. E. Thomas.....	Expenses as Regent.....	29 88
July 7,	510	B. Suckow.....	Book Binding.....	5 00
July 7,	511	Jerman & Brightman.....	Printing.....	8 90
July 7,	512	R. B. Grindall.....	Traveling Expenses.....	16 65
July 7,	513	C. W. Clinton.....	Traveling Expenses.....	14 25
July 7,	514	O. Arey.....	Traveling Expenses attending Institutes.....	185 00
July 11,	515	Charles H. Allen.....	Printing, Repairs, &c.,.....	131 70
July 11,	516	Charles H. Allen.....	Supplies and Repairs, Platteville N. S.	949 47
July 11,	517	H. Robbins.....	Work, Platteville N. S.	2,550 00
July 27,	518	J. T. Lovewell.....	Salary, Whitewater N. S.	62 50
July 31,	519	C. A. Buttes.....	Heating Apparatus, Platteville N. S.	900 00
Aug. 8,	520	A. F. Randall.....	Salary and Traveling Expenses.....	71 48
Aug. 8,	521	H. Z. Williams.....	Janitor Whitewater N. S.	40 00
Aug. 8,	522	S. A. White.....	Supplies Whitewater N. S.	1,706 83
Aug. 17,	523	N. M. Littlejohn.....	Work and Material Whitewater N. S.	894 48
Aug. 17,	524	N. M. Littlejohn.....	Whitewater Normal School.....	1,116 58
				<hr/>
				\$69,328 21

The action of the board during the year has been harmonious, and all the members seem to have been actuated by an earnest desire to promote the cause of normal instruction, and at the same time to jealously guard and husband the fund committed to their charge. They look forward, hopefully, to the establishment, at no distant day, of four or five normal schools, which shall furnish thoroughly prepared teachers for our public schools, and advance the cause of popular education in every part of the state.

WILLIAM STARR,
Pres't. Board Regents Normal Schools.

TERMS OF ADMISSION

TO THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

1. Each Assembly district in the state shall be entitled to six representatives in the normal schools, and in case vacancies exist in the representation to which any Assembly district is entitled, such vacancies may be filled by the President and Secretary of the Board of Regents.

2. Candidates for admission shall be nominated by the county superintendent of the county (or if the county superintendent has not jurisdiction, then the nomination shall be made by the city superintendent of the city,) in which such candidates may reside, and they shall be at least sixteen years of age, of sound bodily health and good moral character. Each person, so nominated, shall receive a certificate setting forth his name, age, health and character, and a duplicate of such certificate shall be immediately sent by mail, by the superintendent, to the Secretary of the Board.

3. Upon the presentation of such certificate to the principal of a state normal school, the candidate shall be examined, under the direction of said principal, in the branches required by law for a third grade certificate, except History and Theory and Practice of Teaching, and if found qualified to enter the normal school in respect to learning, he may be admitted, after furnishing such evidence as the principal may require, of good health and good moral character, and after subscribing the following declaration :

I, _____, do hereby declare that my purpose in entering this state normal school is to fit myself for the profession of teaching, and that it is my intention to engage in teaching in the public schools of this state.

13—SUP. PUB. INS.

4. No person shall be entitled to a diploma who has not been a member of the school in which such diploma is granted, at least one year, nor who is less than nineteen years of age; but a certificate of attendance may be granted by the principal of a normal school to any person who shall have been a member of such school for one term, provided, that in his judgment such certificate is deserved.

Normal pupils receive their tuition free, and all necessary textbooks are furnished for a charge of one dollar, or one dollar and a half per term.

Board can be obtained at from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per week.

The scholastic year is divided into three terms: The first to commence on the first Tuesday of September, and to consist of sixteen weeks; the second to commence on the Tuesday succeeding New Year's day, and to consist of fourteen weeks; and the third to consist of ten weeks, and to end on the last day of June.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT PLATTEVILLE.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, PLATTEVILLE,
December 1, 1868.

Hon. A. J. CRAIG,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of the Normal School under my charge, for the past year.

1. The total number enrolled as in attendance upon the Normal School in all departments was 316.

2. Of this number, 143 were regularly admitted upon nominations from County Superintendents, having passed the required examinations. The remainder, 173, were either in the preparatory, academic, or model departments. The average attendance in the Normal School proper was 91.

3. No class was graduated, although there was a small elementary class prepared; the class preferring to remain another year, completing the full course.

During two terms of the year all the pupils were in attendance that could be accommodated in the building, and indeed more than could be furnished with seats in the study rooms. The completion of the new building enables us to receive more pupils and afford better accommodations than heretofore; yet even with the increased facilities, but forty more could have been accommodated the present term.

The Fall attendance upon the school is much above the average, as the demand for teachers is so great that many pupils attend only during the recess of the public schools, and others only long enough to fit themselves to obtain certificates. Out of an average attendance of ninety-one, less than twenty have been members of the school during the whole year. More than forty have left the school during the present term and are engaged in teaching in the winter schools.

The opening of the Normal School at Whitewater has diminished the representation in this school from remote counties in the state. As many counties, however, have no representatives in either school, it would seem to be policy to have a slight appropriation for a "traveling fund" to equalize the benefits of the schools throughout the state. This seems especially necessary until the other schools are opened. The State of New York paid sufficient mileage to students attending the Normal School to bring the school at Albany virtually within twenty miles of each pupil in the State.

I have again to call attention to the fact that not sufficient care is exercised by county superintendents in making nominations. Some candidates have come to us entirely unfitted in bodily health, capacity, qualifications, or habits, for admission into the school. This forces a very unpleasant duty upon those in charge. Thus far we have assigned such to the Preparatory or Academic departments, or rejected them entirely.

By the liberal provisions of the Board of Regents, one school is now fully equipped. With our increased accommodations, excellent apparatus, and additional members of the Faculty, we are looking forward to a year's work that shall far surpass in effectiveness what has heretofore been done.

Thanking you for your sympathy and hearty co-operation in everything tending to advance the interests of the school under my charge,

I am very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. H. ALLEN, *Principal*.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR THE YEARS 1867-8.

HON. A. J. CRAIG,

State Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR:—The undersigned having been appointed as Visitors and Examiners to the State Normal School at Platteville, and having performed the duty assigned to them, beg leave to present the following report:

Number of days taught during the year.

First Term.....	79
Second Term.....	67
Third Term.....	52

Number of pupils in attendance during the year.....	316
	<u> </u>

The percentage of regular attendance was—

Normal Department.....	99½
Academical....do.....	99

The percentage of punctuality was—

Normal Department.....	99½
Academical....do.....	99½

Average age—

Ladies.....	19½
Gentlemen.....	20½

Studies pursued during the year.

Reading, Spelling, Arithmetic (Practical and Mental), English Grammar, Penmanship, Physical Geography, German, Latin, Algebra (Higher and Elementary), Trigonometry, Surveying, U. S. History, Political Economy, Botany, Natural History, Drawing, Geometry, Descriptive Geography, Rhetoric, Criticism, Physiology, Philosophy of Natural History, Training, or Lectures on Theory and Practice of Teaching, and Vocal Music.

The time of the committee being somewhat limited, they could not review all the classes, but after careful consideration they concluded to examine the following, viz :

United States History, Practical Arithmetic, English Grammar, Mental Arithmetic, Penmanship, Physical Geography, Descriptive Geography, Elementary Algebra, Government, Training, Philosophy of Natural History, Natural History, Botany, Spelling and Latin.

Nearly all the branches, although not all the classes, were examined, and the students exhibited a very thorough acquaintance with the subjects under review, leaving the committee very justly to conclude that in the branches of study which had not passed under review, they were equally proficient.

From experience in the examination of teachers the committee would judge that the qualifications of the pupils are much in advance of those who have not attended this or similar institutions, and they would urge upon

teachers the necessity of availing themselves of such advantages as far as possible.

The committee were also impressed with the manner of recitation, with the thoroughness of the drill, the self-reliance, the facility of expression, and the knowledge of principles and causes as well as facts and minute details, exhibited by the scholars. The work had evidently not been cursorily or superficially done; but there was a manifest desire on the part of the professors to show to the committee that the students had been carefully and systematically trained in the noble work of the future.

The visit of the committee was entirely unexpected, and hence no time had been allowed for particular preparation, even if such had been wished for, making the examination more impartial, just and satisfactory.

The examination was conducted orally and not by written questions; and was topical. To each student was assigned a particular branch in the study under examination, and he was expected to discuss it as thoroughly and as rapidly as the time would permit. The professors took charge of their own classes during review, leaving to the committee the work of asking questions at such places and on such points as they might think necessary.

The Model School, which is under the immediate supervision of an efficient disciplinarian, is principally intended for the training of teachers in the Normal Department in the theory and practice of teaching. This has not hitherto been done; but it is understood to be the design of the faculty, on the completion of the new buildings, to carry out this plan in a proper and effectual manner.

The new buildings, which will be completed for the opening of the next term, are in every way adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. The recitation rooms are large, airy and well ventilated; the latter requisite of all buildings having been lost sight of in the erection of the older portion. Six hot-air furnaces are being placed in the basement, thereby securing full and ample warmth and comfort.

The discipline of the school is perfect, and bears a noble contrast to many of our highest institutions of learning in the state. Punishment of all kinds is unknown, and the students, free from personal restraint, have that manly bearing and that honesty of purpose in their deportment which are not only commendable but actually praiseworthy.

The committee were also impressed with the fact that the professors in the different departments are overworked. The committee would suggest the necessity of increasing the corps of teachers, so as to relieve those having charge of such a burden as each is now obliged to bear. The efficiency, the dignity, and the future of such a noble institution seem to call for additional assistance in the work to be performed.

In conclusion, the committee cannot but congratulate the State on the perfection which the Normal School, at Platteville, has already attained, and the grand and hopeful future which lies before it. Supervised by a gentleman whose large experience, practical knowledge and social qualities make him *facile princeps*, in the educational ranks, aided in his efforts by a body of teachers whose souls are alive to their work, and who possess those intellectual, moral and social qualities which rouse in their pupils a love for study and their future profession; situated in a charming and healthy locality, the state may confidently look forward to the time when all our public schools in this district shall be presided over by teachers who will have obtained their training and experience in this Institution, which the large-heartedness and liberality of the State have provided for them.

With the hope that our visit was as pleasant to our friends of the school as it was to us, and that this report will meet with approval, we have the honor to subscribe ourselves, my dear sir,

Your obedient servants,

R. B. CRANDALL,
CHAS. W. CLINTON.

OPENING ADDRESS

AT THE

DEDICATION OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WHITEWATER.

BY WM. STARR, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD OF NORMAL REGENTS.

We have met here to-day, friends, to mingle congratulations and rejoicings, over the progress that has been made in the establishment of this school.

When we review the history of normal schools in this state, there is truly much of encouragement in the fact, that *to-day* witnesses the opening of the *second* normal school in Wisconsin.

It is not long, since the friends of a system of normal instruction regarded the establishment of the normal school, distinct and independent in our state, as a something to be earnestly desired and striven for, yet so dimly seen in the future, as to be a subject of hope, rather than realization.

But, discouraged by no obstacle, the true friends have worked on, with a wisdom and zeal that is bearing early fruitage of their hopes, and to-day, this fine structure is one of the mile stones that mark a new station and a new advance in the educational history of our fair young state.

To those who have been dwellers in Wisconsin since its organization, it is perhaps unnecessary to recapitulate the history of the normal school movement in this state; but, to those younger children of the commonwealth, who were not present at its christening, some brief sketch of leading land-marks, may be useful, in making up the judgment, as to how much the footsteps of the *past*, give promise and hope for the *future*.

Let us, then, devote a few moments, in this, the opening of our exercises, to a brief narration of some of the leading facts in the earlier history of normal schools in this state.

In this narration I can make no mention of individuals and their labors, but must, in the few moments I occupy, confine myself to *results only*, which have become the policy of the state, by the enactments of the legislature.

For these dry statements I must crave your indulgence, and from me you must expect only the mile stones of the journey, while from others (present,) who have traveled along the pathway, we may hear of the beautiful landscapes, the fresh flowers, and the singing birds that have gladdened and quickened them in their toil.

Among the provisions for education in the constitution of the state, adopted twenty years since, it was provided

“That the revenues of the school fund should be exclusively applied to the following objects : ”

1st, “To the support and maintenance of common schools in each school district, and the purchase of suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.”

2d, “That the residue of the income of the school fund should be appropriated to the support of academies and normal schools, and suitable libraries and appurtenances therefor.”

Nothing was however accomplished for normal instruction until in 1867, an act was passed, providing “That the income of twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds arising from the sale of swamps and overflowed lands, should be appropriated to normal institutes and academies, under the supervision and direction of a board of regents of normal schools,” who were to be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of that act.

Under this law, somewhat of good was accomplished—as much perhaps as could be expected with means so limited, and methods so experimental and desultory as necessarily grew out of this first attempt upon normal instruction the fostering care of the state.

Enough, however, was accomplished, to direct public attention to the subject, and stimulate a wish for better methods and more comprehensive results than had been or could be attained under this law.

Meantime, the swamp lands had become a bone of contention, subject as they were to the raids of sharpers, under the cover of benefits to various enterprises and localities.

In 1865 the legislature divided the swamp lands and swamp land fund, into two equal parts—one set apart for drainage purposes, the other to constitute a Normal School fund—the increase of which should be applied to establishing, supporting and maintaining normal schools, under the direction and management of the Board of Regents of normal schools, with a proviso, that one-fourth of such income should be transferred to the common school fund, until the annual income of the school shall reach \$200,000. This was followed in 1866 by an act incorporating the Board of Regents of Normal Schools.

The division of the fund and lands having been made, and it becoming apparent that a productive fund of about \$600,000 with a net income of over \$30,000, was already in hand, with a prospect of a steady increase as fast as lands were sold; the Board, after a careful investigation and consideration of different methods, decided upon the policy of establishing several schools, and of locating them in various parts of the state.

At a meeting held on the 2d day of May in that year, the Board designated Whitewater as the point for the south-eastern section of the state, and selected the site upon which we now stand for the building.

The school at Platteville, located at the same meeting, was opened in October ensuing, the building donated being considered suitable, with some alterations, for immediate use.

Some time was necessarily consumed in procuring, revising and adopting a plan for the building at this place; and, after advertising for proposals to construct the building in accordance with the plan adopted, the Board met at Madison, on the 5th of September, 1866, to consider said proposals.

But here arose a question of practical difficulty. The organic law provides that no more than \$10,000 from the income fund, shall be used for the completion of the buildings of any Normal School, and for the furniture and fixtures pertaining to the same, in addition to the sums donated by the locality where established.

Whitewater donated \$25,000—the addition of \$10,000 from the income fund, made the sum of \$35,000 at the disposal of the Board, for the erection and completion of this building and the furnishing thereof.

The Board had expressly instructed the architect to furnish a plan for a building which, *with heating apparatus*, should not in cost exceed \$33,000, leaving \$2,000 for furniture.

No bids were received, coming within the limits, and hence none that the Board felt authorized to accept.

After full deliberation, it was thought best to proceed with the erection of the building; and the board instructed their building committee to employ a superintendent, and proceed to construct the building according to the plans and specifications of the architect.

The committee employed Hon. N. M. Littlejohn as superintendent. The foundation was laid, and the basement story built before winter stopped the work.

Much of the wood work was made ready during the winter; work upon the walls of the building was resumed in the spring, and, with some delays for want of brick, the building was pushed rapidly towards completion.

The original plan provided for heating the building with hot-air furnaces. After a full investigation of the different methods of heating, the committee finally decided to heat by steam. The board approved the decision, and a contract was made for that purpose.

The contractor was behind time in his work, and the completion of the building was further delayed thereby.

The committee had expected to have the building ready for the opening of a winter term in January last, but the delays for want of brick had already hindered the work, and this delay in heating the building before cold weather came on, had so much further delayed the plastering and other inside work as to render this impracticable.

But the work has been pressed steadily forward, and has reached its present condition. Twice has it become necessary for the board to make application to the legislature, for permission to use additional means from the income fund to complete the work. The legislature, acting for the state, and impressed with the urgent

necessity of an early opening of the school, has granted each request, and the building is here before us; not yet finished and polished in all its completeness and surroundings, but ready to receive its animated life.

I have thus rapidly run over some of the leading incidents which have culminated in our meeting here to-day. Imperfect and roughly sketched, they have no merit, unless brevity, no use, except to indicate the path we have traveled to reach this occasion.

Of the school in all its fair proportions, which shall spring up within these walls, I must not linger to speak. I trust some abler tongue will delight you with that theme.

But what avails it to erect this costly structure, laying deep and firm its foundation, so that frost and rain shall not move it—as firm as the everlasting hill which upholds it—to rear its walls with care and nice design, fashioning the rough and uncouth elements into forms of use and beauty, filling it with books and maps, and charts and apparatus, with all the appliances needed to furnish implements for the school within?

Of what avail to collect here the sons and daughters of the State, unless some skilled artificer shall be found to use these tools, and with them to fashion the living stones that shall go to make up that great temple of popular education, which is to gladden the eyes and satisfy the taste of the future?

To *you*, sir, whom the Board of Regents of Normal Schools have selected as Principal to take charge of this Institution, and mould its opening career, and to the co-adjutors with your full approval called around you, the State confides this important trust. In the name of the Board of Regents of Normal Schools, I tender you this edifice, with all its containings and surroundings, that you may welcome within its walls, those sons and daughters of the State, who here enroll themselves in the noble army of teachers—an army whose mission is peace, and whose battle-cry is progress.

Not to the Board of Regents of Normal Schools alone are you responsible for faithfulness to this high trust, but to every earnest young man or young woman who may come to you for inspiration and discipline in the high and holy mission of the teacher, and to every child whose spirit is to be quickened or deadened by the agen-

cies which you shall set in motion. The work of education requires infinite patience, and well it may, for it bears infinite results.

To you, and to each of your faculty, is opened a career of usefulness, as illimitable as desire, as lofty as ambition, as satisfactory as the consciousness of work well done.

Most gladly, and without any misgivings we confide to you this responsible trust, confident that hereafter, when inquest is made for the results of your labor, you can point to the primary schools of the State, renovated, revived and thoroughly imbued with the leaven of a better life, as the first fruits of this day's beginning.

Be not weary in well-doing; for, no richer or riper fruit can age pluck from the fruitage of life, than the consciousness of lasting good accomplished in the present and *for* the future.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL

OF THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WHITEWATER.

Hon. A. J. CRAIG,

Superintendent of Public Instruction :

SIR :—In accordance with your request I send you herewith a report of the condition of the normal school under my charge. This school building was dedicated with appropriate exercises by the Board of Regents on the 21st of April, 1868, and the school was opened on the following day for work.

The inside of the building was not yet completed and the object in opening a preliminary session at this time, was that the organization of the school might shape itself more completely for the opening of the fall term. Thirty-five pupils were registered on the first day in the normal department, and one hundred and two in the training department.

Notwithstanding the disadvantages caused by the unfinished state of the building, the work of the session was carried on successfully ; the number of normal pupils running up directly to forty-eight ; making the whole number in attendance during the first term one hundred and fifty.

A class of earnest workers presented themselves among the first pupils of the school, giving to it a strength and character from which the faculty have had reason to draw much encouragement.

The second term was opened the first day of September with a registration during the session of one hundred and five pupils in the normal department, thus showing a gain of over one hundred per cent. in the attendance of normal pupils the second term. Ninety-six pupils were registered in the training department, making the registration in all the departments two hundred and one.

The following table will show the attendance in each department.

First Term.

	Lad's.	Gent.	Total.
Normal department.....	28	20	48
Academic department.....	15	27	42
	Misses.	Lads.	
Intermediate department.....	18	10	28
Primary department.....	13	19	32

Second Term.

	Lad's.	Gent.	Total.
Normal department.....	63	42	105
Academic department.....	23	23	46
	Misses.	Lads.	
Intermediate department.....	12	13	25
Primary department.....	9	16	25

LIBRARIES.

Since the opening of the school a text book library, containing four thousand five hundred volumes, and a well selected reference library containing two hundred and fifty volumes, have been secured for the use of the pupils.

LITERARY SOCIETY.

A literary society has been in active operation since the opening of the institution. Lectures have been given before it, and discussions have been held, both public and private, together with such other exercises as is usual in such organizations. The society gives promise of much usefulness.

APPARATUS.

The Regents have purchased a well assorted apparatus, sufficient-ly extensive to illustrate the principles of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy and Physiology. Large additions will be made to the apparatus and the library during the coming year.

OLIVER AREY,
Principal.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF REGENTS
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN,
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1868.

To His Excellency, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD,

Governor of Wisconsin:

I have the honor, on behalf of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin, to submit to you the following annual report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1868. It is with unfeigned pleasure and satisfaction that I make the announcement that the efforts of those to whom the management of the University has been confided have been crowned with success during the past year, that the present condition of the institution is highly favorable and its affairs and the results so far attained are satisfactory and full of promise for the future. This is mainly due to the ability, energy and incessant labors of President Chadbourne, to whom the Regents and the people of the State are under lasting obligations. He has had the interests of the institution at heart in every one of its many and different departments, and he and his corps of professors and instructors have labored zealously, ably and successfully in the discharge of their duties.

The Faculty and Instructors are now as follows :

PAUL A. CHADBOURNE, M. D., LL.D.,
President and Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy. &

JOHN W. STERLING, LL.D.,
Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

JOHN B. PARKINSON, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics.

S. H. CARPENTER, A. M.,
Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages and History.

JOHN B. FEULING, Ph. D.,
Professor of Modern Languages and Comparative Philology.

COL. W. R. PEASE, U. S. ARMY,
Professor of Military Engineering and Tactics.

W. W. DANIELLS, M. S.,
Professor of Agriculture.

JOHN E. DAVIES, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

ADDISON E. VERRILL, A. M.,
Professor of Comparative Anatomy and Entomology.

HON. L. S. DIXON,
Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Professor of Law.

HON. ORSAMUS COLE,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Professor of Law.

HON. BYRON PAINE,
Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, Professor of Law.

J. H. CARPENTER, Esq.,
Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Law.

WM. F. VILAS, LL.B.,
Professor of Law.

AMOS H. THOMPSON, A. B.,
Tutor.

ISAAC S. LEAVITT, P. B.,
Instructor in English Branches.

MISS ELIZABETH EARLE,
Preceptress.

MISS CLARISSA L. WARE,
Associate Preceptress.

MISS FRANCES BROWN,
Teacher of Music.

MISS LOUISA BREWSTER,
Teacher of Drawing and Painting.

I.—THE COLLEGE OF ARTS.

Candidates for admission to the College of Arts, are examined in English Grammar, Geography, Mental and Written Arithmetic, Plane and Solid Geometry, and Algebra to Quadratic Equations, and must be at least sixteen years of age.

The following is the course of instruction in this department :

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.

MATHEMATICS..... Higher Algebra—Loomis.
 GERMAN..... Otto's Conversation Grammar.
 NATURAL HISTORY.. Botany.
 HISTORY..... Roman Empire—Student's Gibbon.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.. Practical Botany and Agriculture, French and Latin.

Second Term.

MATHEMATICS..... Algebra Completed—Loomis.
 Conic Sections.
 GERMAN..... Otto's Conversation Grammar.
 HISTORY..... Mediæval—Student's Gibbon.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.. History of useful Plants, Physical Geography, Climatology, French and Latin.

Third Term.

MATHEMATICS..... Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation—Loomis.
 GERMAN..... Select Prose and Poetry.
 NATURAL HISTORY.. Botanical Analysis—Gray's Manual.
 HISTORY..... Modern—Student's France.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.. Horticulture, French, Latin.

Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

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SECOND YEAR.

First Term.

MATHEMATICS	Spherical Trigonometry—Loomis. Analytical Geometry—Loomis.
RHETORIC	Day.
CHEMISTRY	Youmans.
NATURAL HISTORY . .	Mineralogy—Dana.
HUMAN ANATOMY . . .	Lectures.

ELECTIVE STUDIES . . Laboratory Practice, *Qualitative Analysis*,
Blowpipe Analysis

Second Term.

PHYSICS	Snell's Olmsted begun—Lectures.
CIVIL POLITY	Political Economy—Perry.
CHEMISTRY	Organic and applied.
NATURAL HISTORY . .	Zoology begun—Agassiz.
HISTORY	United States—Eliot.

ELECTIVE STUDIES . . Laboratory Practice, *Quantitative Analysis*.

Third Term.

PHYSICS	Snell's Olmsted completed—Lectures.
CIVIL POLITY	International Law, Constitution of the United States.
NATURAL HISTORY . .	Zoology completed. General Physiology.
HISTORY	England—Student's Hume.

ELECTIVE STUDIES . . Differential and Integral Calculus, Natural
History of Domestic Animals, Entomology.

Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

ASTRONOMY.....	Snell's Olmsted.
MENTAL PHILOSOPHY.	Haven.
ENG. LITERATURE...	Shaw, begun.
RHETORIC	Bascom.
ÆSTHETICS.....	Bascom.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.. Examination of soils—Forestry.

Second Term.

LOGIC.....	Whately.
MORAL PHILOSOPHY.	Hopkins.
ENG. LITERATURE...	Shaw, completed.
NATURAL HISTORY..	Geology and Mining.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.. Modern Languages, Chemical Analysis, Determinative Mineralogy.

Third Term.

NATURAL THEOLOGY.	Chadbourne.
EVIDENCES	Hopkins—Lectures.
HISTORY	Guizot's History of Civilization
	General Review.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.. Reviews.

Critical Essays, Declamations, and Forensic Disputations, weekly during the year.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This department is a part of the College of Arts ; it has been put in practical operation since my last annual report, and the following is the course of study therein :

FIRST YEAR.

First Term.

BOTANY.—Structural Botany, including microscopic examination of tissues and other minute structures. Physiological Botany, including the germination and growth of plants. Systematic Botany, or classification of plants, including a discussion of the general principles of classification in the different departments of Natural History. The limitation of species and origin of varieties, with exercises in Botanical Analysis.

Second Term.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.—Location of farm. Division into fields. Arrangement and planning of farm buildings. Farm implements. General principles of tillage. Principles of drainage. Laying out and construction of drains. Methods of seeding. Harvesting of crops.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND CLIMATOLOGY.—Dews, Frost, Fog, Clouds, Rain, Hail, Snows, Winds and local causes affecting climate, as proximity to mountain chains, to forests, or to bodies of water. Effect produced by the removal of forests, or by planting screens of timber. Meteorological instruments; their methods of use and advantages to the agriculturist.

Third Term.

PRACTICAL BOTANY.—Botanical characteristics and geographical distribution of the natural orders, with their relative importance. The genera and species having agricultural value, those having commercial or medical value, those having ornamental value, and those which are noxious or detrimental—as weeds or poisonous plants.

HORTICULTURE.—Hot-beds; their construction and use. Methods of propagation of plants by layers, by cuttings, by budding, by grafting, &c. Transplanting. Varieties of small fruits and best means of cultivating them. General management of nurseries. Production of new varieties. Landscape gardening.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.

CHEMISTRY.—The forces, Heat, Light, Electricity and Magnetism. Chemical Affinity and the laws of chemical combination. The Elements, their history, properties, combinations and uses. Applications of Chemistry to the arts and manufactures. Laboratory practice will be begun, as soon as the student has become sufficiently advanced, taking up the special reactions of the elements, and the laws of chemical decomposition and precipitation.

Second Term.

ZOOLOGY.—Principles of classification. Descriptive Zoology, comprising the systematic arrangement of animals in accordance with their natural affinities, into classes, orders, families, &c. Natural History of Domestic Animals.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Composition of organic bodies, and their special characteristics. Chemistry of germination, of nutrition, of vegetable growth, of decomposition, of fermentation, of saponification.

ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY. Including general analysis, analysis of minerals, Blowpipe analysis, analysis of soils, manures and ashes of plants. Volumetric analysis, and its applications to acidimetry and alkalimetry.

Third Term.

PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.—General principles of farm economy. Manures, animal, vegetable and mineral, their management and mode of application. Preparation of the soil for particular crops. Cultivation of crops. Management of grass lands. Improvement of soils by physical means, as Draining, Subsoiling, &c. Conducting experiments. Industrial Statistics.

ZOOLOGY.—General Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, and Embryology. Entomology, including classification of Insects. Habits of noxious species and best means of checking their ravages. Habits of beneficial species

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

FORESTRY.—Planting and management of Forest Trees. Soils adapted to their growth. Value of different kinds of trees for fuel, building and other purposes

GEOLOGY.—Dynamical and descriptive. Origin of soils. Building Materials. Coal and Metals.

Second Term.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY —Composition of soils. The relations of air and moisture to vegetable growth. Connection of light, heat and electricity with growth of plants. Chemical changes attending vegetable growth. Chemistry of the various processes of the farm, as plowing, fallowing, draining, &c. Preparation, preservation and composting of manures. Artificial manures. Methods of improving soils by chemical means, by mineral manures, by vegetable manures, by animal manures, Chemical composition, of the various crops. Chemistry of the dairy.

Third Term.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.—Breeds of domestic animals, their characteristics, and adaptation to particular purposes. Principles of stock breeding. Veterinary surgery and medicine.

HISTORY OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

A great deal of labor has been performed in this department during the past summer, especially upon the grounds purchased for the experimental farm. The stumps and stones have been removed, experiments have been made with the planting of corn and potatoes, a vineyard has been commenced, an arbor-vitæ hedge, a row of Norway spruce and 1,600 evergreens have been planted, drives and roads have been constructed, fences have been removed and put up, throwing the entire land in one enclosure; land has been prepared for future crops and experiments, a large and substantial barn has been built, and a good farm-house for the superintendent is in process of erection. The land given to the State Horticultural

Society for horticultural experiments has been prepared for cultivation and partly planted. This department being entirely new, I beg to refer, for more particular information to the annexed report of W. W. Daniells, M. S., Professor of Agriculture, kindly prepared by him for this purpose.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING & MILITARY TACTICS.

This department forms also a part of the College of Arts. It has been put in full operation during the past year under the direction of the President of the University, and more particularly under that of Col. W. R. Pease, U. S. Army, Professor of Engineering and Military Tactics, who has been assigned to that duty by the general government, and has fulfilled the same with great ability and satisfaction to the Regents. An armory has been established and put in proper condition, and a uniform has been prescribed by the Regents.

The following military exercises and course of study have been adopted :

MILITARY EXERCISES.

I. There shall be a drill in some one of the different arms of the service, at least three times each week when the weather permits.

II. *Drills.* The drills shall comprise practical instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion, Field Artillery and dismounted Cavalry.

III. *Dress Parades.* There shall be an evening Dress Parade of the Battalion at such times as may be deemed necessary for instruction and exercise.

IV. *Undress Parades.* Parades without arms shall be made at such times as may be found necessary.

V. *Guard Mounting.* The ceremony of mounting and turning off guards will occur as often as may be deemed necessary for instruction. Students will be instructed in the duties of Officer of the Day, Officer of the Guard and Sentinel.

VI. Practical instruction in the Field, in laying out and constructing Field Fortifications and other military works, will be given the class pursuing the study of Military Engineering.

COURSE OF STUDY AND MILITARY EXERCISES.

I. The Course of Study will comprise Civil and Military Engineering, Infantry, Cavalry, Field, Garrison and Siege Artillery Tactics, Advanced Guard and Out Post &c., Ordnance and Gunnery, Military Law and Practice of Courts Martial, and Army Regulations.

II.—*Seniors.**First Term*

Civil and Military Engineering, Practical instruction in the Schools of the soldier, Company and Battalion, and Field Artillery.

Second Term.

Civil and Military Engineering.

Third Term.

Civil and Military Engineering, Review of Studies of preceding terms. Practical instruction in the Schools of the Soldier, Company and Battalion, and Dismounted Cavalry.

III.—*Juniors.**First Term.*

Infantry Tactics.

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier, Company and Battalion, and Field Artillery.

Second Term.

Cavalry, Field, Garrison and Siege Artillery Tactics, Ordnance and Gunnery.

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier.

Third Term.

Company, Battalion and Dismounted Cavalry.

Military Law and Practice of Courts Martial, and Army Regulation.

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier.

IV. *Sophomores.**First Term.*

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier, Company and Battalion.

Second Term.

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier.

Third Term.

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier, Company and Battalion, and Dismounted Cavalry.

V.---*Freshmen.**First Term.*

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier, Company and Battalion.

Second Term.

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier.

Third Term.

Practical instruction in the School of the Soldier, Company and Battalion.

While the military department is an important, necessary and eminently useful feature of the University, giving to our young men an opportunity to obtain a military education under an able and accomplished military instructor, I believe that some change of the organic law of the University will be necessary in regard to this branch of instruction. As the law now stands, "*all able-bodied male students of the University, in whatever college, shall receive instruction and discipline in military tactics.*" This rigid rule may prove detrimental to the development of the institution in some of its departments. The Regents have already established a Law College, they have in contemplation the establishment of a Medical College, and may create other professional colleges. It is not probable that many young men, pursuing strictly professional studies only, would be willing to submit to the military training and instruction contemplated by this law, and many students might rather seek other institutions than be subjected to this military training. These professional colleges, while *connected* with the University, may be in different parts of the State and might therefore require separate military instructors; and many instances may occur of young men who, without being members of any particular

prescribed course at the University, desire to pursue special studies only for a limited period of time, and who may have neither time nor inclination to pursue these military studies. As the law stands, the Regents cannot exempt any able-bodied male students of the University from this military instruction and discipline. I would suggest therefore that the organic law be so changed as to place this subject of requiring military instruction and discipline at the University entirely in the hands of the Board of Regents, that, subject to the requirements of the act of Congress concerning agricultural colleges, they may be enabled to adopt such regulations as circumstances may seem to require.

II.—THE COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class are examined in Geography, Arithmetic and Algebra to Quadratic Equations, in English, Latin and Greek Grammar; in Cæsar, Virgil, Cicero's Orations and in three books of Xenophon's Anabasis, and must be at least fifteen years of age. The following is the course of instruction in this department, which is intended to be equal to that of the best colleges in the country.

FRESHMAN CLASS.

First Term.

MATHEMATICS	Geometry begun—Loomis.
LATIN	Livy—Lincoln.
GREEK	Xenophon's Anabasis—Boise.
FRENCH	Otto's Conversation Grammar.
LECTURES	Laws of Health and Methods of Study.

Second Term.

MATHEMATICS	Geometry continued.
LATIN	Cicero de Senectute and de Amicitia.
GREEK	Xenophon's Memorabilia—Robbins.
FRENCH	Otto's Conversation Grammar.
HISTORY	Greece—Smith.

Third Term.

MATHEMATICS	Geometry completed.
LATIN	Horace—Odes,
GREEK	Memorabilia continued,
FRENCH	Select Prose and Poetry.
ANTIQUITIES	Greek and Roman.
HISTORY	Rome—Liddell or Smith.

Themes and Declamations during the year. Latin and Greek Composition through the year.

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

First Term.

MATHEMATICS.....	Higher Algebra—Loomis.
LATIN.....	Horace—Satires.
GREEK.....	Homer—Iliad.
GERMAN.....	Otto's Conversation Grammar.
NATURAL HISTORY...	Botany.
HISTORY.....	Roman Empire—Student's Gibbon.

Second Term.

MATHEMATICS.....	Algebra completed—Loomis. Conic Sections.
LATIN.....	Horace—Epistles.
GREEK.....	Æschylus Prometheus—Woolsey.
GERMAN.....	Otto's Conversation Grammar.
HISTORY.....	Medieval—Student's Gibbon.

Third Term.

MATHEMATICS.....	Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying and Navigation—Loomis.
LATIN.....	Tacitus—Histories. Tyler.
GREEK	Demosthenes—Olynthiacs and Philippics. Champlin.
GERMAN.....	Select Prose and Poetry.
NATURAL HISTORY...	Botanical Analysis—Gray's Manual.
HISTORY.....	Modern—Student's France.

Themes and declamations weekly during the year. Latin composition through the year.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.

RHETORIC	Day.
MATHEMATICS	Spherical Trigonometry—Loomis. Analytical Geometry.
CHEMISTRY	Youman's and Lectures.
NATURAL HISTORY ...	Mineralogy—Dana.
HUMAN ANATOMY	Lectures.

Second Term.

PHYSICS	Snell's Olmsted begun, with Lectures.
CIVIL POLITY	Political Economy—Perry.
CHEMISTRY	Organic and Applied.
NATURAL HISTORY ...	Zoology begun—Agassiz.
HISTORY	England.—Student's Hume.

Third Term.

PHYSICS	Snell's Olmstead completed, with Lectures.
CIVIL POLITY	International Law, Constitution of U. S.
NATURAL HISTORY ...	Zoology completed. General Physiology.
HISTORY	United States—Eliot.

ELECTIVE

Calculus.

Themes and Declamations weekly during the year.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.

ASTRONOMY	Snell's Olmsted.
MENTAL PHILOSOPHY .	Haven.
ENG. LITERATURE ...	Shaw, begun.
RHETORIC	Bascom.
ANESTHETICS	Bascom.

Second Term.

LOGIC..... Whately.
 MORAL PHILOSOPHY.. Hopkins.
 ENG. LITERATURE. . Shaw, completed.
 NATURAL HISTORY... Geology and Mining.

Third Term.

NATURAL THEOLOGY. Chadbourne.
 EVIDENCES Hopkins' Lectures.
 HISTORY. Guizot's History of Civilization.
 General Review.

Critical Essays, Declamations and Disputations weekly during the year.

III. PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER COLLEGES.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

This important department has been organized since the last annual report of the Regents and will probably soon present one of the most attractive and successful branches of the University. J. H. Carpenter, Esq., has been appointed Dean of the Faculty, and Wm. F. Vilas, LL. B., another of its professors, while the Judges of the Supreme court have kindly consented to accept professorships in this department and to lecture therein gratuitously when their other duties will permit. A better opportunity than this cannot be furnished to the young men of the state, who desire to become members of the legal profession. Students may graduate in this department after completing a year's course and passing the requisite examination.

The following is the prescribed course of study :

First Term.

Reeves' Domestic Relations.
 Parsons on Contracts.
 Bishop on Criminal Law.
 Story on Bailments.
 Edwards on Bills and Notes.
 Williams on Personal Property.
 Greenleaf on Evidence.

Second Term.

Greenleaf on Evidence.
 Angell and Ames on Corporations.
 Story on Agency.
 Parsons on Partnership.
 Parsons on Mercantile Law.
 Chitty on Pleading.

Third Term.

Chitty on Pleading.
 Washburn on real Property,
 Redfield's Edition of Story's Equity Jurisprudence.
 Story's Equity Pleadings.
 American Leading Cases.
 Story's Constitutional Law.
 Story's Conflict of Laws.

THE FEMALE COLLEGE.

This was formerly known as the Normal Department. Its object is to furnish a thorough education for ladies. It has its own building and public rooms, and a separate board of instruction, and is under the special direction of the Preceptress. The President of the University and the Professors give instruction in their several departments, and the students have the privilege of attending University lectures, but the recitations and other exercises are distinct from those in the other colleges. The following is the adopted course of study :

FIRST YEAR.*First Term.*

Higher Arithmetic—Mental and Written.
 Grammar—Verbal and Sentential Analysis.
 Geography and Map Drawing.
 General Exercises.

Second Term.

Arithmetic completed.
 Grammar—Verbal and Sentential Analysis.
 Geography and Map Drawing.
 General Exercises.

Third Term.

Elementary Algebra begun.
 Physical Geography.
 History United States.
 General Exercises.
 Reviews.

SECOND YEAR.

First Term.

Elementary Algebra completed.
 Analysis.
 Botany.
 History.
 ELECTIVE—French or Latin.

Second Term.

Plane Geometry.
 Physiology.
 History.
 General Exercises.
 ———
 ELECTIVE—French or Latin.

Third Term.

Solid Geometry and Plane Trigonometry.
 Rhetoric.
 History.
 Botanical Analysis.
 Reviews.
 ———
 ELECTIVE—French or Latin.

THIRD YEAR.

First Term.

Higher Algebra.
 Criticism and Eng. Literature.
 Zoology.
 General Exercises.
 ———
 ELECTIVE—Latin or German.

Second Term.

Higher Algebra completed.
 English Literature.
 Constitution and Science of Government.
 Political Economy.

ELECTIVE—Latin or German.

Third Term.

Natural Philosophy.
 Mental Philosophy.
 Evidences.
 Reviews.

ELECTIVE—Latin or German.

FOURTH YEAR.

First Term.

Spherical Trigonometry.
 Chemistry.
 Moral Philosophy.

Second Term.

Astronomy,
 Geology.
 Moral Philosophy.
 History of Civilization.

Third Term.

Aesthetics.
 Natural Theology.
 Essays and Reviews.

Ancient and Modern Languages elective during the year.

POST GRADUATE COURSE.

The object of this course is to secure a higher degree of scholarship in literature and science, than can be attained in our colleges under the ordinary class system. The studies are optional and are embraced in the following course of instruction :

SECTION I. NATURAL HISTORY.

Botany.
 Mineralogy.
 Geology.
 Mining.

II. CHEMISTRY.

Chemical Philosophy and Physics.
 Quantitative and Quantitative Analysis.
 Applied Chemistry.

III. MATHEMATICS AND PHYSICS.

Pure Mathematics.
 Mechanics and Physics.
 Astronomy.
 Engineering.

IV. PHILOSOPHY AND HISTORY.

History and International Law.
 Psychology and History of Philosophy.
 History and Criticism of English Literature.

V. PHILOLOGY.

Latin and Greek Languages and Literatures.
 Comparative Philology.
 Modern European Languages.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

It has been and will continue to be necessary to keep this department so long as the high schools in the State are not sufficiently developed to furnish the necessary preparation for students at the University. The principal studies are English Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Latin and Greek. The sole object of this department is to prepare students for the regular classes of the University.

15—SUP. PUB. INS.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS.

There was during the past Collegiate year the following number of students in attendance upon the University :

Students in College classes.....	66
University students	64
Students in Preparatory department	124
Students in Female College.....	140
Total.....	<u>394</u>

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

I beg to refer to the annexed annual report of the Secretary of the Board of Regents for the receipts and disbursements of the different funds, and their respective resources appropriated for the support of the University. From that report it appears that the total receipts of the University Fund Income during the past year were \$27,658.38, and the total disbursements for expenses of that year were \$26,643.61, while the estimated income of the ensuing year is \$29,303.76. Considering the large and increasing demands now made upon the institution, its income is still far below that of many similar institutions in other states.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The principal and most pressing need of the University is still felt to be (more pressingly even than last year because of the increase of students) an increase of room and of accommodations for students. *The University must have another building.* It is impossible to put up such a building from its own resources, and it has, therefore, to rely upon the generosity of the state to furnish the means. Without another building the University cannot expand as it surely will with enlarged accommodations. The President of the University, in his last report to the Regents, makes the following statement: "*We have no proper laboratory, no telescope, no observatory, no room for public meetings, no building suitable for the Female College.*" From their resources the Regents may supply some of these and other pressing wants in time, but they cannot erect a new building. For that they can only appeal to the state.

Under the direction of President Chadbourne a room has, for the present, been fitted up in the basement of the University building for students' work in practical chemistry, and another room is being prepared by him for metallurgy, which will have to answer the purpose until we have a new building and can fit up a proper laboratory.

The University is now fairly on the road to success ; with a little more encouragement and assistance from the people and the legislature, it will soon be a pride to the state.

EDWARD SALOMON,

President of the Board of Regents of the University of Wis.

APPENDIX.

REPORT OF PROFESSOR W. W. DANIELLS.

TO THE HONORABLE EDWARD SALOMON,

Pres. of the Board of Regents of the University of Wis.:

SIR: The following brief report of operations upon the University farm during the past summer is respectfully submitted:

I received my appointment to the chair of Agriculture on the 24th day of February last, when there were neither teams, buildings, nor tools of any kind upon the farm. None of the land had ever been in cultivation, and although a portion of the farm was partially cleared, much work was necessary to fit it for the plow. The stumps, stones, and also the trees, except those left for ornament, have been removed from all land that has been plowed. In all cases where it was practicable the stone have been drawn to the lake to prevent farther washing away of the bank.

Four acres of corn have been in cultivation. Experiments that were begun upon this crop in different methods of preparing the seed, were necessarily abandoned, as the unusually heavy rains immediately after planting caused a portion of it to decay before germinating.

Two acres of potatoes have also been in cultivation. A report of the experiments in the different methods of preparing the seed will be found below. This crop was chosen as an excellent one to subdue the sward, and the experiments were merely incidental to this process.

The plat of ground selected for a vineyard was plowed in June. A portion of it was sowed to corn for soiling purposes, and another portion to ruta-bagas.

The northward slope, next the lake, containing nearly ten acres, to be used as an apple orchard, is also plowed.

That portion of the University grounds that had once been in cultivation as a garden, has been laid down to grass for a lawn. The worthless apple-trees upon this piece have been removed. The remaining ones have been pruned and otherwise cared for.

The work of clearing up the University grounds, has been continued. The groves have been thinned where thinning was necessary, and the dead limbs removed from the remaining trees. The stumps and stone have been so far removed as to admit of the entire grounds being mowed, with the exception of that portion along the bank of the lake, which is left in its wild state for botanical purposes. Two hundred evergreens, from three to six feet in height, have been set upon the grounds. Although the summer has been exceedingly dry, not more than six of these show any signs of dying. This may be attributed to the following method of treating them. The holes were dug of good size, before the trees were delivered, that the plants might be kept out of the ground as short a time as possible, and no trees were taken from the nursery, that had not a good supply of fibrous roots. The time of setting was the last week of April and the first of May. The earth in the hole was made to conform as nearly as possible to the under surface of the mass of roots. In setting, after thoroughly wetting the roots, a man held the tree in its place with one hand, and with the other placed the roots as nearly as possible in their natural position, while a second man shoveled the earth in, putting the richest soil next the roots. The trees were then firmly tied to stakes, and well mulched to a distance of three feet from the body. Those that needed it were mulched a second time at the beginning of the dry season. No care has since been given them, yet I have seldom seen evergreens do better the first season after planting.

An arbor-vitæ hedge has been planted between the stiles in front of the University.

A row of Norway spruce, intended as a future protection against

south and southwest winds, has been planted on the south line of the farm, running west one hundred rods from the University grounds.

There are in cultivation for future use fourteen hundred seedling evergreens of two years growth. These plants were donated to the University by Robert Douglas, Esq., of Waukegan, Illinois.

Drives have been constructed from the buildings to each of the front entrances. The danger of washing, in the gutters of the steeper portions of these drives, has been obviated by seeding thickly to June grass.

The avenue leading from the farm buildings to the University has been graded two rods in width, one-fourth of a mile.

The fence between the farm and University grounds, and that about the President's house, have been removed, throwing the entire land into one enclosure.

About fifteen tons of hay were cut upon ground that had never been in cultivation, and was so rough as to require the work to be done by hand. A few acres of this land have since been as well prepared for mowing as is practicable, without first subjecting it to thorough tillage.

A farm barn 50x60 feet, with 24 feet posts, is completed. This barn contains horse and cattle stables, a granary, a carriage and tool room, besides bays for hay and grain. The stone basement, eight feet in height, has a fine fruit and root cellar 30x36 feet, a manure cellar 20x60 feet, and an apartment 24x30 feet, to be used for the present as a sheep fold.

A farm house, 20x38 feet, with a wing 22x24 feet, to be finished the 1st of January, 1869, is in process of erection.

Students who desire it are furnished with labor, whenever it is possible to do so, at a maximum price of 12 1-2 cents per hour. During the summer and fall terms of the present year, work has been done by them to the amount of over three hundred dollars.

The land given to the Wisconsin State Horticultural Society for the purpose of experimenting in horticulture has been prepared for cultivation. A portion only has been in use the past summer. They already have growing fruit trees and grapes of different kinds, various varieties of small fruits and shrubbery, and a barberry hedge. A part of the ground has also been set with evergreens and deciduous trees of choice varieties.

. After receiving the appropriation of the land, the society issued a circular soliciting donations, which was sent to the leading nursery-men and horticulturists of the country. Many valuable collections of seeds, plants and shrubbery, have been received in answer to this circular.

The following is a list of the donors as furnished to the Wisconsin Farmer, by O. S. Willey, Esq.; Secretary of the Society :

Kinsey & Gaines, Dayton, Ohio.
 Samuel Edward, La Moil, Illinois.
 Chas. Andrews, Marengo, Illinois.
 David Landreth, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
 M. De Wolf, Delavan, Wisconsin.
 J. C. Plumb, Milton, Wisconsin.
 M. B. Lum, Sandusky, Ohio.
 Ingraham Gould, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin.
 Joseph Hobbins—President of the Society—Madison.
 W. W. Beebe, Dubuque, Iowa.
 Suel Foster, Muscatine, Iowa.
 Stickney & Baumbach, Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.
 G. J. Kellogg, Janesville, Wisconsin.
 R. O. Thompson, Brookfield, Missouri.
 John Howie, Madison, Wisconsin.
 Plattman & Sprague, Erie, Pennsylvania.
 C. H. & J. H. Greenman, Milton, Wisconsin.
 A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo, Wisconsin.
 O. S. Willey, Madison, Wisconsin.
 A. S. Fuller, Ridgewood, New York.
 And one package from an unknown source.

This enterprise seems to be flourishing, and bids fair to meet with the success it so justly deserves.

EXPERIMENTS WITH POTATOES.

The ground, thirty-five rods in length, and nine in breadth, was divided longitudinally, into 8 parallel subdivisions of 5 rows each.

Planted May 23, in rows three and one-half feet apart each way, three inches in depth, with seed prepared as follows :

Subdi- vis'n.	Method of preparing seed.	Bushes per acre.
No. 1	Seed whole, and of large size, one potatoe to a hill.....	20
No. 2	Seed of large size, cut into four pieces, three pieces in a hill, 4 inches apart.....	15
No. 3	One small potatoe in a hill.....	8
No. 4	Small potatoes cut into thirds, three pieces to a hill, 4 inches apart.....	8
No. 5	One seed end of medium-sized potatoe to a hill.....	.....
No. 6	Half a medium sized potatoe, without seed end, to a hill.....	5½
No. 7	The same as No. 2.....	15
No. 8	Single eyes, three in a hill.....	.....

Planted on June grass sward, with clay sub-soil, plowed 4 1-2 inches in depth.

June 11th, first leaves above ground. Showed general signs of coming up uniformly.

June 20th, plants in sub-division No. 1, largest and most vigorous. Those in No. 8 small and most weakly.

July 6th, No. 1 still most vigorous. Nos. 3 and 6 next in size. No. 8 weakest, plants short and spindling. The same relative size was visible throughout the remainder of the season.

At the time of digging, Oct. 14th to 17th, five plats, of fifty hills each, were taken from each subdivision in various parts of the field the potatoes weighed, and the mean taken as the average yield for that subdivision, giving the following results :

Sub division.	Yield in lbs. on plat No.					Total.	Size.	Bushels per acre.
	1	2	3	4	5			
No. 1	115	96½	123½	102	80½	519½	Large.....	123
2	110½	84	90	74	92	460½	..do.....	110
3	108½	99½	92½	86	92	478½	..do.....	113
4	100	100½	95½	96	66	478	Medium.....	113
5	87	91	98½	98	84	458½	Large.....	107
6	118½	123½	119	104	94	559	..do.....	132
7	124	97½	100	94	93	508½	Medium.....	120
8	109½	56	66½	57	66	355	Small.	84

No. 6, one half a medium sized potato to a hill, gave a larger yield than No. 1—large potatoes planted entire, showing the yield does not always depend upon the size or amount of the seed. Seed ends alone, with the exception of single eyes, yield least. From this it may be inferred that the eyes of seed ends do not produce as vigorous plants as those on the body of the potato.

The appearance of the plants throughout the season, and the small yields in No. 8, tends to prove that it is necessary to plant a portion of the potato besides the mere bud to produce vigorous plants and a good yield.

Although the appearance of the plants in subdivision No. 1, showed them to be the most thrifty of all, the yield did not correspond to this difference in the growth of the tops. Again, the tops

of subdivision No. 3, were largest of all, excepting Nos. 1 and 6. Yet No. 7 gave a large yield, and No. 4 equally as large, showing that the weight of tubers is not always in proportion to the size of the tops. More experiments are necessary to establish any one of these points, but the evidence of these, bears in the directions here indicated.

The point of greatest interest in these experiments is the difference in the yield of two adjacent plats, where all the circumstances under which they were grown were apparently the same.

Follow the line in the above table, opposite any one of the subdivisions, and it will at once be seen that the yield of hardly any two of the plats corresponds. In subdivision No. 8, plat No. 2 yields but a trifle more than half as much as plat No. 1. Yet the method and time of planting were the same, the soil the same, so far as any one could judge, and the distance between them not more than forty feet.

This shows that conclusions cannot safely be drawn from a single series of experiments, and goes far to prove the necessity of carefully testing the ground, before using it at all for experimental purposes.

These potatoes were of the peach-blow variety. The method of cultivation was the same on all parts of the field. The soil upon which they grew had the appearance of being uniform, and no crop had ever before been raised upon the land.

The cost of cultivating potatoes, is, I think, usually underrated. As the above crop affords an excellent opportunity for illustrating this, I give below its debit and credit accounts.

It is to be remembered that every hour's work done upon the field, from the commencement of the plowing to the completion of the harvest, is charged at the current rates, where the hands and teams board themselves. Hands at \$1.50 per day. Hand and team \$3.50.

DEBIT.

To 20 bushels seed @ 75 cents.....	\$15 0
Breaking, harrowing, marking the ground and planting	23 72
Cultivating and hoeing	17 67
Picking beetles by hand	15 75
Harvesting	18 70
Total debit.....	<u>\$91 01</u>

CREDIT.

By 200 bushels, worth at time of harvesting 80 cents per bushel....	\$160 00
Profit.....	<u>\$68 99</u>

All experiments with insect destroying solutions proved of no avail when used upon the potato beetle.

White hellebore when used at the rate of a pound to one hundred hills, also had no visible effect. Hand picking proved to be the most available method of preventing their ravages.

This process was followed up so persistently, that the insects did little or no damage to the crop. But it will be seen by reference to the above account, that it added largely to the cost of production.

The yield though small, is believed to be more than an average for the year, in this vicinity.

W. W. DANIELLS,
Professor of Agriculture.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY.

MADISON, WIS., November 1, 1868.

HON. EDWARD SALOMON,

President of the Regents of the University of Wisconsin:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit the following statement of the Funds pertaining to the University, in my capacity as Secretary of the Regents, under the provisions of chapter 114 of the General Laws of 1866.

Under the provisions of said chapter the proceeds of the Agricultural College grant of public lands were placed under the control of the University for the purpose of sustaining an agricultural and scientific department in connection with it. A separate account is kept with each fund, the productive capital of each being on the 30th day of September, 1867 and 1868, as follows:

UNIVERSITY FUND.		
	1867.	1868.
Amount due on certificates of sales.....	\$69,192 88	\$68,841 14
Amount due on mortgages	6,892 00	6,092 00
Certificates of indebtedness.....	101,000 00	101,000 00
Dane county bonds.....	16,800 00	24,000 00
Total productive fund.....	<u>\$193,884 88</u>	<u>\$199,433 14</u>

Showing an increase in the productive fund during the last year of \$5,548.26.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

	1867.	1868.
Dues on certificates of sale	\$12,417 00	\$14,488 40
Dane county bonds.....	6,000 00	11,000 00
Total	<u>\$18,417 00</u>	<u>\$25,488 40</u>

Showing an increase of the productive fund of \$7,071.40.

	1867.	1868.
Total principal of both funds.....	<u>\$212,301 83</u>	<u>\$224,921 54</u>

The amount and value of lands remaining unsold at the close of the last fiscal year, as near as can be ascertained, is as follows :

	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Value.</i>
University fund.....	12,755	\$31,885 00
Agricultural college fund.....	219,737	274,671 00
Total	<u>232,492</u>	<u>\$306,556 00</u>

The changes in the first two items of the productive University fund, as stated above, have been produced as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sale, Sept. 30, 1867.	\$69,192 88
Decreased by forfeitures.....	\$1,868 74
Decreased by payments.....	<u>4,953 00</u>
	\$6,327 74
Increase by new certificates of sale	<u>\$62,365 14</u>
	5,976 00
Amount due on certificates of sale, Sept. 30, 1868	<u>\$68,341 15</u>
Amount due on mortgages, Sept. 30 1867.....	\$6,892 00
Decreased by forfeitures	\$300 00
Decreased by payments.....	<u>500 00</u>
	800 00
Amount due on mortgages, Sept. 30, 1868.....	<u>\$6,092 00</u>

The change in the first item of the productive Agricultural College Fund, as stated above, has been produced as follows :

Amount due on certificates of sale, Sept. 30, 1867	\$12,417 00
Decreased by forfeitures.....	\$2,884 60
Decreased by payments.....	<u>111 00</u>
	2,995 60
Increased by new certificates of sale.....	<u>\$9,421 40</u>
	5,067 00
Amount due on certificates of sale, Sept. 30, 1868.	<u>\$14,488 40</u>

The receipts and disbursements for the last fiscal year have been as follows :

UNIVERSITY FUND.

Receipts.

Sales of land.....	\$2,061 18	.....
Dues on certificates.....	4,959 00	.....
Loans, payments on mortgages.	500 00	.....
Penalties on forfeitures	45 85	.....
Taxes.....	22 76	.....

Total receipts	\$7,588 74
----------------------	------------	-------

Disbursements.

Invested in Dane county bonds.....	.....	\$7,200 00
Refunded on account of over payments.....	.....	72 16
	<u>\$7,588 74</u>	<u>\$7,272 16</u>
Balance, September 30, 1867.....	1,181 56	.....
Balance, September 30, 1868.....	.....	1,498 14
	<u>\$8,770 30</u>	<u>\$8,770 30</u>

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

Receipts.

Sales of lands	\$3,592 00	.....
Dues on certificates	111 00	.....
Penalties on forfeitures.....	7 54	.....
Total receipts.....	<u>\$3,711 44</u>	

Disbursements.

Invested in Dane county bonds.....	.....	\$5,000 00
Refunded, on account of over payments.....	..	13 00
	<u>\$3,711 44</u>	<u>\$5,013 00</u>
Balance, September 30, 1867.....	1,815 39	.....
Balance, September 30, 1868.....	.....	513 83
	<u>\$5,526 83</u>	<u>\$5,526 83</u>

UNIVERSITY FUND INCOME.

Receipts.

Interest, on principal due on lands.....	\$5,207 45	.....
Interest, on certificates of indebtedness.....	7,070 00	.....
Interest, on Dane county bonds	1,680 00	.....
Students, for tuition and room rent	5,903 80	.....
Students, for fuel.....	453 37	.....
Boarding department.....	40 00	.....
App'n from general fund, chapter 22, laws 1867..	7,803 76	.....
Total receipts.....	<u>\$27,658 88</u>	

Disbursements.

Salaries.....		\$22,098 88
Expenses of regents.....		665 80
Insurance.....		594 25
Repairs.....		8,110 99
Incidentals.....		2,351 89
Fuel.....		905 15
Printing and advertising.....		405 95
Library.....		852 69
Furniture.....		89 70
Boarding department.....		345 95
Room rent.....		44 88
Philosophical apparatus.....		19 90
Refunded for over-payment of interest.....		144 01
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$27,658 88	\$31,129 49
Balance, September 30, 1867.....	5,619 54	.....
Balance, September 30, 1868.....		2,148 43
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$33,277 92	\$33,277 92

The accounts audited and paid from the income of the University fund, were, in detail as follows :

Salaries of President and Instructional force—

P. A. Chadbourne, president.....	\$4,000 00	.....
Wm. F. Allen, professor.....	2,250 00	.....
J. P. Fuchs.....do.....	1,800 00	.....
J. W. Sterling.....do.....	2,250 00	.....
J. B. Parkinson.....do.....	2,250 00	.....
E. S. Carr.....do.....	900 00	.....
T. N. Haskall.....do.....	2,210 88	.....
W. W. Daniels.....do.....	1,075 00	.....
J. B. Feuling.....do.....	300 00	.....
J. H. Carpenter.....do.....	400 00	.....
W. F. Vilas.....do.....	100 00	.....
J. E. Davies.....do.....	300 00	.....
A. H. Thompson, instructor.....	1,300 00	.....
R. E. Harmon.....do.....	1,000 00	.....
J. P. Leavitt.....do.....	50 00	.....
Miss E. Earle, preceptress.....	900 00	.....
Miss C. L. Ware instructress.....	750 00	.....
A. E. Verrell, course of lectures.....	263 00	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$22,098 88

Expenses of Regents—

R. B. Sanderson.....	58 25	.....
Samuel Fallows.....	45 75	.....
J. S. Bugh.....	70 00	.....
O. S. Hamilton.....	61 65	.....
A. L. Smith.....	68 90	.....
Angus Cameron.....	67 25	.....
J. O. Cover.....	50 10	.....
B. R. Hinkley.....	62 20	.....
E. Salomon.....	24 70	.....
F. O. Thorpe.....	27 00	.....
Jno. G. McMynn.....	26 70	.....
H. D. Barron.....	58 80	.....
M. M. Dorn, livery for regents.....	36 00	.....
Andrew Kentzler.....do.....	8 00	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$665 80

Insurance—

M. D., Miller.....agent.....	\$237 50	.....
Williams & Main.....do.....	125 00	.....
Wm. H. Wyman.....do.....	187 50	.....
C. Ainsworth. ....do.....	43 75	.....
S. G. Benedict.....do.....	30 00	.....
Madison Mutual Insurance Co.....	20 50	.....
	<hr/>	\$594 25

Repairs—

James McDowell, carpenter work.....	\$777 12	.....
Edgar Hunt.....do.....	282 50	.....
W. P. Towers, painting.....	1,024 19	.....
Sharp & Co., Plastering.....	82 95	.....
W. Ramsay & Co., hardware.....	485 25	.....
Sexton & Dowling, lumber.....	422 03	.....
P. A. Chadbourne, repairs.....	36 95	.....
	<hr/>	\$3,110 99

Incidentals—

Patrick Walsh, Janitor services.....	480 00	.....
Patrick Finerty.....do.....	54 32	.....
L. Flanagan.....do.....	181 90	.....
Hesp. and Ath. Societies, music at exhibition...	25 00	.....
C. E. Vroman.....do.....	25 00	.....
S. Klauber & Co., carpets.....	112 68	.....
B. W. Suckow, binding book.....	1 00	.....
Pardee & Clark, merchandise.....	24 66	.....
J. F. Luhme, chemicals.....	164 45	.....
Pat. McConnell, labor.....	26 25	.....
Michael Hawk.....do.....	43 75	.....
Martin Higgins.....do.....	38 50	.....
James Hays.....do.....	18 50	.....
P. P. Purcell.....do.....	21 00	.....
Pat Garen.....do.....	37 65	.....
L. Flanagan.....do.....	25 49	.....
Nicholas Peabody.....do.....	24 50	.....
Nicholas Kelly.....do.....	22 75	.....
P. A. Chadbourne, incidentals.....	500 14	.....
J. W. Sterling.....do.....	100 80	.....
Moseley & Bro., stationery.....	114 22	.....
N. B. Van Slyke, telegraphing, copying and ex ch.	20 75	.....
P. L. Spooner, legal services.....	50 00	.....
Samuel Bachman, cleaning arms.....	28 32	.....
T. G. Smith, visitor.....	16 55	.....
J. G. Clark.....do.....	40 85	.....
H. C. Baker.....do.....	45 00	.....
N. B. Cramton, blacksmithing.....	22 11	.....
J. W. Sterling, bell ringing.....	15 00	.....
Patrick Walsh, cleaning rooms.....	70 75	.....
	<hr/>	\$2,351 89

Fuel.

Wm. R. Taylor, wood.....	\$708 15	.....
Thomas Casey.....do.....	183 75	.....
Thomas Ferrell, chopping wood.....	13 25	.....
	<hr/>	\$905 15

Printing and Advertising.

Atwood & Rublee, printing.....	\$295 05	.....
Jermain & Brightman, advertising.....	33 00	.....
Richardson Bros.....do.....	5 00	.....
I. V. Montanye.....do.....	45 00	.....
Sinclair & Co.....do.....	4 00	.....
Lyon & Paul.....do.....	20 40	.....
Knapp & Jones.....do.....	8 50	.....
	<hr/>	\$403 95

Library.

G. G. Putnam, maps and books.....	\$22 11	.....
Moseley & Bro., books.....	61 75	.....
J. B. Parkinson, books.....	217 93	.....
P. A. Chadbourn, Silliman's jour. Bis. reb'n	9 50	.....
W. J. Park, binding.....	41 40	.....
	<hr/>	\$352 69

Furniture.

J. M. Haight.....	\$61 70	.....
Fisher & Reynolds.....	28 00	.....
	<hr/>	\$89 70

Boarding Department.

J. M. Haight, furniture... ..	\$32 00	.....
John N. Jones, hardware.....	94 70	.....
W. P. Towers, painting.....	22 75	.....
S. Klauber & Co., merchandise.....	24 10	.....
A. Parker, forks and spoons.....	18 00	.....
J. W. Sterling, furniture.....	147 00	.....
W. Ramsay & Co, hardware.....	7 40	.....
	<hr/>	\$345 95

Room-rent.

R. Marvin, rent of rooms for students.....	7 50
John Orr.....do.....	7 50	.....
Laura V. Carr.....do.....	13 33	.....
John Mendusen.....do.....	16 50	.....
	<hr/>	\$44 83

Philosophical Apparatus.

J. W. Sterling meteorological instruments.....	\$19 90	.....
Refunded for overpayment of interest.....	144 01	.....

Total disbursements..... \$31,129 49

The amount paid for salaries of several of the Professors and President includes the last quarter of the previous year, amounting to \$4,485 88. The actual amount paid for these salaries for the year ending September 30, 1868, was \$17,613, instead of \$22,098 88, as shown above.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND INCOME.

RECEIPTS.

Interest on principal due on lands.....	\$829 14	.....
Interest on Dane county bonds.. ..	988 75	.....
	<hr/>	
Total receipts.....	\$1,817 89	.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

First National bank, interest on Dane county bonds.....		\$42 83
Refunded for over payment.....		55
	\$1,817 89	\$43 38
Balance, September 30, 1867.....	1,090 08	
Balance, September 30, 1868.....		2,864 59
	<u>\$2,807 97</u>	<u>\$2,907 97</u>

EXPERIMENTAL FARM FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Dane County—Dane county bonds redeemed.....	\$5,000 00	.....
University Fund—Dane county bonds investment,	7,200 00	.....
Agricultural College Fund—Dane county bonds,		
investment.....	5,000 00	.....
Daniel Reed, rent of house.....	190 00	.....
P. A. Chanbourne, building sold.....	30 00	.....
N. B. Van Slyke, rent from professor of University,	200 00	.....
lots sold.....	75 00	.....
Total receipts.....	\$17,695 00	.....

DISBURSEMENTS.

Buildings and farming utensils.....		\$3,478 18
Labor and incidentals.....		1,840 23
Dane county bonds hypothecated.....		6,000 60
	\$17,695 00	\$11,313 41
Overpayment, September 30, 1867.....		1,920 92
Balance, September 30, 1868.....		4,460 67
	<u>\$17,695 00</u>	<u>\$17,695 00</u>

The following is a detailed statement of the accounts audited and paid for the experimental farm fund during the last fiscal year :

BUILDINGS AND FARMING UTENSILS.

W. T. Fish, building barn.....	\$669 75	.....
A. R. Moxley, building barn.....	968 68	.....
George Gifford, painting barn.....	111 00	.....
Thomas Allen, labor on barn.....	56 18	.....
Hamilton & Foster, oil for painting.....	52 90	.....
Thomas Dempsey, digging well.....	51 75	.....
W. T. Fish, excavating cellar.....	120 00	.....
W. T. Fish, cistern.....	57 00	.....
W. Ramsey & Co, farm tools.....	84 19	.....
B. R. Hinkley, two horses.....	944 20	.....
B. R. Hinkley agricultural implements.....	158 08	.....
Hill & Vaughn, field roller.....	103 20	.....
Jones & Sumner, plow.....	85 00	.....
Charles Hammer, harness.....	61 25	.....
		<u>\$8,478 18</u>

LABOR AND INCIDENTALS.

P. Connell.....labor.....	\$49 47	.....
M. Coffee.....do.....	36 75	.....
Thomas Farrell...do... ..	48 00	.....
B. Fitzpatrick...do.....	92 61	.....
L. Flaunagan.....do.....	24 98	.....
P. P. Purcell.....do.....	196 88	.....
T. Torgerson.....do.....	98 63	.....
Patrick Garen...do.....	75 75	.....
Hager Larson.....do.....	51 17	.....
James Hays.....do	79 44	.....
W. W. Daniels...do.....	19 24	.....
Nicholas Kelley...do.....	42 88	.....
Michael Leonard...do.....	9 75	.....
J. L. Lewis....do.....	125 00	.....
Nicholas Peabody.do.....	46 38	.....
John Gibbon, recording deeds.....	2 75	.....
Casper Thorman, plans for grounds.....	125 00	.....
P. A. Chadbourne, incidentals.....	432 44	.....
T. D. Plumb, trees.....	125 50	.....
N. B. Crumtn, blacksmithing.....	69 05	.....
L. P. Drake, surveying.....	3 00	.....
W. W. Daniella, expenses.....	48 70	.....
E. Morden, pump.....	15 30	.....
Stevens & Somers, seeds.....	15 81	.....
N. B. Van Slyke, paint.....	10 75	.....
	<u>\$1,840 23</u>	
First National Bank—Dane co. bonds hypothecated.	6,000 00	
Total disbursements.....	<u>\$11,313 41</u>	

The available funds for the current year belonging to the University Fund Income and the Agricultural Fund Income, may be estimated as follows :

Balance University Fund Income.....	\$2,148 43
Balance Agricultural College Fund Income	2,864 59
Interest on production fund	16,000 00
Appropriation by State.....	7,303 76
Tuition and rent.....	6,000 00
Total	<u>\$34,316 78</u>

Believing the foregoing statement to comprise all the facts required to be communicated at the present time, I am

Respectfully your obedient servant,

THOS. S. ALLEN,

*Secretary of State and ex-officio Sec. of
Regents of University.*

SPECIAL REPORT OF PRESIDENT CHADBOURNE.

Hon. A. J. CRAIG,

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

SIR: I herewith hand to you a statistical report of the University of Wisconsin for the collegiate year ending June 24, 1868, and beg leave to refer you to the Report of Hon. Edward Salomon, President of the Board of Regents for 1868, for a full statement of the financial affairs of the institution for the past year.

As important additions were made to the Faculty of the University at the last commencement as well as increased facilities provided for giving instruction in the different departments of science, I avail myself of your permission to make a brief statement of the present condition of the University.

The Board of Instruction in all the colleges and departments is for the present year as follows:

(See Regents' Report, page 208.)

The University as now organized, embraces the following Colleges and Departments:

I. COLLEGE OF ARTS.

In this College, the course of study consists of Modern Languages, Literature and Natural Sciences, together with such other studies as are usually pursued in colleges, excepting the Ancient Languages. Neither Latin nor Greek is required for entrance or graduation, but they may both be pursued to any extent as optional studies.

II. DEPARTMENT OF MILITARY TACTICS AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

This Department is a branch of the College of Arts for special instruction in Engineering, and also for the thorough study of Mili-

ary Tactics by those who wish to qualify themselves for entering the army. The Department is in charge of General W. R. Pease, a graduate of West Point, detailed by the Secretary of War for this duty. All arms are furnished by the State. The armory is now complete.

III. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

This branch of the College of Arts is now well organized under the special direction of Prof. W. W. Daniells, lately of the Michigan Agricultural College. The University owns 235 acres of land for an experimental farm. The land is worked under the direction of the Professor of Agriculture. The Wisconsin State Horticultural Society is also conducting experiments on a portion of the land set apart by the Regents for this purpose. Valuable farm buildings have been erected the past summer.

The course of study in this department may be completed in a single year by advanced students, or it may require three years for its completion, according to the time spent in the laboratory and in practical agriculture.

Professor Daniells also has charge of the new Analytical Laboratory, which now offers excellent advantages to students in agriculture and to others who wish to make practical chemistry a special study.

IV. COLLEGE OF LETTERS.

The course of study in this College is intended to be the same as in the best colleges of the country, embracing Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, Literature and Science.

V. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

In which young men are fitted for entering either the College of Letters or the College of Arts, and its Departments.

VI. POST GRADUATE COURSE.

Students who have graduated at either college of the University, or at any other college of equal rank, can remain in the University as resident graduates, and have the privilege of attending any lectures or other exercises of the under graduate course. They can

also pursue any branch of Literature or science under the direction of the President and Faculty. If they devote two whole years to study, they may, on examination and recommendation of the Faculty, be admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy.

VII. UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

Students who do not desire to enter either College, may attend such lectures and recitations as they are prepared for in either College for such time as they may choose, but they are under the same regulations as to attendance and punctuality as those belonging to the College classes.

VIII. DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

This department is now fully organized, with a faculty consisting of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, and other gentlemen eminently qualified for their position. The peculiar advantages of Madison for a law school are unsurpassed, and every effort will be made to offer the best facilities possible to students. They can be admitted at any time, and be graduated after one year's study. Tuition, \$20 for the first term and \$15 for each succeeding term.

The first term has opened with a class of ten students, and there is every prospect that this department will soon become one of great importance and usefulness.

IX. FEMALE COLLEGE.

What was formerly the Normal Department, has been constituted, by the regents, a Female College, with its own building and public rooms and a separate board of instruction. The building, and everything relating to the government of this college, is under the special direction of the preceptress. The president of the university and the professors, give instruction in their several departments, and the students have the privilege of attending the university lectures, but all recitations and other exercises are entirely distinct from those in the other colleges. The course of study requires four years for its completion.

To increase the efficiency of the above colleges and departments, great improvements are making in the laboratory for chemical analy-

sis and research, and the reduction and assay of metals. In addition to the lectures delivered by the faculty, others will be secured from men engaged in horticulture and agriculture, as well as from those eminent in science. As the funds increase from the sale of lands, constant additions will be made to the board of instruction and to the means of teaching the sciences in all their applications to the arts. It is believed that the university is now ready to meet any demands that can be made upon it for instruction, and that it will be able to increase its facilities as new demands are made.

The number of students in all the colleges and departments for the present term, is 318; for the corresponding term of last year, it was 236. There has been a very gratifying increase of numbers in the higher classes, but there is still a great want of preparation on the part of the students who present themselves for examination. When the high schools increase in number and take higher rank, this defect will be remedied. A stream must have fountains to fill its channels, and no university advantages can supply the want of proper preparatory schools. The success of university education in this State must depend much upon the character of the men who have charge of the high schools.

Very truly yours,

P. A. CHADBOURNE.

MADISON, Oct. 27, 1868.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

*Annual Report of the President of the University of Wisconsin,
for the year ending August 31, 1868.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, University of Wisconsin.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Madison, Wisconsin.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1849.
4. Names of members of Faculty and their salaries :

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Paul A. Chadbourne, Pres	Mental and Moral Philosophy	\$3,000 00
John W. Sterling.....	Nat. Philosophy and Astronomy....	1,800 00
Ezra S. Carr	Chemistry and Natural History.....	1,800 00
W. W. Daniells.....	Agriculture	1,800 00
T. N. Haskell.....	Rhetoric and English Literature....	1,800 00
Wm. F. Allen.....	Ancient Languages and History	1,800 00
John P. Fuchs	Modern Languages and Literature ..	1,800 00
John B. Parkinson	Mathematics	1,800 00
R. E. Harmon	Tutor.....	1,000 00
A. H. Thompson.....	Tutor.....	1,000 00
Miss Elizabeth Earle	Preceptress in Normal Department .	700 00
Miss Clarissa L. Ware....	Associate Preceptress	600 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated	77	23
6. Number who graduated last commencement	9	.....
7. Number of students in senior class	9	.....
8. ....do.....do....junior class.....	15	.....
9. ....do.....do....sophomore class	29	.....
10. ....do.....do....freshman class.....	13	.....
11. Number of University students (select course.....	64	.....
NORMAL DEPARTMENT.		
12. Number of students in senior class.....	.....	8
13. ....do.....do....middle class.....	.....	26
14. ....do.....do....junior class.....	.....	106

15. Number of acres of land owned by the institution	282,490
16. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution ...	\$306,556 00
17. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	104,389 47
18. Amount of endowments and funds, except real estate	224,921 54
19. Income for the current year from all sources, except tuition	1,357 17
20. Amount received for tuition during the current year	5,000 00
21. Rates of tuition in either college or department per annum, not including board.....	\$18 00
22. One student admitted without payment of tuition from each assembly district in the state.	

P. A. CHADBOURNE,
President of the University of Wisconsin.

BELOIT COLLEGE.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Beloit College, for the year ending August 31, 1868.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, The Board of Trustees of Beloit College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Beloit.
3. Year when institution was founded, 1847.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries.

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Aaron L. Chapin, D.D., Pr't	History and Civil Polity.....	\$1,800 00
Rev. Jos. Emerson, A.M..	Greek Languages and Literature....	1,500 00
Jackson J. Bushnell, A.M.	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy	1,500 00
Rev. Wm. Porter, A.M....	Latin Language and Literature....	1,500 00
Rev. Jas. J. Blaisdell, A.M.	Intellectual and Moral Philosophy...	1,500 00
Elijah P. Harris, Phi. D..	Chemistry and Natural Science.....	1,500 00
Rev. Jas. J. Blaisdell, A.M.	Rhetoric and English Literature....	600 00
John P. Fisk, A.M.....	Principal of Nor. and Prep. Depart..	1,500 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	184	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	8	.....
7. Number of Students in the Senior class.....	8	.....
8. Number of students in the Junior class.....	18	.....
9. Number of students in the Sophomore class.....	25	.....
10. Number of students in the Freshman class.....	18	.....
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department..	189	.....

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution—		
College site.....	16	
Other lands in Wisconsin.....	805	
In other States.....	1,460	
		<u>2,281</u>
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution—		
College site.....	\$10,000	
Other lands.....	9,000	
		<u>\$19,000 00</u>
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.	40,000 00	
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	113,500 00	
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	12,668 30	
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	3,952 50	
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	30 00	
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department, not including board.....	20 00	
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868.....	17,400 00	

Spring Term begins April 21, 1869, continues 12 weeks.

Fall Term begins September 8, 1869, continues 16 weeks.

Winter Term begins January 13, 1870, continues 12 weeks.

A. L. CHAPIN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

CARROLL COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Carroll College, for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of institution, Carroll College.
2. Name of place where the institution is located, Waukesha.
3. Year when institution was founded, 1846.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
W. L. Rankin.....	Pres.—Langs. and Higher Math...	\$965 91
Miss Kate C. Dorr.....	Principal Female Department.....	400 00
Mr. Henry Cole.....	Assistant Pupil.....	180 00
Miss L. Savage.....	Primary Department.....	180 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated	19	.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement	6	.....
7. Number of students in the Senior Class . . . . .	.....	.....
8. Number of students in the Junior Class . . . . .	.....	.....
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class . . . . .	.....	.....
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class . . . . .	.....	.....
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department	89	59
12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution		14
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution	\$2,800	00
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	\$6,000	00
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate . . . . .	.....	.....
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition . . . . .	.....	.....
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year	\$1,962	33
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board		40 00
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board	\$25 to \$35	
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868	\$1,962	33

Spring Term, 1869, begins April 5, continues 12 weeks.

Fall Term, 1869, begins August 30, continues 16 weeks.

Winter Term, 1870, begins January 3, continues 12 weeks.

WALTER L. RANKIN,
President of Board of Trustees.

GALESVILLE UNIVERSITY.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Galesville University for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Galesville University.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Galesville, Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1859.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries.

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. H. Gilliland, (A. M.)	Mental and Moral Science	\$1,500
Miss H. E. Wicks	Mathematics and N. Sci. and lang's	450
Three other teachers are employed, but with no stated salaries—as book-keeping, music, and assistants.	.....	.....

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	5	4
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....		2
7. *Number of students in the Senior Class.....		
8. *Number of students in the Junior Class.....		
9. *Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....		
10. *Number of students in the Freshman Class.....		
11. *Number of students in the Preparatory Department.....		
12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....		3000
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....		\$12,000
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution		10,000
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....		3,000
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....		1,500
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....		1,000
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.....		30
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board.....		6 & 8, av. 7
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868.....		\$100.00

H. GILLILAND,

President of Board of Trustees.

* No regular classes in the Classical course—some in Languages—105 in all, Col. and Prep.

LAWRENCE UNIVERSITY.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of
Lawrence University, for the year ending August 31, 1868.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, Lawrence University of Wisconsin.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Appleton.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1848.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Geo. M. Steele, D.D., Pres	Ethics and Civil Polity.....	\$1,200
Hiram A. Jones, A. M....	Ancient Languages.....	800
Chas. N. Stowers, A. M....	Mathematics.....	800
James O. Faye, A. M.....	Chemistry and Physics.....	800
Albert Schindelmisser....	Modern Languages and Mus'c....	800
Harriet O. Knox, A. M.....	English Literature and Latin.....	500

* Including incidentals and room rent.

	Male.	Female.
5 Total number who have graduated	62	34
6. Number who graduated at last commencement;.....	3	6
7. Number of students in the senior class	9	5
8. Number of students in the junior class	6	.....
9. Number of students in the sophomore class	13	6
10. Number of students in the freshman class	27	8
11. University students	8	10
12 Number of students in the Preparatory Department..	140	65

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, about .. 1,000

14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution —	
1. Institution grounds.....	\$25,000 00
2. Other lands, about.....	3,000 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.	75,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds, except real estate	33,000 00
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition*.....	3,104 55
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	3,600 00
19. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	36 00
20. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department, per annum, not including board.....	27 00
21. Amount paid on current expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31st, 1868.	6,755 95

Spring Term, (1869,) begins March 17, continues .. weeks.

Fall Term, (1869,) begins Sept. 1, continues .. weeks.

Winter Term, (1869, begins Dec. 8, continues .. weeks.

GEO. M. STEELE,
President of Board of Trustees.

MILTON COLLEGE.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the
Milton College. for the year ending August 31, 1868.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, The Milton College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Milton, Rock Co.
3. Year when the institution was founded, as an academy (1844); as a college (1867).

4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. W. C. Whitford, A. M.	Natural, Mental and Moral Sciences.	\$1,000 00
Edward Scaring, A. M.	Latin and French Languages.	800 00
Albert Whitford, A. M.	Greek Lan. and Higher Mathematics.	800 00
N. C. Twining, A. B.	Pure Math. and Com. Instruction.	700 00
J. D. Bond.	Penmanship	150 00
Miss A. M. Fenner.	English Language and Literature.	400 00
Miss M. F. Bailey.	German Language.	300 00
Mrs E. Utter.	Instrumental and Vocal Music.	600 00
Mrs. R. H. Whitford	Penciling and Painting	350 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.	42	38
6. Number who graduated at last commencement		1
7. Number of students in the Senior class.		
8. Number of students in the Junior class.	2	8
9. Number of students in the Sophomore class.	18	12
10. Number of students in the Freshman class.	36	20
11. Number of students in the Preparatory department.	189	105

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.	123
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.	\$4,000 00
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.	31,000 00
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate	7,500 00
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition	815 91
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year	4,281 96
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.	27 to 33
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board	31 to 27
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868	4,508 00

Spring Term (1869), begins March 31; continues 18 weeks.

Fall Term, (1869), begins August 25; continues 18 weeks.

Winter Term ('69-'70), begins December 15; continues 14 weeks.

WM. C. WHITFORD,
President of Board of Trustees.

MILWAUKEE FEMALE COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Milwaukee Female College, for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Milwaukee Female College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Milwaukee, Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, incorporated 1851, organized in 1848.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Department of Instruction.	Salaries.
Mary Mortimer	Moral and Mental Science.....	\$1,000 00
Helen M. Phillips.....	Mathematics and Natural Science...	800 00
Sarah W. Bigelow.....	Geography and History.....	650 09
Phebe L. Cull	English Language, &c.....	575 00
Phebe A. Alcott.....	Latin	600 00
Catherine P. Ashmun.....	Primary School.....	575 00
Eliz. M. Washburn.....	Painting and Drawing..	In. of dept.
Caroline Mortimer.	Piano	do....
M. A. P. Dietz.....	French	do....
Wilhelm Becker.....	German	do....

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....		69
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....		5
7. Number of students in the Senior class.....		8
8. Number of students in the Junior class		10
9. Number of Students in the Sophomore class.....		17
10. Number of students in the Freshman class.....		27
11. Number of students in the Preparatory department...	7	121

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, $8\frac{1}{2}$ city lots, 60x127 feet each.
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution \$15,000 00
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution 15,000 00
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition 500 00
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year..... 6,500 00
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board..... 30 00
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board..... 42 00
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868..... 1,500 00
21. Salary to assistants, vocal music, &c..... 400 00

Spring and Summer Term, (1869), begins February 8; continues 20 weeks.
 Fall and Winter Term, (1869), begins September 8; continues 20 weeks.
 Spring and Summer Term, (1870), begins February 9; continues 20 weeks.

ALPHA C. MAY,
President of Board of Trustees.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN COLLEGE.

*Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the
 Prairie du Chien College, for the year ending August 31, 1868.*

1. Corporate name of the institution, Prairie du Chien College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Prairie du Chien,
 Crawford county, Wisconsin.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1865
4. Names of the members of the Faculty and their salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
J. T. Lovewell, B. A.	Principal	
John Lovewell, B. A.	Classical and Higher Mathematics ..	
Miss E. Curtiss	English Department	
Mrs. H. A. Miller	Principal of Primary Department...	
Miss Mary Mason	Teacher of Music	
Miss Goodrich	Teacher of Drawing and Painting ..	

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated		
6. Number who graduated at last commencement		
7. Number of students in the senior class		
8. ....do.....do.....junior class	About 100 in all	
9. ....do.....do.....sophomore class		
10. ....do.....do.....freshman class		
11. ....do.....do.....preparatory department.		

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution

12. Estimated cash value of lands owned by the institution

14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution
 with grounds \$45,000 00

15. Amount of endowments and funds, except real estate

16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources,
 except tuition

17. Amount received for tuition during the current year...\$2,500 to 3,000

18. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not
 including board..... 80 00

19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board..... \$24 now \$20
 30. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868.....

Spring term (1869) begins ———, continues 12 weeks.

Fall term (1869) begins Sept. 14, continues 15 weeks.

Winter term (1870) begins Jan. 4, continues 13 weeks.

The institution having been given up to the sole management of the principal, and he leaving before the expiration of the second term, no official report was made to the Board of Trustees, hence my inability to make a full report.

E. W. PELTON,
President Board of Trustees.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Oct. 20, 1868.

A. J. CRAIG, Esq.,

Superintendent Public Instruction:

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your request of September 30, I send the inclosed imperfect report of our embryo college, the best I could do under the circumstances, and have been somewhat delayed in making this by my personal business. There were only two of the three terms of the current year that we had any principal or teachers previous to August 31, 1868. The institution is again opened under Professor Perry, as principal, assisted by competent teachers, in accordance with the prospectus herewith forwarded, and we hope to make it a success.

Respectfully yours,

E. W. PELTON.

RACINE COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Racine College, for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of institution, Racine College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Racine.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1852.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. J. De Koven, D.D. . .	Warden.....	* \$1,000
Rev. H. Wheeler, D.D. . .	Mathematics.....	1,300
Rev. G. W. Dean, A.M. . .	Greek and Latin.....	1,800
Rev. A. Folk, Ph. D. . . .	German and History.....	1,500
Rev. O. J. Macken, Bac. Mus.	Music.....	1,300

* And board.

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....		
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	7	
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....	4	
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....	6	
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....	14	
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....	12	
11. Number of students in the Scientific Class.....	7	
12. Number of students in the Preparatory Department..	138	
13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....		
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....		
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.....		
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....		
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....		
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....		
19. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, including board.....		\$400 00
20. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, including board.....		400 00
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, ex- clusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868.....		

REV. J. DE KOVEN,
President of Board of Trustees.

RIPON COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Ripon College, for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Ripon College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Ripon.
3. Year when the institution was founded, (as a college) 1863
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Rev. Wm. E. Merriman,..	Mental and Moral Science.	\$800
E. H. Merrell.....	Greek.....	750
T. Wilder.....	Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.	700
W. M. Bristoll.....	Latin.....	700
J. M. Gerry.....	Rhetoric.....	700
G. C. Duffie.....	Languages.....	400
And three regular female teachers.....	.....

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....	5	5
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	5	1
7. Number of students in the Senior class.....	1	3
8. ....do.....do....Junior class.....	6	3
9. ....do.....do....Sophomore class.....	10	.....
10. ....do.....do....Freshman class.....	13	6
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department, and in optional studies..... 206	.....	.....

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution, besides college grounds.....	320
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution, site excepted.....	\$700 00
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution with site.....	60,000 00
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	5,000 00
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	400 00
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	4,000 00
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department, not including board.....	24 00
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department, not including board.....	21 00
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868.....	.....

Spring Term, 1869, begins April 19, continues 12 weeks.

Fall Term, 1869, begins Sept. 15, continues 14 weeks.

Winter Term, 1870, begins Jan. 5, continues 13 weeks.

W. E. MERRIMAN,
President of the Board of Trustees.

WISCONSIN FEMALE COLLEGE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Wisconsin Female College, for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of the institution, The Wisconsin Female College.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Fox Lake.
3. Year when the institution was founded, on its present basis, 1868.

4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Mary L. Crowell	Principal	\$300 00
Maria L. Stevens . . . . .	.....	200 00
Sarah C. Horne . . . . .	.....	200 00
Annie P. Sewell . . . . .	.....	200 00
Lucinda S. Hulbert . . . . .	.....	200 00
Emma J. Kelly	Music . . . . .	.....

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated
6. Number who graduated at last commencement	2
7. Number of students in the Senior Class	4
8. Number of students in the Junior Class	8
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department	78

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution	About 4
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution	\$2,000 00
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution	30,000 00
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate . . . . .	.....
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition . . . . .	.....
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year . . . . .	.....
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board	\$26 00
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board	26 00
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868 . . . . .	.....

The teachers are boarded in the Seminary, and the salaries are in addition to board.

As to the entire income of the institution, I presume it is nearly the same as the previous year, but I have not the exact data.

Spring Term, (1869) begins April 15, continues 15 weeks.

Fall Term, (1869) begins September 9, continues 12 weeks.

Winter Term, (1870) begins January 6, continues 13 weeks.

JASON DOWNER,
President of Board of Trustees.

ACADEMIES AND SEMINARIES.

ALBION ACADEMY.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Albion Academy and Normal Institute for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Albion Academy and Normal Institute.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Albion, Dane Co., Wis.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1854
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
A. R. Cornwall, A. M....	Latin and Metaphysics.....	\$1,000
R. B. Anderson, A. M....	Greek and Modern Languages.....	1,000
Thos. Kumlien, A. M.....	Natural History and Science.....	600
Josiah Beardsly, A. M....	Mathematics	750
Miss L. R. Hobart, L. P....	Preceptress English Branches	350
I. C. Willard, B. P.....	Elocution and Vocal Music	
Aticio F. Wells.....	Instrumental Music	

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated	62	26
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	7	.....
7. Number of students in the Senior Class	328 both sexes.	
8. Number of students in the Junior Class		
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....		
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....		
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department }		

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution..... 170
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.... \$8,300
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution 35,000
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate..... 8,750

16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	1,260
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	3,480
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	18, 21, & 24
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868.....	4,740

Spring Term (1869) begins last Tuesday in March, continuing 13½ weeks.

Fall Term (1869) begins last Tuesday in August, continuing 13½ weeks.

Winter Term ('69-70) begins Tuesday nearest Dec 10, continuing 13½ weeks.

C. R. HEAD,
President of Board of Trustees.

EVANSVILLE SEMINARY.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Evansville Seminary, for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Evansville Seminary.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Evansville, Rock Co.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1856.
4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
J. D. Hammond, A.M.....	Principal.....	.....
R. W. Seaman.....	Mathematics.....	.....
B. C. Jacobs, A.B.....	German and Music.....	.....
Mrs. J. D. Hammond.....	Preceptress.....	.....
Miss Eva M. Mills.....	Latin and Higher English.....	.....
Miss M. A. Hoisington....	Common English Branches.....	.....

	Male.	Female.
5 Total number who have graduated.....	6
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....	1
7. Number of students in the Senior class.....
8. Number of students in the Junior class.....
9. Number of students in the Sophomore class.....
10. Number of students in the Freshman class.....
11. Number of students in the Preparatory department...	96	118

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution... 3 6-10

13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution... \$1,000 00

14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution 8,000 00

15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	.....
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	125 00
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	2,275 00
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	.....
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	21 00
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868.....	<u>2,400 00</u>

DANIEL JOHNSON,
President of Board of Trustees.

EVANSVILLE SEMINARY, EVANSVILLE, Wis., Oct. 9, 1868.

Hon. A. J. CRAIG,

Superintendent of Public Instruction, State of Wisconsin.

DEAR SIR: Evansville Seminary has not been as prosperous this season as its officers had desired. Several causes contributed to that effect, among which its financial embarrassment was the most weighty. This institution has been laboring under financial difficulties since its foundation, and it was feared for a time it would have to succumb under its heavy burden. This season an earnest and pressing appeal was made by the Board of Trustees to the friends of the institution and it proved a success. All claims were removed and provisions made to erect another building for seminary purposes. The institution is now undergoing repairs and is to be newly refitted, in order to make it as inviting and attractive as any in the State. With the increased facilities, added to our other advantages, we trust to report next year a complete success.

Yours, very truly,

DANIEL JOHNSON,
President of Board of Trustees.

GERMAN AND ENGLISH ACADEMY.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the German and English Academy, of Milwaukee, for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of the institution, the German and English Academy, (Milwaukee Schul Verein.)
2. Name of the place where the school is located, Milwaukee.
3. Year when the institution was founded.

4. Names of members of the faculty, with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
William Schleif.....	Languages, Geography and History..	\$1,000 00
M. Herbert.....	German languages, Nat. Hist'ry and Penmanship.....	900 00
F. Geilfuss.....	German lan., Arithmetic, History..	800 00
John J. Davis.....	Mathematics and Nat. Sciences.....	1,000 00
R. F. Schelling.....	Arithmetic, composit'n, translation..	800 00
Julia M. Davis.....	Composition, reading and declamat'n	600 00
Minerva L. Everts.....	Eng. lan., composition and geography	600 00
Mrs. M. Kaeseler.....	Industry.....	180 00
H. Krempfer.....	Drawing.....	120 00

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....		
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....		
7. Number of students in the senior class.....	16	26
8. Number of students in junior class.....	21	
9. Number of students in the sophomore class.....		
10. Number of students in the freshman class.....	44	17
11. Number of students in the preparatory department...	60	24

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$8,000 00
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution.	16,000 00
15. Amount of endowments and funds, except real estate.....	
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	1,855 66
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	8,662 15
18. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	42 00
19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	24 to 30
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868.....	9,984 66

MORITZ SCHOEFFLER,
President of the Board of Trustees.

JEFFERSON LIBERAL INSTITUTE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of the Jefferson Liberal Institute for the year ending August, 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Jefferson Liberal Institute.
2. Name of the place where institution is located, Jefferson.
3. Year when institution was founded, A. D. 1866.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
Elmore, Chase A. B.....	Nat. Science and Anct. Languages.....	
Mrs. E. Chase.....	French, Drawing, &c., and Geog.....	
Miss E. M. Beckwith....	Higher English.....	
Mr. J. L. Marsh.....	Common English.....	
Miss Ntty Horton.....	Music.....	
Prof. Aug. Reiver.....	German.....	

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....		
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....		
7. Number of students in the Senior Class.....		
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....		
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....		
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class.....	2	3
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department..	9	10
12. Number of students in the Higher and Common English Department.....	61	45

13. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	4
14. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution...	\$5,500 00
15. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution..	25,000 00
16. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....	
17. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	
18. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	1,200 00
19. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	27 00
20. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	17 00
21. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868.....	1,200 00

J. W. OSTRANDER,
President of Board of Trustees.

KILBOURN INSTITUTE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Kilbourn Institute for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of institution, Kilbourn Institute.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Kilbourn City, Columbia county.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1865.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries:

Names.	Department of Instruction.	Salaries.
C. A. Bucks.....	*Principal.....	.....
Mrs. Anna M. Bucks	Assistant.....	.....

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....
7. Number of students in the Senior class.....
8. Number of students in the Junior class.....
9. Number of students in the Sophomore class.....
10. Number of students in the Freshman class.....
11. Number of students in the Preparatory department....

The books and records of the Institute were all burned with the building last January, and the teachers being gone, I cannot make out an accurate account of the number of students nor their standing in classes.

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution.....	6
13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution....	\$600 00
14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution. The building, when completed, will cost about.....	5,000 00
15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate. . .	.....
16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition .....	.....
Insurance \$3,000 ; other sources \$50.....	3,050 00
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	.....
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	.....
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board. ....	.....
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868 .....	.....

DAVID STILLWELL,
President of Board of Trustees.

*The whole income or nominal salary of \$600 dollars a year.

KILBOURN CITY, September 8th.

Mr. CRAIG,

DEAR SIR: I am unable to make a report of the affairs of Kilbourn Institute. Our building was burned the 30th of January last, and all the records of the same. In the latter part of July we commenced to rebuild a smaller building of brick, 34x90, two stories, which we do not expect to have completed for occupied for school this winter, for want of sufficient means to finish it.

Yours respectfully,

DAVID STILLWELL,
President of Board of Trustees.

PATCH GROVE ACADEMY.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Patch Grove Academy for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Patch Grove Academy.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Patch Grove.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1865.
4. Names of members of the Faculty and their respective salaries :

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
W. B. Clarke, A. M.	Higher English and Classics	\$115 p. m.
C. R. Newcomb	Music	
Mrs. E. J. M. Newcomb...	Common English.....	450 p. yr.

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....		
6. Number who graduated at last commencement		
7. Number of students in the senior class.....		
8. ....do.....do.....junior class.....	20	40
9. ....do.....do.....sophomore class.....		
10. ....do.....do.....freshman class.....		
11. ....do.....do..... preparatory department ..	40	80

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution..... 14

13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.... \$80 00
 14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution 8,000 00
 15. Amount of endowments and funds, except real estate....
 16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources,
 except tuition.....
 17. Amount received for tuition during the current year..... 1,800 00

18. Rates of tuition in collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	80 00
19. Rates of tuition in preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	20 00
20. Amount paid on account of the expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868.....	100 00

Spring term (1869) begins May 4, continues 9 weeks.

Fall term (1869) begins Sept. 7, continues 12 weeks.

Winter term (1869-70) begins Dec. 7, continues 16 weeks.

W. HUMPHREY,
President Board of Trustees.

ROCHESTER INSTITUTE.

Annual Report of the President of the Board of Trustees of Rochester Institute, for the year ending August 31, 1868.

1. Corporate name of the institution, Rochester Institute.
2. Name of the place where the institution is located, Rochester, Racine Co.
3. Year when the institution was founded, 1867.
4. Names of members of the faculty with their respective salaries :

Names.	Departments of Instruction.	Salaries.
ev. G. S. Bradley.....	Principal	\$800
Mrs. Anna W. Bradley....	Principal Female Department	400
Miss Mary E. Curtis.....	Assistant	315
Miss Nellie Newell	Teacher of Music	300

	Male.	Female.
5. Total number who have graduated.....		
6. Number who graduated at last commencement.....		
7. Number of students in the Senior Class		
8. Number of students in the Junior Class.....		
9. Number of students in the Sophomore Class.....		
10. Number of students in the Freshman Class		
11. Number of students in the Preparatory Department..	60	75

12. Number of acres of land owned by the institution..... 1½

13. Estimated cash value of land owned by the institution.... \$ 400
 14. Estimated cash value of buildings owned by the institution, 8,000
 15. Amount of endowments and funds except real estate.....

16. Amount of income for the current year from all sources except tuition.....	200
17. Amount received for tuition during the current year.....	1,700
18. Rates of tuition in Collegiate department per annum, not including board.....	.....
19. Rates of tuition in Preparatory department per annum, not including board.....	16 50
20. Amount paid on account of expenses of the institution, exclusive of building and repairs, during the year ending August 31, 1868.....	1,815

Spring Term (1869) begins March 23, continuing 12 weeks.

Fall Term (1869) begins September 12, continuing 12 weeks.

Winter Term (1870) begins January 4, continuing 12 weeks.

J. H. UTTER,
President of Board of Trustees.

INDORSING CERTIFICATES.

The following opinion of the Attorney General is published for the benefit of teachers and county superintendents, who wish information in regard to the legality of the practice of indorsing certificates :

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Madison, Jan. 8, 1869.

Hon. A. J. CRAIG,

Superintendent of Public Instruction, Madison, Wis :

DEAR SIR :—Under date of 22d ultimo you ask official opinion upon the following question :

“Does the indorsement by a county superintendent of schools of a teacher's certificate given by the superintendent of another county, render such certificate valid for the county where the superintendent so indorsing it resides ?”

In reply, I have to say to you that in the opinion of this office such indorsement is not authorized by law, and is not such a compliance with the statutory provisions upon the subject, as to render the certificate valid for the county where the indorser resides.

Section 92 of the school code provides that “Every county superintendent shall have power, and it shall be his duty (among other things), to examine and license teachers, and to annul certificates, as hereinafter provided.”

Section 93 provides that “It shall be the duty of county superintendents of schools in each county, to divide his county into inspection districts, to be bounded,” &c., and to hold in each inspection district at least two meetings in each year, for the examination and licensing of teachers, thirty days' notice of such meeting to be given,” &c. * * “*The examination of teachers thus held shall be public, and shall be conducted by written and oral questions and answers. They shall be uniform for the county in which they are held, and no certificate of qualification shall be given, except in accordance with the provisions of law respecting teachers' certificates.*”

Section 49 provides that upon proof that an applicant for a teacher's certificate was *unavoidably absent* from the *public examination*, the superintendent may give a private examination *though the certificate given in such cases is only of very limited duration*. It remains in force "until the next regular meeting for examination of teachers in the inspection district in which such teacher is engaged in teaching," and when that meeting comes the teacher must be *publicly examined* in accordance with law.

It is very evident from the language employed in section 98, above quoted, that the legislature considered the *examination of teachers as of the first importance*, and that they deemed "a *public examination conducted upon written and oral questions and answers* as the one best adapted to the end in view. It is also evident that they intended that *certificates of qualification* should not be mere *matters of form*, to be obtained by any one who thought proper to make a request therefor. Such a certificate is *evidence* of qualification, and no superintendent can honestly make one unless he *knows* what he certifies to be true—that is—the qualification of the person to teach; and the legislature has provided a mode of ascertaining that fact, and it is obviously the best mode, and it must be followed *as provided*—by examination, &c., by the person who is to certify the result thereof. The provisions of section 94 show too, how much significance was attached by the legislature to the public and thorough examination indicated in section 93. For it is fair to presume that the *private examination* contemplated in that section, (94), would be conducted by the superintendent as strictly as would any other, and yet the certificate given upon such private examination does not obviate the necessity, under the law, of the *regular public examination*, and lasts only until the time for such regular examination arrives. In no case is any certificate authorized to be given, "except in accordance with the provisions of law respecting teachers' certificates." Now, what are those provisions? Section 100 provides that: "Every applicant for a situation as a teacher in any of the common schools of this state, shall be examined by the county superintendent of schools of his county, in regard to moral character, learning and ability to teach, and if found qualified, shall receive a certificate as hereinafter provided.

Section 101 establishes three grades of certificates, 1st, 2d and 3d. "Each certificate shall show the branches of study in which the holder has been examined, also the relative attainment of the applicant in each.

Section 102 provides that every applicant for a certificate of the 3d grade shall be examined in certain designated branches, &c.

Section 103 provides that applicants for certificates of the 2d grade shall be examined in certain branches, and if found qualified shall receive a certificate which shall entitle the holder to teach *in any town in the County in which he is examined*.

Section 105 provides that applicants for certificates of the 1st grade shall also be examined in certain additional branches, and that "if found qualified, shall receive a certificate, *which shall entitle the holder to teach in any town in the County in which he is examined, &c.* It will be observed that where parties receive 1st and 2d grade certificates, they are by the terms of the law only entitled by such certificate, "to teach in any town in the County in which they are examined. The effect of the certificate is expressly limited to the *County in which he is examined*, and the holder of such certificate is not entitled *thereby to teach in any other County*. This construction is greatly strengthened by the last clause of section 107, viz: "and when a district is composed of parts of two or more counties the Clerk of said district shall not have power to contract with a teacher unless such teacher shall have a certificate of qualification *signed by the Superintendent of the County in which the school house is situated, &c.*" This language clearly implies that each Superintendent was expected and intended to sign the certificate of teachers within his jurisdiction, and that it was to be of no avail beyond that jurisdiction. And if it be true that a certificate by one Superintendent is not of any effect in the district or County of another Superintendent, it is not easy to see how

the *examination*, which it represents, can be of any greater effect in that district.

The language of the sections quoted would seem to settle the question presented. The duty of each superintendent, as to examination of applicants for certificates of qualifications, seems clearly and accurately defined. The object sought to be accomplished by the law is plain and of the utmost importance. It was thought that by a strict observance of the provisions of the law, efficient and accomplished laborers in the cause of common school education, in this state, could and would be secured. This is of vital importance to the success of our system. *Incapable* teachers are *capable* of doing irreparable injury, and it is impossible, without great care on the part of County Superintendents, to keep the corps of instructors free from such. The framers of the law seem to have kept in view the *end* to be accomplished, and, as an important *means* to that end, have carefully defined the duty of examiners. *Each* county superintendent has *his* individual duty to perform in this regard, and it surely was not intended that the duty of one superintendent should be performed by the superintendent of another county. The duty is such, under the law, that it cannot be shifted. No superintendent is authorized, as before remarked, to give a certificate without the examination indicated by the law. When a certificate is given, the person signing it certifies *that he has examined the teacher in accordance with law*, and has found him capable of teaching in the grade named. When a superintendent endorses the certificate of another he attempts to do what the law does not do—to give effect to a certificate beyond the jurisdiction of the superintendent signing the same. If his endorsement can be held in any sense as a *certificate*, it is simply a certificate that *some one else* has performed the duty which he is, by law, required to perform himself. This is clearly not what the law requires, nor is it *equivalent to the certificate which is required by law*. If the legislature had intended that the certificate of one superintendent might be *adopted* (by endorsement) by another, it would have so provided.

Such a practice would inevitably violate the rule of uniformity as to standard of attainments. Each superintendent is authorized to fix, under the advice and direction of the State Superintendent, for his county, the standard of attainments in each branch of study which must be reached by each applicant before receiving a certificate of either grade. This standard is different in different counties, and the certificate of one superintendent is frequently based upon a different standard than that of another for the same grade. Now, the public and private examinations in each district are to be conducted with reference to the standard adopted and established in and for that district. If a certificate of one superintendent is held to obviate the necessity of examination in the district of another, the uniformity of standard would be frequently violated, and injustice would be done to those teachers examined at the public and private examinations. In order to preserve uniformity of standard it seems necessary that each superintendent should examine in accordance with law every person who applies for a certificate in his district.

It may be and is said that this practice of endorsement saves expense and trouble, and that where a teacher has a certificate showing an examination in another county, it does not seem necessary to have a new one. These are considerations which might be, perhaps, properly addressed to the law-making power in favor of a modification of the law upon the subject, but are no warrant for departing from the law as it now stands.

Very truly yours,

JOHN C. SPOONER,
Asst. Attorney General.

APPENDIX.

TABLE No. I.

APPORTIONMENT OF SCHOOL FUND INCOME FOR 1868.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
ADAMS—		
Adams.....	146	\$70 08
Big Flats.....	28	13 44
Dell Prairie.....	194	93 12
Easton.....	88	42 24
Jackson.....	159	76 32
Leola.....	37	17 76
Lincoln.....	163	78 24
Monroe.....	123	59 04
New Chester.....	106	50 88
New Haven.....	327	156 96
Preston.....	45	21 60
Quincy.....	89	42 72
Richfield.....	103	49 44
Rome.....	53	25 44
Springville.....	136	65 28
Strong's Prairie.....	307	147 36
White Creek.....	80	38 40
Total.....	2,184	\$1,048 32
ASHLAND—		
La Pointe.....	82	\$39 36
BAYFIELD—		
Bayfield.....	129	\$61 92
BROWN—		
Bellevue.....	257	\$123 36
Depere.....	132	72 96
Depere village.....	359	172 32
Eaton.....	155	74 40
Fort Howard.....	760	364 80
Glenmore.....	183	87 84
Green Bay.....	60	28 80
Green Bay city.....	1,420	681 60
Holland.....	468	224 64
Howard.....	342	164 16
Humboldt.....	102	48 96
Lawrence.....	379	181 92
Morrison.....	304	145 92
New Denmark.....	250	120 00

1—APP. SUP. PUB. INS.

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
BROWN—concluded—		
Pittsfield.....	88	\$39 84
Preble.....	230	110 40
Rockland.....	278	133 44
Scott.....	551	264 48
Suamico.....	187	89 76
Wrightstown.....	426	204 48
Total.....	6,946	\$3,334 08
BUFFALO—		
Alma.....	244	\$117 12
Belvidere.....	189	90 72
Buffalo City.....	74	35 52
Buffalo.....	327	156 96
Canton.....	80	38 40
Cross.....	227	108 96
Eagle Mills.....	107	51 86
Gilmanton.....	165	74 40
Glencoe.....	249	119 52
Maxville.....	129	61 92
Modena.....	104	49 92
Naples.....	180	72 00
Nelson.....	188	66 24
Waumandee.....	329	157 92
Total.....	2,502	\$1,200 96
BURNEIT—		
Grantsburg.....	78	\$37 44
CALUMET—		
Brillion.....	181	\$86 89
Brothertown.....	595	285 60
Charlestown.....	396	190 08
Chilton.....	499	239 52
Harrison.....	481	230 88
New Holstein.....	621	298 08
Rantoul.....	229	109 92
Stockbridge.....	729	349 92
Woodville.....	323	155 04
Total.....	4,054	\$1,945 92
CHIPPEWA—		
Anson.....	35	\$16 80
Bloomer.....	215	103 20
Chippewa Falls.....	402	192 96
Eagle Point.....	351	168 48
La Fayette.....	185	88 80
Sigel.....	42	20 64
Wheaton.....	173	83 04
Total.....	1,404	\$678 92

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportion- ment.
CLARK—		
Levis	42	\$20 16
Loyal	32	15 36
Lynn	62	29 76
Mentor	47	22 56
Pine Valley	188	90 24
Weston	44	21 12
Total	415	\$199 20
COLUMBIA—		
Arlington	316	\$151 68
Caledonia	444	213 12
Columbus	912	437 76
Courtland	569	273 12
Dekorra	567	272 16
Fort Winnebago	231	110 88
Fountain Prairie	474	227 52
Hampden	360	172 80
Leeds	418	200 64
Lewiston	382	183 36
Lodi	570	273 60
Lowell	339	162 72
Marcellon	379	181 92
Newport	577	276 96
Otsego	616	295 68
Pacific	85	40 80
Portage City	1,477	708 96
Randolph	426	204 48
Scott	366	175 68
Springvale	337	161 76
West Point	341	163 68
Wycocena	408	195 84
Total	10,594	\$5,085 12
CRAWFORD—		
Clayton	570	\$273 60
Eastman	401	192 48
Freeman	422	202 56
Haney	171	82 08
Lynxville	60	28 50
Marietta	195	93 60
Prairie du Chien	1,271	610 08
Scott	275	132 00
Seneca	373	179 04
Union	132	63 36
Utica	331	152 88
Wauzeka	353	169 44
Total	4,604	\$2,209 92

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
DANE—		
Albion.....	449	\$215 53
Berry.....	487	233 76
Black Earth.....	326	156 48
Blooming Grove.....	408	195 84
Blue Mounds.....	450	216 00
Bristol.....	486	233 28
Burke.....	465	223 20
Christiana.....	635	304 80
Cottage Grove.....	553	265 44
Cross Plains.....	560	268 80
Dane.....	421	202 08
Deerfield.....	441	211 68
Dunkirk.....	726	348 48
Dunn.....	513	246 24
Fitchburg.....	550	264 00
Madison.....	377	180 96
Madison, city.....	3,559	1,708 32
Mazomanie.....	639	306 72
Medina.....	547	262 56
Middleton.....	573	275 04
Montrose.....	436	209 28
Oregon.....	555	266 40
Perry.....	410	196 80
Pleasant Springs.....	391	187 68
Primrose.....	280	134 40
Roxbury.....	246	118 08
Rutland.....	461	221 28
Springdale.....	500	240 00
Springfield.....	532	255 36
Sun Prairie.....	548	263 04
Vermont.....	492	236 16
Verona.....	459	220 32
Vienna.....	383	183 84
Westport.....	446	214 08
Windsor.....	396	190 08
York.....	445	213 60
Total	20,145	\$9,669 60
DODGE—		
Ashippun.....	657	\$315 36
Beaver Dam.....	597	286 56
Beaver Dam City.....	1,344	645 12
Burnett.....	389	186 72
Calamus.....	431	206 88
Obester.....	377	180 96
Clyman.....	614	294 72
Elba.....	619	297 12
Emmett.....	569	273 12
Fox Lake.....	702	336 96
Herman.....	750	360 00

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
DODGE—continued—		
Hubbard	1,202	\$576 96
Hustisford	639	306 72
Lebanon	685	328 80
Leroy	544	261 12
Lomira	705	338 40
Lowell	940	451 20
Oak Grove	707	339 86
Portland	552	264 96
Rubicon	827	396 96
Shields	516	247 68
Theresa	862	412 76
Trenton	569	273 12
Waupun village. S. W.	265	127 20
Westford	459	220 32
Williamstown	853	409 44
Total.....	17,374	\$8,339 52
DOOR—		
Bailey's Harbor	61	\$29 28
Brussels		
Chambers Island		
Clay Banks	32	15 86
Egg Harbor	50	24 00
Forestville	68	30 24
Gardner	27	12 96
Gibraltar	119	57 12
Liberty Grove	25	12 00
Nasewauppee	123	61 44
Sevastapol	104	49 92
Sturgeon Bay	195	98 60
Union		
Washington	122	58 56
Total.....	926	\$444 48
DOUGLASS—		
Superior	208	\$97 44
DUNN—		
Dunn	326	\$156 48
Eau Galle	279	133 92
Elk Mound	20	9 60
Grant	24	11 52
Lucas	59	28 32
Menomonie	352	168 96
New Haven	65	31 20
Peru	72	34 56
Red Cedar	264	126 72

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
Dunn—continued—		
Rock Creek.....	54	25 92
Spring Brook.....	245	117 60
Weston.....	103	49 44
Total.....	1,863	\$894 24
Eau Claire—		
Bridge Creek.....	246	\$118 08
Brunswick.....	130	62 40
Eau Claire.....	566	271 68
Lincoln.....	199	95 52
North Eau Claire.....	174	83 52
Oak Grove.....	146	70 08
Otter Creek.....	250	120 00
Pleasant Valley.....	84	40 32
West Eau Claire.....	486	233 28
Total.....	2,281	\$1,094 88
FOND DU LAC—		
Alto.....	553	\$265 44
Ashford.....	752	360 96
Auburn.....	574	246 72
Byron.....	554	265 92
Calumet.....	694	332 12
Eden.....	592	284 16
Eldorado.....	664	318 72
Empire.....	446	214 08
Fond du Lac.....	417	200 16
Fond du Lac, city.....	5,213	2,502 24
Forest.....	570	278 60
Friendship.....	440	211 20
Lamartine.....	588	258 24
Marshfield.....	647	310 56
Metomen.....	651	312 48
Oakfield.....	499	239 52
Osceola.....	527	242 96
Ripon.....	417	200 16
Ripon, city.....	814	390 72
Rosendale.....	535	260 80
Springdale.....	458	219 84
Taycheedah.....	601	285 88
Waupun.....	493	236 64
Waupun village.....	867	176 16
Total.....	18,086	8,681 28
GRANT—		
Beetown.....	715	343 20
Bloomington.....	434	208 32
Blue River.....	204	97 92
Boscobel.....	566	271 68

TABLE No. 1.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. chil- dren.	Apportion- ment.
GRANT—continued.		
Cassville	465	\$223 20
Clifton	372	173 56
Ellenboro	286	137 28
Fennimore	687	329 76
Glen Haven	399	191 52
Harrison	396	190 08
Hazel Green	1021	490 08
Hickory Grove	264	126 72
Jamestown	491	235 68
Lancaster	434	232 82
Liberty	330	158 40
Lima	398	191 04
Little Grant	311	149 28
Marion	294	142 08
Millville	113	54 24
Mount Hope	300	144 00
Muscoda	282	135 36
Paris	329	157 92
Patch Grove	331	158 88
Platteville	1292	620 16
Potosi	1204	577 92
Smelser	522	250 56
Waterloo	315	151 20
Watterstown	199	95 52
Wingville	336	161 28
Woodman	207	99 36
Wyalusing	310	148 80
Total	13,859	\$6,652 82
GREEN—		
Adams	292	\$140 16
Albany	478	229 44
Brooklyn	445	213 60
Cadiz	544	261 12
Clarno	554	265 92
Decatur	820	393 60
Exeter	384	184 82
Jefferson	611	293 28
Jordan	392	188 16
Monroe	1373	659 04
Mt. Pleasant	546	262 08
New Glarus	345	165 60
Spring Grove	477	228 96
Sylvester	426	204 48
Washington	352	168 96
York	295	141 60
Total	8,334	\$4,000 00

TABLE N. 1.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. chil- dren.	Apportion- ment.
GREEN LAKE—		
Berlin	360	\$172 80
Berlin city.....	938	447 84
Brooklyn	426	204 48
Dayton	295	141 60
Green Lake.....	512	245 76
Kingston	236	113 28
Kingston village.....	132	63 36
Mackford	361	173 28
Manchester	431	206 88
Markesan village.....	128	61 44
Marquette	312	149 76
Princeton	627	300 96
St. Marie.....	247	118 56
Seneca	161	77 28
Total.....	5,161	\$2,477 28
IOWA—		
Arena.....	687	\$329 76
Clyde	272	130 56
Dodgeville	1609	772 32
Highland	1274	611 52
Linden	893	428 64
Miffin	537	257 76
Mineral Point.....	640	307 20
Mineral Point city.....	1324	537 52
Moscow	319	153 12
Pulaski.....	500	240 00
Ridgeway.....	1029	498 92
Waldwick	364	174 72
Wyoming.....	262	125 76
Total.....	9,610	\$4,612 80
JACKSON—		
Albion	504	\$241 92
Alma	514	246 72
Hixton	312	149 76
Irving	345	165 60
Manchester	90	43 20
Melrose	252	120 96
Northfield	47	22 56
Springfield	237	113 76
Total.....	2,301	\$1,104 48
JEFFERSON—		
Aztalan	455	\$218 40
Cold Spring.....	308	147 84
Concord.....	620	297 60
Farming on	1102	528 96
Hebron.....	500	240 00

TABLE No I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
JEFFERSON—concluded—		
Ironia	678	\$828 04
Jefferson	1,590	768 20
Koshkonong	1,035	496 80
Lake Mills	540	259 20
Milford	599	287 52
Oakland	390	187 20
Palmyra	612	298 76
Sullivan	688	327 84
Sumner	185	88 80
Waterloo	510	244 80
Waterloo, village	285	136 80
Watertown	958	457 44
Watertown city	8,792	1,820 16
Total	14,882	\$7,119 86
JUNEAU—		
Armenia	100	\$48 00
Clearfield	87	17 76
Fountain	214	102 72
Germantown	180	86 40
Kildare	314	150 72
Lemonweir	389	186 72
Lindina	389	186 72
Lisbon	605	290 40
Lyndon	214	102 72
Marion	182	88 86
Maunston	343	164 64
Necedah	309	148 32
Orange	69	33 12
Plymouth	272	130 56
Seven Mile Creek	317	152 16
Summit	270	129 60
Wonewoc	323	155 04
Total	4,477	\$2,148 96
KENOSHA—		
Brighton	481	\$280 88
Bristol	405	194 40
Kenosha city	1,588	759 84
Paris	423	203 04
Pleasant Prairie	552	264 96
Randall	190	91 20
Salem	556	266 88
Somers	562	269 76
Wheatland	374	179 52
Total	5,126	\$2,460 48

TABLE No I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
KEWAUNEE—		
Ahnepee	506	\$242 88
Carlton	419	201 12
Casco	167	80 16
Franklin	247	118 56
Kewaunee	577	276 96
Lincoln	89	18 72
Montpelier	126	60 48
Pierce	186	89 28
Red River	401	192 48
Total	2,668	\$1,280 64
LA CROSSE—		
Bangor	343	\$164 64
Burns	318	152 64
Campbell	398	191 04
Farmington	397	190 56
Greenfield	251	120 48
Hamilton	870	417 60
Holland	183	87 84
Jackson	304	145 92
La Crosse city	1,973	947 04
Onalaska	491	235 68
Shelby	154	73 92
Washington	289	138 72
Total	5,971	\$2,866 08
LA FAYETTE—		
Argyle	469	\$225 12
Belmont	386	185 28
Benton	919	441 12
Center	1,214	582 72
Elk Grove	581	278 88
Fayette	459	220 32
Gratiot	586	281 28
Kendall	458	219 84
Monticello	196	94 08
New Diggings	712	341 76
Shullsburg	1,208	578 84
Wayne	387	185 76
White Oak Springs	177	84 96
Willow Springs	435	208 80
Wiota	628	301 44
Total	8,815	\$4,281 20
MANITOWOC—		
Cato	770	\$369 60
Centreville	606	290 88
Cooperstown	651	312 48
Eaton	508	243 84

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
MANITOWOC—concluded—		
Franklin	705	\$338 40
Gibson	623	299 04
Kossuth	793	380 64
Liberty	584	280 32
Manitowoc	1,975	948 00
Manitowoc Rapids	651	312 48
Maple Grove	487	209 76
Meeme	622	298 56
Mishicott	654	313 92
Newton	783	375 84
Rockland	164	78 72
Schleswig	592	284 16
Two Creeks	188	90 24
Two Rivers	1,086	521 28
Total	12,892	\$5,948 16
MARATHON—		
Berlin	196	94 08
Knowlton	46	23 08
Maine	87	41 76
Marathon	125	60 00
Mosinee	117	56 16
Sutton	73	35 04
Texas	56	26 88
Wausau	184	88 32
Wausau village	296	142 08
Weston	53	25 48
Total	1,233	\$591 84
MARQUETTE—		
Buffalo	306	146 68
Crystal Lake	167	84 56
Douglas	218	104 64
Harris	186	98 28
Mecan	146	70 08
Montello	355	170 40
Moundville	137	89 76
Neshkoro	166	79 68
Newton	243	116 64
Oxford	192	92 16
Packwaukee	227	108 96
Shields	186	89 28
Springfield	89	42 72
Westfield	214	102 72
Total	2,912	\$1,397 76

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
MILWAUKEE—		
Franklin	721	\$246 08
Granville	792	280 16
Greenfield	856	410 88
Lake	737	353 76
Milwaukee	1,281	614 88
Milwaukee city	22,135	10,624 80
Oak Creek	1,075	515 52
Wauwatosa*	1,191	571 68
Total	28,787	\$13,817 76
MONROE—		
Adrian	238	114 24
Angelo	200	96 00
Olifton	129	61 92
Glendale	172	82 56
Greenfield	171	82 08
Jefferson	277	132 96
La Fayette	173	83 04
Leon	402	192 96
Lincoln	265	127 20
Little Falls	225	108 00
Oakdale	175	84 00
Portland	241	115 68
Ridgeville	267	128 16
Sheldon	254	121 92
Sparta	1,235	592 80
Tomah	526	252 48
Wellington	165	79 20
Wilton	267	128 16
Total	5,382	\$2,583 36
OCONTO—		
Little Suamico	82	\$39 86
Marinette	228	109 44
Oconto	207	99 36
Oconto village	454	217 92
Pensaukee	129	61 92
Peashtigo	326	156 48
Stiles	157	75 36
Total	1,583	\$759 84
OUTAGAMIE—		
Appleton city	1,220	\$585 60
Black Creek	45	21 60
Bovina	119	57 12
Buchanan	199	95 52

* \$35.68 was returned to the State Treasury as over apportionment to this town.

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
OUTAGAMIE—continued.		
Center	\$387	\$161 76
Dale	384	184 32
Ellington	264	126 72
Freedom	462	216 96
Grand Chute	583	279 84
Greenville	592	284 16
Hortonia	400	192 00
Kaukauna	478	229 44
Liberty	118	54 24
Maple Creek	195	95 04
Osborn	163	78 44
Seymour	46	22 08
Total	\$5,583	\$2,679 84
OZAUKEE—		
Belgium	\$1,008	\$481 44
Cedarburg	1,085	520 80
Fredonia	819	398 12
Grafton	780	374 40
Mequon	1,856	650 88
Port Washington	1,132	548 36
Saukville	812	389 76
Total	\$6,987	\$3,353 76
PEPIN—		
Albany	\$60	\$28 80
Durand	264	126 72
Frankfort	50	24 00
Lima	143	68 64
Pepin	296	142 08
Stockholm	130	62 40
Waterville	220	106 60
Waubeek	173	83 04
Total	\$1,836	\$641 28
PIERCE—		
Clifton	\$216	\$108 68
Diamond Bluff	96	46 08
Ellsworth	229	109 92
El Paso	123	59 04
Hartland	101	48 48
Isabelle	44	21 12
Martell	397	190 56
Oak Grove	268	128 84
Pleasant Valley	66	31 68
Prescott	383	188 84
River Falls	377	180 96
Rock Elm	38	18 24
Salem	80	38 40

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and towns.	No. of children.	Appot ion-ment.
PIERCE—continued.		
Trenton	\$110	\$52 80
Trimbelle		
Union	32	15 36
Total	\$2,560	\$1,224 00
POLK—		
Alden	\$68	\$33 64
Black Brook	22	10 56
Falls St. Croix	168	80 64
Farmington	163	78 24
Lincoln	62	29 76
Osceola	154	78 92
Sterling	22	10 56
Total	\$659	\$316 32
POERTAGE—		
Almond	\$247	\$118 56
Amherst	346	166 08
Belmont	189	90 72
Buena Vista	201	96 48
Eau Pleine	83	39 84
Grant	55	26 40
Hull	105	50 40
Lanark	170	81 60
Linwood	62	29 76
New Hope	270	129 60
Pine Grove	133	66 24
Plover	384	184 32
Sharon	277	132 96
Stevens' Point	25	12 00
Stevens' Point city	666	319 68
Stockton	183	87 84
Total	\$3,401	\$1,632 48
RACINE—		
Burlington	\$371	\$418 08
Caledonia	1,008	483 84
Dover	410	196 80
Mt. Pleasant	970	465 60
Norway	417	200 12
Racine city	\$,252	1,560 96
Raymond	569	273 12
Rochester	315	151 20
Waterford	537	257 76
Yorkville	428	205 64
Total	\$8,777	\$4,212 96

TABLE No. I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
RICHLAND—		
Aken	289	\$129 12
Bloom	418	198 24
Buena Vista	487	209 76
Dayton	248	119 04
Eagle	417	200 16
Forest	386	185 28
Henrietta	316	151 68
Ithaca	507	243 86
Marshall	373	179 04
Orion	294	141 12
Richland	595	285 60
Richwood	522	250 56
Rockbridge	363	174 24
Sylvan	293	140 64
Westford	257	123 36
Willow	264	126 72
Total	5,954	\$2,857 92
ROCK—		
Avon	345	\$165 60
Beloit	319	153 12
Beloit, city	1,568	752 64
Bradford	386	185 28
Center	389	186 72
Clinton	624	299 52
Fulton	688	330 24
Harmony	402	192 96
Janesville	349	167 52
Janesville, city	3,028	1,453 44
Johnstown	477	228 96
La Prairie	315	151 20
Lima	487	233 76
Magnolia	398	191 04
Milton	679	325 92
Newark	484	232 32
Plymouth	571	274 08
Porter	490	235 20
Rock	493	236 64
Spring Valley	453	217 44
Turtle	434	208 32
Union	718	344 64
Total	14,097	\$6,766 56
ST. CROIX—		
Cylon	127	60 96
Eau Galle	120	57 60
Emerald		
Erin	342	164 16
Hammond	270	129 60
Hudson	188	66 24

TABLE No. I.—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
St. Croix—continued—		
Hudson, city.....	623	\$299 04
Kinnikinnic	140	67 20
Pleasant Valley	214	102 72
Richmond	219	105 12
Rush River	179	85 92
Saint Joseph.....	95	45 60
Somerset	156	74 88
Springfield.....	59	28 32
Star Prairie.....	112	5 76
Troy	228	109 44
Warren.....	106	50 88
Total	3,128	\$1,501 44
SAUK—		
Baraboo	1,005	\$482 40
Bear Creek	214	115 68
Dellona	162	77 76
Excelsior.....	324	155 32
Fairfield.....	298	143 04
Franklin	312	149 76
Freedom	290	139 20
Greenfield.....	309	148 32
Honey Creek.....	464	222 72
Ironton	455	218 40
Lavalle	293	140 64
Merrimac.....	276	132 48
New Buffalo.....	333	159 84
Prairie du Sac.....	729	349 92
Reedsburg.....	487	233 76
Spring Green	455	218 40
Sumpter	272	130 56
Troy.....	366	175 68
Washington	395	189 60
Westfield.....	274	131 52
Winfield	307	147 36
Woodland.....	338	162 24
Total	8,385	\$4,024 80
SHAWANO—		
Belle Plaine.....	99	47 52
Hartland	74	35 52
Pella	134	64 32
Richmond	59	28 32
Shawano	53	25 44
Waukechon.....	14	6 72
Total	433	\$207 84

TABLE I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children	Apportionment.
SHEBOYGAN—		
Greenbush.....	685	\$328 80
Herman.....	803	385 44
Holland.....	1,071	514 08
Lima.....	812	389 76
Lyndon.....	605	290 40
Mitchell.....	473	227 04
Mosel.....	399	191 52
Plymouth.....	910	436 80
Rhine.....	718	344 64
Russell.....	191	91 68
Sheboygan.....	567	272 16
Sheboygan, city.....	1,780	854 40
Sheboygan Falls.....	853	409 44
Sheboygan Falls, village.....	462	221 76
Scott.....	603	289 44
Sherman.....	528	253 44
Wilson.....	535	256 80
Total.....	11,995	\$5,757 60
TREMPEALEAU—		
Arcadia.....	297	142 56
Burnside.....	73	35 04
Caledonia.....	193	92 64
Etttrick.....	391	187 68
Gale.....	427	204 96
Hale.....	30	14 40
Lincoln.....	143	68 64
Preston.....	184	88 32
Sumner.....	149	71 52
Trempealeau.....	651	312 48
Total.....	2,538	\$1,218 24
VERNON—		
Bergen.....	192	92 16
Christiana.....	450	216 00
Clinton.....	277	132 96
Coon.....	247	118 56
Franklin.....	401	192 48
Forest.....	221	106 08
Genoa.....	169	81 12
Greenwood.....	192	92 16
Hamburg.....	248	119 04
Harmony.....	228	109 44
Hillsborough.....	304	145 92
Jefferson.....	419	201 12
Kickapoo.....	391	187 68
Liberty.....	142	68 1
Stark.....	201	96 48
Sterling.....	303	145 44
Union.....	164	78 72

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TABLE I—Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
VERNON—continued.		
Viroqua.....	678	\$225 44
Webster.....	229	109 92
Wheatland.....	219	105 12
Whitestown.....	209	100 32
Total.	5,884	\$2,824 82
WALWORTH—		
Bloomfield.....	411	\$197 28
Darien.....	558	267 84
Delavan.....	907	435 36
East Troy.....	605	290 40
Elkhorn.....	399	191 52
Geneva.....	335	480 00
La Fayette.....	268	176 64
La Grange.....	516	247 68
Linn.....	325	156 00
Lyons.....	338	162 24
Richmond.....	248	167 04
Sharon.....	674	323 52
Spring Prairie.....	502	240 96
Sugar Creek.....	365	175 20
Troy.....	431	206 38
Walworth.....	451	216 48
Whitewater.....	1,468	704 64
Total.	9,501	\$4,560 48
WASHINGTON—		
Addison.....	908	\$435 84
Barton.....	526	252 48
Erin.....	628	301 44
Farmington.....	770	369 60
Germantown.....	920	441 60
Hartford.....	1,106	530 38
Jackson.....	536	401 28
Kewaskum.....	536	257 28
Polk.....	1,028	493 44
Richfield.....	740	355 20
Trenton.....	777	372 96
Wayne.....	760	364 80
West Bend.....	880	398 40
Total.	10,365	\$4,975 20
WAUKESHA—		
Brookfield.....	900	\$433 00
Delafield.....	572	274 56
Eagle.....	428	205 44
Genesee.....	492	236 16
Lisbon.....	546	263 08
Menomonee.....	882	423 36

TABLE I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
WAUKESHA—continued.		
Merton.....	592	\$284 16
Mukwanago.....	495	237 60
Muskego.....	597	286 56
New Berlin.....	715	343 20
Oconomowoc.....	1,066	511 68
Ottawa.....	389	186 72
Pewaukee.....	614	294 72
Summit.....	398	191 04
Vernon.....	426	204 48
Waukesha.....	1,215	583 20
Total.....	10,327	\$4,956 96
WAUPACA—		
Bear Creek.....	101	\$48 48
Caledonia.....	182	87 36
Dayton.....	325	156 00
Dupont.....	27	12 96
Farmington.....	292	140 16
Fremont.....	204	97 92
Helvetia.....	26	12 48
Iola.....	226	108 48
Larabee.....		
Lebanon.....	213	102 24
Lind.....	385	184 80
Little Wolf.....	184	88 32
Matteson.....	61	29 28
Mukwa.....	534	256 32
Royalton.....	275	132 00
St. Lawrence.....	240	115 20
Scandinavia.....	420	201 60
Union.....	13	6 24
Waupaca.....	630	302 40
Weyauwega.....	447	214 5 9
Total.....	4,785	\$2,296 80
WAUSHARA—		
Aurora.....	375	180 00
Bloomfield.....	382	183 36
Coloma.....	126	60 48
Dakota.....	116	55 68
Deerfield.....	52	24 96
Hancock.....	143	68 64
Leon.....	298	140 64
Marion.....	218	104 64
Mt. Morris.....	233	111 84
Oasis.....	213	102 24
Plainfield.....	349	167 52
Poyissippi.....	175	84 00
Richford.....	164	78 72
Rose.....	85	40 80

TABLE I—*Apportionment of School Fund Income*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of children.	Apportionment.
WAUSHARA—continued.		
Saxville.....	228	\$109 44
Springwater.....	184	88 32
Warren.....	281	110 88
Wautoma.....	216	108 68
Total.....	8,788	\$1,815 84
WINNEBAGO—		
Algoma.....	348	\$167 04
Black Wolf.....	371	178 08
Clayton.....	499	239 52
Menasha.....	1,099	527 52
Neenah.....	1,142	548 16
Nekimi.....	410	196 80
Nepeuskun.....	404	198 92
Omro.....	975	468 00
Oshkosh.....	278	131 04
Oshkosh, city.....	3,905	1,874 40
Poygan.....	339	162 72
Rushford.....	851	408 48
Utica.....	548	268 04
Vinland.....	379	181 92
Winchester.....	524	251 52
Winneconne.....	598	287 04
Wolf River.....	137	65 76
Total.....	12,802	\$6,144 96
WOOD—		
Centralia.....	282	135 36
Grand Rapids.....	483	231 84
Rudolph.....	151	72 48
Saratoga.....	106	50 88
Seneca.....	82	39 36
Sigel.....	72	34 56
Total.....	1,176	564 48

TABLE No. I.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	No of Children	Apportion- ment.
Adams	2,184	\$1,048 32
Ashland	82	39 86
Bayfield	139	61 92
Brown	6,946	3,334 08
Buffalo	2,502	1,200 96
Burnett	78	37 44
Calumet	4,054	1,945 92
Chippewa	1,404	673 92
Clark	415	199 20
Columbia	10,594	5,085 12
Crawford	4,604	2,209 92
Dane	20,145	9,669 60
Dodge	17,874	8,389 52
Door	926	444 48
Douglas	203	97 44
Dunn	1,863	894 24
Eau Claire	2,281	1,094 88
Fond du Lac	18,086	8,681 28
Grant	18,859	6,652 32
Green	8,334	4,000 32
Green Lake	5,161	2,477 28
Iowa	9,610	4,612 80
Jackson	2,301	1,104 48
Jefferson	14,832	7,119 36
Juneau	4,477	2,148 96
Kenosha	5,126	2,460 48
Kewaunee	2,668	1,280 64
La Crosse	5,971	2,866 08
La Fayette	8,815	4,231 20
Manitowoc	12,892	5,948 16
Marathon	1,238	591 84
Marquette	2,912	1,397 76
Milwaukee	28,787	13,817 76
Monroe	5,382	2,583 36
Oconto	1,583	759 84
Outagamie	5,583	2,679 84
Ozaukee	6,987	3,353 76
Pepin	1,386	641 28
Pierce	2,550	1,224 00
Polk	659	316 32
Portage	8,401	1,632 48
Racine	8,777	4,212 96
Richland	8,954	2,857 92
Rock	14,097	6,766 56
St. Croix	3,128	1,501 44
Sauk	8,385	4,024 80
Shawano	433	207 84
Sheboygan	11,995	5,757 60

TABLE No. I.—*Recapitulation by Counties*—continued.

Counties.	No. of Children	Apportionment.
Trempealeau	2,538	\$1,218 24
Vernon	5,884	2,824 32
Walworth	9,501	4,560 48
Washington	10,365	4,975 20
Waukesha	10,827	4,956 96
Waupaca	4,785	2,296 80
Waushara	3,783	1,815 84
Winnebago	12,852	6,144 96
Wood	1,176	564 48
Total	861,759	178,644 32

TABLE II.

DISTRICTS, CHILDREN AND SCHOOL ATTENDANCE.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dists. in town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of paris Dists. in the town.	No. of paris Dist. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Dist. maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 20 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs of age who have attend'd sch'l.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attend'd sch'l during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years	Total No. days at- tendance of differ- ent pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
ADAMS—																	
Adams.....	2	2	2	3	69	73	142	142	142	112	112	112	19	7,062	7,062	7,062	660
Big Flats.....	1	1	1	1	17	13	30	30	30	24	24	25	19	1,002	1,002	1,021	100
Dell Prairie.....	2	2	4	4	120	102	222	222	222	232	232	252	43	14,772	14,772	14,772	880
Easton.....	3	3	3	3	59	66	115	115	115	107	107	108	43	7,478	7,521	7,521	336
Jackson.....	4	4	3	3	91	88	179	179	179	172	172	173	35	10,621	10,322	910	286
Leola.....	1	1	1	1	17	20	37	37	37	2	2	37	35	2,405	2,440	2,440	236
Lincoln.....	5	5	3	3	135	106	241	223	223	2	2	141	46	6,900	6,965	6,965	913
Monroe.....	3	3	1	1	69	76	145	145	145	35	35	36	5	4,939	4,944	4,944	550
New Chester.....	2	2	3	3	72	52	124	124	124	77	77	77	77	4,652	4,652	4,652	636
New Haven.....	4	4	2	2	203	207	410	410	410	3	3	273	127	22,584	22,765	22,765	796
Preston.....	2	2	2	2	29	34	63	57	57	50	50	50	50	2,242	2,242	2,242	471
Quincy.....	2	1	1	1	46	40	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	1,791	1,791	1,791	275
Richfield.....	3	3	1	3	48	45	93	93	93	76	76	76	76	2,953	2,953	2,953	468
Rome.....	3	3	3	3	28	31	59	59	59	62	62	62	62	2,953	2,953	2,953	468
Springville.....	2	2	3	3	70	67	137	116	116	140	140	146	21	5,823	5,823	5,823	739

TABLE No. II—Districts, children and school attendance—continued.

Counties and towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 20 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attend'd sch'l.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attend'd sch'l during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Adams—concluded.																
Strong's Prairie.....	3	3	2	2	175	159	334	240	.....	240	240	.....	.....	13,200	13,200	550
White Creek.....	1	1	1	1	38	47	85	74	.....	74	74	.....	.....	5,087	5,087	303
Totals	41	40	32	32	1,286	1,216	2,502	13	6	2,008	2,027	218	155	113,361	113,433	9,473
BAYFIELD—																
Bayfield	1	1	.....	.....	67	67	134	45	.....	45	45	.....	.....	2,779	2,779	198
BROWN—																
Bellevue	2	2	1	1	156	135	286	147	.....	147	147	.....	.....	14,531	14,531	411
Depere	3	2	1	1	102	66	158	97	1	97	98	25	.....	6,508	6,533	413
Depere village.....	1	1	.....	.....	181	198	379	243	.....	243	243	.....	.....	19,281	19,381	176
Eaton	1	1	2	2	65	66	131	46	.....	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	352
Fort Howard	2	2	.....	.....	401	378	779	462	.....	462	462	.....	.....	39,768	39,768	384
Glennore	3	3	1	1	106	97	203	108	.....	108	108	.....	.....	6,584	6,584	494
Green Bay	1	1	2	2	169	151	320	111	.....	111	111	.....	.....	48,763	48,763	372
Green Bay city	1	1	.....	.....	674	719	1,393	656	.....	656	656	.....	.....	.....	.....	210
Holland	4	4	.....	.....	286	240	526	398	.....	398	398	.....	.....	16,124	16,124	996
Howard	5	5	1	1	223	202	425	251	.....	251	251	.....	.....	14,562	14,562	160
Humboldt.....	3	3	3	3	131	141	272	154	.....	154	154	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Lawrence.....	6	5	.....	285	202	487	437	3	.....	286	289	70	22,015	22,085	640
Morrison.....	6	5	.....	213	197	480	410	2	.....	289	241	106	18,402	18,508	898
New Denmark....	6	5	.....	116	139	255	255	.....	1	190	191	50	10,543	10,598	620
Pittsfield.....	2	2	1	56	69	125	125	.....	.....	85	85	.....	4,605	4,605	484
Preble.....	4	4	1	181	175	356	356	.....	1	160	161	18	10,608	10,621	616
Rockland.....	5	5	1	154	139	298	298	.....	2	285	227	.....	17,576	17,576	868
Scott.....	4	4	2	346	319	665	665	.....	1	338	334	20	21,563	21,583	946
Shamloo.....	3	3	.....	128	108	286	286	.....	.....	183	183	.....	10,506	10,506	367
Wrightstown.....	7	7	1	264	214	478	866	2	.....	322	324	83	17,081	18,114	1,064
Totals.....	69	66	17	4,182	3,946	8,127	7,912	8	5	4,696	4,709	284	298,970	300,337	11,652
BUFFALO—															
Alma.....	3	3	1	180	168	343	343	.....	1	231	232	.....	17,476	17,509	551
Belvidere.....	3	3	.....	99	94	193	193	.....	.....	108	108	.....	5,231	5,221	352
Buffalo.....	5	5	1	209	218	427	427	.....	.....	358	358	.....	46,196	46,196	738
Buffalo city.....	1	1	.....	39	35	34	74	2	.....	73	75	10	6,700	6,915	205
Canton.....	2	2	3	88	60	143	97	1	.....	116	117	65	6,446	6,512	592
Cross.....	3	3	1	109	184	248	243	.....	3	148	151	171	10,628	10,799	440
Gilmanton.....	5	5	.....	98	95	193	168	4	2	149	155	51	10,463	10,599	610
Glencoe.....	3	3	1	120	118	238	170	2	.....	163	165	10	11,295	11,805	556
Marville.....	3	3	1	84	59	143	143	.....	.....	119	119	.....	2,437	2,437	434
Modena.....	2	2	.....	64	58	122	52	.....	1	35	36	65	10,142	10,207	296
Montana.....	2	2	.....	84	73	157	157	.....	.....	108	103	.....	7,074	7,074	233
Naples.....	5	5	1	153	112	265	265	.....	.....	202	202	.....	17,826	17,826	875
Nelson.....	5	5	2	152	148	300	228	.....	3	141	144	181	16,887	16,068	934
Waumandee.....	8	8	1	165	191	356	264	.....	.....	264	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,152
Totals.....	50	50	12	1,639	1,558	3,197	2,824	9	10	2,210	1,965	136	167,793	168,669	7,947
BURNETT—															
Grantsburg.....	2	2	.....	62	32	94	94	.....	8	76	79	56	1,968	2,019	100

TABLE No. II.—Districts, children and school attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in towns.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in dis. maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
CALUMET—																	
Brillon	6	5	1	1	129	105	234	219	3	...	144	147	84	...	9,504	9,598	704
Brothertown	9	9	1	1	325	304	629	629	...	1	312	313	...	48	18,851	18,899	1,903
Charlestown	6	6	3	3	243	247	490	490	...	4	343	349	...	145	24,166	24,311	1,163
Chilton	7	6	3	3	296	272	568	578	...	4	410	414	...	264	30,564	30,838	1,684
Harrison	11	11	2	2	314	242	556	477	2	...	318	320	27	...	27,260	27,287	1,904
New Holstein	4	4	3	3	336	295	631	631	...	...	296	296	...	...	20,798	20,798	1,310
Rantoul	4	4	3	3	135	129	264	264	1	2	148	151	4	22	14,273	14,289	814
Stockbridge	8	8	1	1	392	323	765	785	...	5	553	558	...	17	40,567	40,584	1,313
Woodville	6	6	4	4	178	176	353	353	...	1	186	187	...	25	25,684	25,709	934
Totals	60	60	21	21	2,347	2,163	4,510	4,416	6	17	2,709	2,732	115	521	211,152	211,788	10,279
CHIPPewa—																	
Anson	3	3	...	...	48	51	99	84	1	...	68	67	61	...	3,188	3,249	380
Bloomer	10	9	1	1	159	150	309	309	1	2	232	239	46	98	10,928	11,873	1,108
Chippewa Falls	1	3	...	...	250	264	504	504	...	6	309	315	...	453	40,687	41,040	180
Eagle Point	6	6	...	...	202	180	382	382	1	...	249	247	44	...	15,514	15,559	839
La Fayette	7	7	2	1	145	137	283	324	10	...	240	250	210	...	12,785	13,995	957
Sigel	3	3	...	...	43	49	97	65	...	...	87	87	...	...	1,445	1,445	865

.....	5	5	.....	104	87	191	191	1	1	148	150	72	2	8,709	8,688	684
Totals	85	34	3	957	908	1,865	1,759	14	9	1,288	1,315	434	553	93,157	94,844	4,408
CLARK—																
Grant	3	3	.....	48	45	93	93	1	.....	87	88	4	.....	3,380	3,284	328
Lewis	2	1	.....	25	21	45	.....	.....	1	20	21	.....	22	198	4,220	.....
Loyal	3	3	.....	48	51	99	57	.....	2	60	62	.....	60	4,327	4,287	388
Lynn	1	1	1	22	8	30	19	.....	1	19	20	.....	43	1,101	1,144	132
Mentor .....	.....	.....	2	51	46	97	97	.....	.....	69	69	.....	.....	1,181	1,181	295
Pine Valley	3	3	2	126	138	248	248	5	4	164	173	85	130	14,844	14,569	673
Weston	2	2	2	93	78	166	149	.....	.....	113	118	.....	.....	10,118	10,118	479
Totals	14	13	7	412	367	779	663	6	8	532	546	89	265	34,449	34,794	2,141
COLUMBIA—																
Arlington	4	4	4	159	187	316	316	4	38	.....	137	44	.....	.....	.....	1,324
Caledonia	7	7	1	249	230	479	479	2	3	338	328	45	195	15,068	16,103	1,137
Columbus	7	7	5	470	485	955	955	.....	2	729	731	.....	133	72,133	72,266	1,663
Courland	6	6	1	327	344	681	681	.....	.....	535	535	.....	.....	42,557	42,557	1,384
Dekorra	8	8	2	319	221	540	540	.....	.....	481	560	.....	16	28,691	28,707	.....
Fort Winnebago	4	4	3	161	159	320	309	1	2	261	295	84	12	16,659	16,755	1,085
Fountain Prairie	6	6	4	284	281	523	523	1	5	374	380	8	106	26,388	26,539	1,814
Hampden	7	7	4	207	197	444	404	.....	11	200	266	.....	187	16,491	16,688	1,564
Leeds	3	3	2	231	190	421	421	2	1	262	265	15	7	13,978	14,000	998
Lewiston	10	10	.....	219	194	413	413	2	3	308	341	16	29	20,674	20,719	1,237
Lodi	5	5	6	312	339	651	651	5	11	513	529	85	514	38,819	57,891	1,619
Lowville	6	5	3	164	184	348	348	1	2	290	308	8	100	19,440	19,543	1,077
Marcellon	7	7	3	198	177	372	372	1	2	236	260	47	105	19,841	19,993	1,609
Newport	4	4	3	305	279	584	545	.....	.....	338	338	.....	.....	39,783	39,783	984
Otego	5	5	2	334	330	664	511	3	8	347	358	.....	113	53,805	53,917	1,027
Pacific	2	2	3	62	43	104	88	1	.....	69	70	14	.....	4,187	4,187	262

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have reported	No. of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school during year.	Total No. dis. pupils who have attended school during year.	No days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No days attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
COLUMBIA—continued.																	
Portage, city.....	1	7	7	7	779	717	1,496	1,496	.....	.....	1,045	1,045	.....	.....	93,989	98,989	1,943
Randolph.....	7	7	8	8	196	223	419	419	2	7	384	345	11	176	22,267	22,465	1,681
Scott.....	8	8	3	3	167	199	366	366	1	4	342	347	6	150	25,063	25,218	1,759
Springvale.....	6	6	4	4	153	171	324	324	.....	8	354	267	.....	152	17,707	17,859	1,805
West Point.....	6	6	2	2	144	167	331	331	.....	.....	174	239	.....	43	13,969	14,013	1,063
Wyoena.....	5	5	6	6	243	268	531	531	2	2	471	516	10	58	31,865	31,435	1,537
Totals.....	126	125	64	63	5,435	5,796	11,231	10,988	28	100	7,886	5,860	384	2086	628647	636,843	27,804
ORAWFORD—																	
Clayton.....	13	13	2	2	235	306	591	591	8	8	428	434	32	152	22,951	23,135	1,927
Eastman.....	6	6	4	4	242	242	489	415	6	4	362	371	45	170	28,301	28,616	1,171
Freeman.....	6	6	7	7	237	238	460	460	7	18	290	315	6	61	19,395	20,011	1,669
Haney.....	3	3	6	6	76	100	176	176	1	4	160	165	55	218	12,810	13,083	886
Marietta.....	4	4	1	1	94	106	209	200	.....	.....	147	147	.....	9	567	9,567	595
Prairie du Chien.....	9	9	1	1	680	680	1,341	1,341	.....	.....	955	960	.....	154	81,416	81,671	1,478
Scott.....	7	7	4	4	187	188	355	355	.....	1	291	292	.....	8	17,746	17,754	1,880
Seneca.....	7	7	5	5	230	247	477	458	8	2	440	445	40	48	27,890	27,908	1,987
Union.....	75	60	75	60	185	185	185	185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Utica.....	7	7	3	3	236	206	442	442	.....	.....	231	231	.....	.....	18,073	18,073	1,370
Wauseka.....	6	6	2	2	188	170	358	358	.....	.....	256	256	.....	.....	11,719	11,719	1,009
Totals	68	68	35	32	2,604	2,420	5,024	4,926	19	37	3,560	3,616	178	1370	249,769	251,337	12,922
DANE—1st Dist.																	
Albion.....	7	7	5	5	246	207	458	453	3	1	258	262	40	37	15,914	15,991	17,51
Blooming Grove...	6	6	2	2	193	223	416	416	.....	.....	213	214	.....	2	9,062	9,064	830
Bristol.....	7	7	3	3	214	233	447	447	.....	.....	273	276	.....	.....	6,007	6,007	1,316
Burke.....	4	4	6	6	248	222	470	164	1	4	259	264	4	89	19,899	19,992	1,368
Christiana.....	4	4	7	7	303	299	602	602	.....	.....	490	496	.....	13	24,937	25,020	1,418
Cottage Grove.....	4	4	7	7	267	276	545	543	1	6	416	422	.....	96	30,390	30,486	1,317
Deerfield.....	5	5	5	5	280	227	477	477	.....	.....	198	196	65	65	9,044	9,117	1,461
Dunkirk.....	5	5	6	6	268	209	482	492	4	.....	373	377	39	100	23,176	23,316	1,550
Dunn.....	6	6	4	4	260	237	497	243	.....	.....	299	299	.....	.....	19,689	19,689	1,386
Medina.....	7	7	2	2	287	264	551	443	.....	.....	426	426	.....	.....	23,957	22,957	1,099
Pleasant Spring....	4	4	4	4	247	236	483	483	1	6	272	279	5	148	11,871	11,871	1,123
Rutland.....	6	6	5	5	234	222	466	456	1	4	389	394	18	158	25,862	26,031	1,584
Sun Prairie.....	3	3	8	8	214	176	390	390	.....	.....	242	107	.....	80	7,005	7,065	1,354
Sun Prairie village.	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	84	177	177	.....	.....	184	184	.....	.....	18,107	18,107	1,60
Stoughton village..	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	149	263	263	.....	.....	103	243	.....	.....	21,698	21,698	173
Vienna.....	3	3	5	5	207	199	406	186	.....	.....	1	246	.....	64	17,536	17,580	1,162
Westport.....	6	6	4	4	224	294	448	448	.....	.....	346	349	.....	128	14,843	14,971	1,800
Windsor.....	6	6	4	4	222	183	405	405	1	7	372	380	10	138	16,865	17,013	1,375
York.....	5	5	5	5	219	199	418	408	1	2	354	357	.....	137	26,886	26,828	1,690
Totals	88	88	82	80	4,315	4,069	8,384	7,391	15	49	5,710	5,772	179	1220	341,063	342,443	23,317
DANE—2d Dist.																	
Berry.....	5	5	2	2	287	216	473	473	.....	.....	203	203	.....	.....	13,756	13,756	641
Black Earth.....	3	3	3	3	202	173	375	375	.....	.....	237	237	.....	.....	8,090	8,090	580
Blue Mounds.....	4	4	1	1	237	201	488	488	.....	.....	184	186	.....	86	15,016	15,102	664
Cross Plains.....	4	4	3	3	373	300	678	592	12	3	351	346	37	41	15,586	15,614	779
Dane.....	4	4	7	7	213	188	401	401	3	4	261	248	48	186	13,875	13,109	1,627

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance.—continued.

Counties and Towns.		Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in Dis. maintaining sch. 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. or 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. days attendance pupils un. 4 years.	No. days attendance pupils ov. 20 yrs.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher.
DAYS—2d Dis.—con.																		
Fitchburg.....	8	8	8	5	5	284	241	525	525	3	465	468	88	30,194	30,283	1,624		
Madison.....	2	2	2	3	3	184	148	302	302	2	210	212	96	13,987	14,086	968		
Madison city.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1,756	1,728	3,485	3,485	.....	2,087	2,087	.....	168,845	168,945	200		
Maxomani.....	2	2	2	3	3	368	316	674	674	1	567	567	.....	54,885	54,885	753		
Middleton.....	7	7	7	2	2	886	828	714	714	2	894	899	11	27,612	27,600	1,460		
Montrose.....	5	5	5	2	2	225	220	445	445	1	250	251	86	29,035	29,071	1,040		
Oregon.....	9	9	9	3	3	301	294	595	595	1	535	536	73	33,210	33,283	1,820		
Perry.....	5	5	5	2	2	246	183	429	429	.....	242	242	833	10,982	11,315	660		
Primrose.....	5	5	5	4	4	280	218	448	448	12	251	251	168	12,745	12,913	1,156		
Roxbury.....	4	4	4	4	4	254	241	495	495	2	287	239	18	16,455	16,493	1,048		
Springdale.....	5	5	5	2	2	266	232	498	498	1	359	368	82	17,370	17,693	1,014		
Springfield.....	5	5	5	4	4	249	240	509	509	2	273	275	10	18,225	18,285	1,344		
Vermont.....	6	6	6	.....	.....	285	236	521	521	3	295	298	84	13,409	13,493	766		
Verona.....	6	6	6	2	2	235	223	458	458	2	378	380	2	23,762	23,764	1,202		
Totals.....	90	90	90	51	50	6,511	5,942	12,453	12,372	25	7,768	7,854	194	535,989	537,699	19,346		
DODGE—1st Dis.																		
Ashippun.....	5	5	5	6	6	353	326	679	679	1	545	557	11	37,008	37,327	1,719		
Clyman.....	4	4	4	7	7	348	310	658	658	.....	461	467	.....	25,017	25,184	1,035		

TABLE No. II.—*Districts, Children and School Attendance*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. main- taining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended sch.	Total No. of pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Doors—continued.																		
Chambers Island.....	2	2	...	...	36	81	67	67	67	...	...	...	51	...	...	2,857	2,857	287
Clay Banks.....	3	3	...	...	31	25	56	56	56	...	...	...	56	...	...	4,844	4,844	361
Egg Harbor.....	1	1	...	...	38	32	70	70	70	...	...	...	36	...	...	2,989	2,989	129
Forestville.....	2	2	...	...	42	39	81	81	81	...	...	...	67	...	15	3,180	3,196	233
Gardner.....	4	4	...	...	71	74	145	131	131	4	...	...	131	...	...	6,047	6,187	357
Gibraltar.....	3	3	...	...	37	24	61	61	61	...	...	...	48	...	6	2,019	2,026	231
Liberty Grove.....	2	2	1	1	73	56	129	94	94	1	...	...	108	...	...	4,192	4,192	331
Nesawapee.....	3	3	...	...	80	59	139	139	139	1	...	...	96	...	...	6,198	6,214	493
Sebastopol.....	3	3	1	1	107	128	235	235	235	2	...	...	157	...	...	11,955	11,978	631
Sturgeon Bay.....	1	1	...	...	39	26	65	65	...	...	...	...	39	...	...	1,100	1,100	88
Union.....	1	1	...	...	69	65	134	134	134	4	...	...	79	...	21	316	627	176
Washington.....	28	27	2	2	807	712	1,519	1,519	1,176	11	6	884	901	151	212	46,197	46,550	3,469
Totals.....					126	93	219	219	219	...	...	...	208	...	...	202,326	202,326	672
DOUGLAS—																		
Superior.....	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DUNN—																		
Dunn.....	6	6	3	3	147	159	306	306	306	2	8	228	238	264	255	16,468	16,787	1,318

Eau Galle.....	2	2	1	1	129	118	242	158	188	8,670	8,670	386
Elk Mound.....	3	3	1	1	64	56	119	63	68	3,179	3,179	465
Grant .....	...	...	1	1	24	31	55	26	28	1,953	2,036	110
Lucas	2	2	...	...	48	46	89	61	63	2,806	2,711	255
Menomone.....	5	5	1	1	238	213	451	311	313	24,837	24,850	749
New Haven.....	4	4	...	...	68	53	90	86	90	3,681	3,803	336
Peru.....	3	3	1	1	48	84	77	71	79	4,549	4,767	470
Red Cedar.....	6	6	3	3	241	183	424	339	343	12,162	12,294	1240
Rock Creek.....	1	1	2	2	49	39	88	93	96	6,385	6,432	292
Sherman.....	3	3	1	1	65	50	115	75	75	3,060	3,060	419
Spring Brook.....	5	5	1	1	223	184	407	330	330	21,375	21,375	833
Weston.....	4	4	...	...	50	52	102	75	75	2,718	2,718	380
Total.....	44	44	15	15	1,382	1,212	2,594	1,996	1,955	111,639	122,679	7,204
EAU CLAIRE—												
Bridge Creek.....	4	4	1	1	207	208	389	291	295	18,697	18,759	791
Brunswick.....	3	3	2	2	61	64	96	114	114	7,702	7,702	508
Eau Claire.....	1	1	...	...	211	212	423	408	411	48,234	48,430	190
Lincoln.....	4	4	1	1	77	76	61	102	104	6,048	6,073	531
North Eau Claire..	3	3	...	...	89	112	201	167	167	26,617	26,617	510
Oak Grove.....	2	2	3	3	97	82	179	179	181	5,856	5,926	456
Otter Creek.....	5	5	5	5	137	136	273	204	207	13,008	13,179	794
Pleasant Valley....	3	3	2	2	48	53	75	77	78	3,295	3,302	488
Washington.....	5	5	1	1	98	72	170	134	134	8,398	8,398	732
West Eau Claire...	3	3	3	3	263	249	517	368	348	35,785	37,753	476
Total.....	38	38	18	18	1,293	1,264	2,557	2,044	2,028	175,640	178,141	5,471
FOND DU LAC—												
Aito.....	6	6	7	7	289	267	556	360	360	36,937	36,937	2,123
Ashford.....	8	7	4	4	430	398	823	615	631	36,937	40,174	1,565
Auburn.....	16	11	3	2	361	291	652	445	447	32,841	32,841	1,804

2—APP. SUP. PUB. INS.

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of school Dis in the town	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have reptd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in dis. maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	Total No. dis. pupils who have attended sch.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. days attendance of pup is over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Town of Lac—con.																
Byron	9	8	8	3	291	262	553	553	1	2	489	492	3	39,789	39,892	1,780
Ottumet	4	4	1	1	360	341	701	701	...	...	129	120	...	21,898	21,898	886
Eden	5	4	4	5	352	321	673	678	...	...	241	241	...	27,280	27,280	1,334
Eldorado	7	7	7	1	391	326	717	717	...	5	559	564	...	28,649	28,649	1,097
Empire	6	6	1	1	228	209	432	432	6	1	416	423	20	27,747	27,802	1,292
Fond du Lac	6	6	2	2	289	259	548	475	...	...	418	418	...	21,781	21,781	1,169
Fond du Lac, city ..	1	...	...	...	2,681	2,820	5,501	5,501	...	...	2,800	2,800	...	728,000	728,000	6,280
Forest	5	5	3	3	339	246	585	529	...	...	366	366	...	28,572	28,572	1,174
Friendship	5	5	7	1	248	206	454	454	2	2	349	351	58	19,634	19,634	910
Lamarine	6	5	7	7	285	279	564	564	2	1	256	299	26	20,767	20,910	1,988
Marshfield	1	1	4	4	374	302	676	676	...	...	115	115	...	1,002	1,002	380
Metomen	11	10	4	5	315	327	642	642	1	9	600	610	26	57,074	57,813	2,155
Oakfield	7	6	6	7	252	238	485	485	3	...	334	337	87	32,469	32,556	2,018
Oroona	8	8	9	9	270	240	540	540	2	6	475	468	8	20,626	20,614	1,136
Ripon	3	3	5	5	212	203	415	415	...	2	375	277	...	11,800	11,821	2,108
Ripon city .....	...	...	5	5	404	472	876	876	3	2	521	526	75	54,566	55,547	1,694
Rosedale	7	7	2	2	268	243	501	501	...	...	496	496	...	30,293	30,293	1,518
Springvale	8	8	5	5	246	206	452	452	1	6	314	362	17	29,255	29,630	1,984
Tycheedah	6	6	2	2	357	318	675	675	...	1	287	288	...	18,237	18,232	903
Waupun	8	4	7	6	251	233	484	484	1	...	336	337	20	17,279	17,299	2,117

Warpan village.....	1	1	1	1	1901	181	871	371	40	43	329	329	130	18,140	18,272	567
Totals	188	181	89	84	9,668	9,208	18,876	18,720	40	43	11,486	11,632	625	1010	1357,415	39,854
GRANT—																
Beetown.....	8	8	3	3	377	382	757	1,757	1	3	558	562	8	88	34,451	1,218
Bloomington.....	6	6	5	5	241	249	498	481	9	11	253	273	.....	92	15,383	1,464
Blue River.....	4	4	2	2	151	139	232	200	.....	.....	160	160	.....	.....	10,769	564
Boscobel.....	1	1	.....	.....	287	277	564	564	.....	.....	483	483	.....	.....	50,338	190
Cassville.....	4	4	1	1	237	246	433	433	19	.....	281	300	118	.....	20,267	726
Clifton.....	7	7	4	4	208	219	427	395	.....	.....	340	340	.....	.....	18,960	1,089
Ellenboro.....	6	6	2	2	153	159	312	312	1	3	197	201	40	46	16,977	1,042
Fennimore.....	10	10	6	6	387	335	732	628	.....	3	506	508	.....	129	26,923	1,827
Glen Haven.....	5	5	1	1	205	186	391	391	.....	.....	345	345	.....	.....	20,733	890
Harrison.....	9	9	.....	.....	227	190	417	378	.....	.....	273	273	.....	.....	16,705	1,067
Hazel Green.....	7	7	1	1	533	504	1,037	1,037	.....	1	716	717	.....	88	54,341	1,540
Hickory Grove.....	4	4	4	4	205	170	335	282	1	3	258	262	.....	78	14,060	1,067
Jamestown.....	7	7	.....	.....	253	255	508	508	2	3	299	304	108	100	22,386	937
Lancaster.....	8	8	6	6	466	467	923	923	5	1	380	386	28	46	21,921	2,045
Liberty.....	8	8	2	2	210	197	407	318	2	.....	354	356	.....	.....	.....	1,129
Lima.....	4	4	4	4	195	206	401	401	.....	2	307	309	.....	32	20,015	1,053
Little Grant.....	6	6	2	2	136	153	259	151	.....	.....	221	221	.....	.....	14,315	503
Marion.....	4	4	4	4	144	134	278	278	.....	1	157	158	.....	28	9,294	1,076
Millville.....	1	1	3	3	54	50	104	98	.....	.....	94	94	.....	.....	4,003	415
Mount Hope.....	6	6	4	4	188	152	340	271	.....	.....	290	290	.....	.....	14,432	776
Muscoda.....	5	5	.....	.....	167	157	234	224	2	.....	212	213	30	.....	3,344	650
Paris.....	4	4	3	3	171	172	343	338	.....	1	267	268	.....	48	17,246	880
Patch Grove.....	8	8	2	2	183	161	344	338	.....	1	328	329	.....	100	21,642	1,523
Platteville.....	8	8	2	2	680	681	1,361	1,361	2	3	537	542	36	120	86,316	1,303
Potosi.....	9	9	2	2	639	656	1,194	1,194	.....	3	514	517	.....	131	40,272	1,328
Smelter.....	6	6	3	3	273	230	503	503	.....	1	319	320	.....	32	20,418	1,280
Waterloo.....	6	6	1	1	165	154	319	319	.....	.....	272	272	.....	.....	13,068	986
Watertown.....	4	4	1	1	100	95	195	195	1	4	162	167	40	113	8,727	715
Wingville.....	5	5	3	3	149	133	232	232	1	.....	207	208	39	.....	18,048	1,002

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis in the town.		No. Districts which have reported.		Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town		No. of parts of Dis which have rep'd.		No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.		No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.		Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age		No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. main- taining school 5 or more months		No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.		No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.		No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.		Total No. dif. pupils who have attended school during year.		No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.		No. days attendance pupils over 4 yrs.		No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs		No. days attendance pupils over 4 and under 20 years.		Total No. days at- tendance of differ- ent pupils during the year		No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.	
GRANT—continued.																																				
Woodman.....	8	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	130	118	248	248	248	248	248	248	1	181	182	249	14	42	31	11,993	12,004	951										
Wyandusing	4	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	159	167	326	326	326	326	326	326	256	256	17,150	17,950	891										
Totals	177	177	77	77	77	77	77	77	7,681	7,268	14,949	14,949	14,949	14,949	14,949	14,949	46	10,026	10,117	442	1251	665,306	666,979	32,010												
GREEN—																																				
Adams.....	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	168	180	348	348	348	348	348	348	1	247	249	14	42	15,717	15,773	909												
Albany.....	7	7	3	3	3	3	3	3	280	293	573	573	573	573	573	573	7	461	495	....	329	23,631	23,960	1,501											
Brooklyn.....	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	221	241	462	462	462	462	462	462	1	394	396	....	28	24,480	24,458	1,423											
Cadiz.....	8	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	279	260	539	539	539	539	539	539	1	422	423	17	....	19,538	19,549	1,618											
Clarno.....	10	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	337	380	617	617	617	617	617	617	....	617	617	....	78	26,418	26,418	1,388										
Decatur.....	9	9	4	4	4	4	4	4	428	397	820	820	820	820	820	820	8	677	670	....	....	83,241	83,319	1,308										
Exeter.....	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	216	171	387	387	387	387	387	387	....	239	239	....	55	24,241	24,241	958										
Jefferson.....	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	3	325	336	661	661	661	661	661	661	1	483	486	20	....	37,498	37,675	1,384											
Jordan.....	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	232	221	458	458	458	458	458	458	2	318	320	10	....	18,056	18,066	1,070											
Monroe.....	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	77	774	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	1,488	2	1,265	1,267	....	....	112,824	....	1,440									
Mt. Pleasant.....	8	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	239	239	488	488	488	488	488	488	5	388	394	36	....	26,938	26,940	1,279											
New Glarus.....	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	2	153	352	352	352	352	352	352	1	198	199	....	100	13,909	14,009	1,205											
Spring Grove.....	7	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	234	234	487	487	487	487	487	487	4	403	407	38	....	34,951	34,984	1,356											
Sylvester.....	3	3	8	8	8	8	8	8	2	207	428	428	428	428	428	428	6	370	380	39	206	23,954	23,989	1,807												

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Distrs. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dist. in the town.	No. of parts of Dist. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Dist. maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 20 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 4 and under 20 years of age who have attend'd sch'l.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Iowa—concluded.																		
Ridgeway.....	12	12	8	8	567	469	1,086	1,086	1,086	1	5	788	788	2	191	45,578	45,771	2,352
Waldwick.....	6	6	....	....	179	186	345	298	298	....	3	388	343	....	85	15,702	16,987	741
Wyoming.....	7	7	2	2	143	147	290	290	290	2	2	132	176	....	82	1,137	1,137	1,268
Totals.....	108	108	19	19	5,178	4,810	9,988	9,715	9,715	11	38	7,053	7,161	76	1967	439,174	442,499	17,108
JACKSON—																		
Albion.....	7	7	....	....	330	344	674	628	....	....	....	475	475	....	....	20,147	20,147	1,110
Alma.....	4	3	4	4	120	100	22	220	1	1	1	291	803	4	10	21,112	21,127	980
Garden Valley.....	5	5	7	8	169	131	300	300	300	2	....	195	197	38	....	9,938	9,938	1,084
Hixton.....	4	4	3	3	174	177	351	351	....	....	....	206	206	....	....	12,796	12,796	789
Irving.....	6	6	....	....	195	176	371	371	....	....	....	285	285	....	....	11,957	12,163	820
Manchester.....	4	4	1	1	76	60	136	136	....	....	....	80	80	....	....	4,531	4,531	500
Melrose.....	6	6	1	1	174	147	321	321	....	....	....	228	233	55	....	6,174	16,229	978
Northfield.....	4	3	....	....	52	39	91	76	....	....	....	53	63	....	....	2,412	2,412	286
Springfield.....	4	4	1	1	147	130	277	277	....	....	2	152	154	....	104	3,927	4,031	573
Totals.....	44	42	17	13	1,437	1,304	2,741	2,726	....	6	5	1,961	1,986	193	196	93,084	103,434	7,078

JEFFERSON—

Astalan.....	6	6	4	4	255	256	511	511	2	97	99	9	8,884	8,848	1,241
Cold Spring.....	4	4	2	2	164	141	306	305	8	214	217	200	15,460	15,660	923
Concord.....	4	4	8	8	388	299	637	639	2	480	482	55	35,923	35,978	1,523
Farming on	8	8	4	4	658	524	1,082	1,082	2	609	611	16	26,277	26,272	1,674
Hebron.....	5	5	2	2	238	226	459	459	2	298	300	...	9218,265	18,367	1,186
Ironia.....	7	7	6	6	375	314	689	682	3	833	837	6	6913,437	18,566	1,904
Jefferson.....	12	12	4	4	878	787	1,665	1,665	8	883	886	...	10375,863	75,966	2,863
Koshkonong.....	2	2	4	4	619	561	1,180	1,180	1	881	883	6	5988,340	83,408	1,646
Lake Mills.....	4	4	6	6	293	312	605	605	1	480	492	10	73386,496	37,238	1,620
Milford.....	6	6	6	6	328	322	640	640	1	253	268	20	40818,178	18,598	1,810
Oakland.....	5	5	7	7	223	216	439	439	1	245	248	40	5520,724	20,819	1,331
Palmyra.....	4	4	6	6	367	311	678	678	1	370	371	...	6835,399	35,462	862
Sullivan.....	4	4	6	6	340	320	660	660	2	439	445	72	14480,355	80,571	1,582
Sumner.....	1	1	3	3	84	90	174	174	1	153	164	...	7013,939	14,009	624
Waterloo.....	6	6	4	4	230	243	473	382	3	222	225	...	3914,095	14,134	962
Waterloo, village.....	1	1	...	...	134	136	270	270	...	187	187	...	16,630	16,650	185
Watertown.....	1	9	3	3	453	468	931	931	3	493	496	...	13043,601	28,731	1,702
Watertown, city.....	1	...	...	...	1,362	1,416	2,778	2,778	...	1,296	1,296	...	190788	190,788	200
Totals.....	90	79	79	79	7,284	6,942	14,176	14,017	48	7,833	7,892	224	2173,677,664	680,047,23,738	

JUNEAU—

Armenia.....	3	3	...	...	67	42	110	110	...	98	98	...	3,085	3,085	410
Clearfield.....	2	2	...	...	44	30	74	48	...	44	44	...	2,169	2,169	217
Fountain.....	5	5	1	1	114	107	221	221	...	147	147	...	10,658	10,656	716
Germanatown.....	6	6	...	...	89	106	195	181	5	151	156	32	10,306	10,337	786
Kildare.....	5	5	1	1	164	168	332	309	...	240	240	...	21,049	21,049	791
Lindina.....	5	5	3	3	214	226	440	440	3	349	354	48	8225,012	25,148	1,084
Lisbon.....	3	3	2	2	317	317	684	684	4	617	622	16	5329,574	29,643	715
Lyndon.....	3	3	2	2	127	112	239	181	...	142	142	...	9,972	9,972	456
Lemonweir.....	6	6	5	5	229	199	428	428	3	267	262	32	64,15,392	15,988	481
Marion.....	3	3	...	...	73	60	133	133	...	124	124	...	8,280	8,280	384
Mauston, village.....	...	...	1	1	188	158	346	346	...	220	220	...	22,108	22,108	195

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have reported.	No. of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during y'r.
JUNEAU—continued.																
Necedah.....	1	1	1	1	163	141	304	294	4	292	296	...	349	22,303	22,652	496
Orange.....	2	2	1	1	48	89	87	87	2	55	57	3	...	2,847	2,850	276
Plymouth.....	5	5	2	2	186	167	348	294	1	280	282	42	42	11,991	12,076	844
Seven Mile Creek..	4	7	4	4	212	189	401	401	...	398	398	...	10	10,818	10,818	1,463
Summit.....	5	5	3	3	165	138	303	303	1	269	270	...	10	13,038	13,048	1,027
Wonevoo.....	6	6	4	4	171	169	340	340	2	266	268	16	...	17,357	17,373	1,328
Totals.....	67	67	30	30	2,571	2,359	4,930	4,750	20	3,949	3,980	189	606	236,016	236,811	12,118
KENOSHA—																
Brighton.....	7	7	4	4	275	241	516	516	2	358	360	...	57	20,380	20,437	1,566
Bristol.....	8	8	4	4	226	206	432	432	4	303	310	19	109	23,640	23,768	1,454
Kenosha, city.....	1	1	1	1	776	814	1,590	1,590	...	821	821	...	...	137,250	137,250	200
Paris.....	5	5	8	8	195	192	387	387	10	306	316	...	160	16,621	16,780	1,835
Pleasant Prairie...	8	8	5	5	267	260	517	517	3	446	452	85	127	32,060	32,273	2,008
Randall.....	3	3	2	2	110	87	197	197	...	104	104	...	...	2,249	2,249	177
Salem.....	7	7	3	3	304	269	573	573	4	...	398	55	155	31,688	31,897	1,576
Somers.....	6	6	7	7	294	248	542	542	6	297	300	...	325	149	20,684	2,053

Wheatland.....	4	4	2	2	165	164	319	319	.....	185	185	.....	16,471	16,471	556
Totals ..	49	49	36	36	2,602	2,471	5,078	5,078	7	29	2,822	3,241	159	851	31,2608
KEWAUNEE—															
Ahnepee.....	6	6	.....	.....	306	268	574	574	8	.....	319	354	92	.....	23,378
Carlton.....	7	7	.....	.....	263	218	481	481	.....	.....	248	248	.....	.....	18,560
Casco.....	8	7	1	1	205	175	381	381	.....	.....	259	259	.....	.....	10,542
Franklin.....	4	4	1	1	182	150	302	302	1	2	225	226	2	.....	12,018
Kewaunee.....	5	5	1	1	338	315	653	653	.....	.....	290	290	.....	.....	16,713
Lincoln.....	3	2	.....	.....	132	101	233	168	.....	.....	41	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montpelier.....	4	4	.....	.....	135	115	250	250	.....	.....	79	292	.....	.....	1,239
Pierce.....	4	4	.....	.....	136	114	250	250	2	.....	113	115	155	.....	2,556
Red River.....	3	3	.....	.....	175	178	353	353	.....	.....	33	33	.....	.....	4,010
Totals ..	44	41	3	3	1,843	1,634	3,477	3,412	11	2	1,607	1,817	249	.....	88,616
LA CROSSE—															
Bangor.....	6	6	3	3	238	212	450	450	2	5	326	333	.....	66	16,646
Burns.....	5	5	4	4	197	175	372	372	.....	.....	1	312	313	.....	23,654
Cambell.....	3	3	2	2	92	85	177	177	1	1	97	98	.....	125	6,625
Farmington.....	9	9	2	2	285	262	557	557	.....	.....	1	424	425	.....	31,083
Greenfield.....	3	3	2	2	130	123	253	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,152
Hamilton.....	9	9	3	3	399	431	830	830	6	12	594	586	161	342	16,581
Holland.....	5	4	1	.....	152	118	270	270	.....	.....	240	240	.....	.....	11,230
La Crosse city.....	1	1	.....	.....	914	939	1,903	1,903	.....	8	1,104	1,112	.....	395	108,630
N. La Crosse village.....	1	1	.....	.....	190	163	352	352	.....	.....	97	97	.....	.....	3,681
Onalaska.....	6	6	2	1	248	191	439	439	.....	5	235	240	.....	74	18,303
Shelby.....	2	2	2	2	73	76	149	149	.....	.....	115	115	.....	.....	6,232
Washington.....	4	4	1	1	744	189	283	283	.....	8	158	156	.....	91	11,436
Totals ..	54	53	22	20	3,072	2,963	6,035	6,035	8	36	3,697	3,715	161	1211	251,293
Totals ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52,666
Totals ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,819

TABLE No. II.—*Districts, children and school attendance.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dist. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts Dist. in the town.	No. of parts of Dist. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female Children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Dist. maintaining sch'l. 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have atten'd sch'l.	No. over 20 yrs who have atten'd sch'l.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs	No. days attendance pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days at- tendance of differ- ent pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during y'r.
LA FAYETTE—																	
Argyle.....	10	10	10	.....	317	252	559	599	.....	8	437	381	.....	335	80,281	40,678	1,987
Belmont.....	6	6	9	.....	199	186	385	385	.....	.....	344	.....	.....	.....	18,453	28,453	905
Benton.....	9	9	9	.....	448	423	871	827	.....	.....	540	583	.....	.....	1,001	26,771	1,889
Center.....	13	13	13	.....	627	583	1,310	1,210	415	38	986	1,438	16	18	26,822	26,822	1,967
Elk Grove.....	8	8	8	.....	274	267	541	511	.....	1	325	326	.....	70	4,016	10,386	1,253
Fayette.....	10	10	10	.....	226	229	455	342	1	5	409	801	52	217	20,019	27,885	1,189
Gratiot.....	15	15	15	.....	337	348	683	683	4	10	573	594	89	198	29,768	30,981	2,367
Keudall.....	7	7	7	.....	284	241	525	281	.....	3	293	57	32	11808	.....	11,841	1,179
Monticello.....	6	6	6	.....	116	101	216	216	.....	.....	191	191	.....	.....	28,228	12,215	1,078
New Diggings.....	4	4	4	.....	369	343	712	712	.....	.....	394	394	.....	.....	22,126	23,126	446
Shullsburg.....	7	7	7	.....	627	614	1,941	1,241	11	1	1,037	1,049	286	85	38,742	39,063	793
Wayne.....	10	10	10	.....	219	194	413	413	1	2	361	385	12	76	12,114	22,501	1,443
White Oak Springs.	3	3	3	.....	128	125	248	218	2	.....	111	188	.....	14	957	457	535
Willow Springs.....	10	10	10	.....	254	224	478	478	1	3	367	361	42	114	19,630	19,081	1,190
Wiota.....	14	14	14	.....	348	325	673	672	.....	13	555	568	.....	327	31,157	31,486	1,876
Totals.....	132	132	132	.....	4,767	4,453	9,220	8,777	435	84	6,923	6,796	629	13513	288,822	345,139	16,876

MANITOWOC—

Oato.....	9	9	1	1	363	337	700	700	1	589	594	14	32,840	83,354	1,277
Centreville.....	5	5	.....	.....	845	294	639	639	.....	239	239	.....	18,888	18,888	789
Coopersown.....	6	6	.....	.....	865	326	690	690	2	337	339	31	24,000	24,000	782
Eaton.....	6	6	.....	.....	294	262	555	556	3	254	287	.....	16,625	16,615	890
Franklin.....	2	2	7	7	344	312	656	656	1	429	431	10	82,807	82,827	1,298
Gibson.....	7	7	2	2	848	313	661	661	.....	390	330	.....	33,201	33,201	1,379
Kosuth.....	5	5	2	2	446	416	862	862	.....	337	337	.....	52,614	52,614	1,254
Liberty.....	5	5	.....	.....	290	317	607	607	1	293	297	28	17,016	17,272	582
Manitowoc.....	1	1	4	4	199	201	400	400	2	98	100	128	8,451	8,451	644
Manitowoc Rapids..	6	6	.....	.....	361	324	686	686	1	402	403	.....	28,223	28,256	972
Manitowoc village..	4	4	.....	.....	833	849	1682	1682	.....	993	993	.....	110,977	110,977	798
Maple Grove.....	4	4	8	8	219	185	405	405	3	135	138	31	9,000	9,031	610
Meeme.....	6	6	.....	.....	334	311	642	645	.....	292	292	.....	22,408	22,408	831
Mishcote.....	6	6	2	2	342	329	671	671	2	594	586	.....	32,596	32,596	1,202
Newton.....	6	6	1	1	410	398	808	808	.....	384	384	.....	36,692	36,692	1,012
Rockland.....	2	2	8	8	153	154	307	307	1	88	81	12	3,522	3,884	553
Schleswig.....	6	6	1	1	881	824	656	656	.....	117	117	.....	23,816	23,816	965
Two Creeks.....	2	2	.....	.....	106	91	197	197	.....	735	735	.....	18,624	18,624	394
Two Rivers.....	6	6	1	1	600	606	1206	1206	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,726	107,726	1,012
Totals.....	94	94	27	27	6,683	6,349	13,082	13,082	11	6,726	6,747	228	624,076	624,690	17,208

MARATHON—

Berlin.....	10	9	.....	.....	137	149	286	286	.....	138	128	.....	8,901	8,901	1,024
Knowlton.....	3	3	.....	.....	88	99	57	57	.....	56	56	.....	4,277	4,277	186
Maine.....	3	3	.....	.....	89	99	197	197	.....	86	85	.....	2,945	2,945	330
Marathon.....	4	3	.....	.....	76	68	134	20	.....	82	82	.....	7,189	7,189	416
Mosinee.....	5	5	.....	.....	89	64	153	153	1	161	158	65	7,933	8,067	704
Stettin.....	4	4	.....	.....	107	91	198	198	.....	96	96	.....	4,126	4,126	404
Texas.....	4	4	.....	.....	80	48	73	73	3	78	79	208	3,350	3,350	512
Wausau.....	9	5	.....	.....	68	52	120	120	.....	51	51	.....	8,350	8,350	560
Wausau village.....	1	1	.....	.....	190	174	364	364	1	228	229	.....	1,897	1,897	184

Westfield	1	1	5	5	114	106	219	219	4	198	202	221	14,384	14,605	586
Totals	37	37	35	35	1,572	1,508	3,080	3,080	8	2,105	2,119	33	144,215	144,593	7,577
MILWAUKEE—1 dist.															
Franklin	6	6	5	4	373	333	706	706	3	319	322	60	22,673	22,733	1,127
Greenfield	7	7	7	7	452	404	856	856	3	541	543	178	41,536	41,714	2,181
Lake	6	6	2	2	433	359	792	792	.....	329	329	.....	27,333	27,333	1,314
Oak Creek	8	8	2	2	492	475	967	967	1	583	584	52	61,230	61,282	1,521
Totals	27	27	16	15	1,750	1,571	3,321	3,321	3	1,772	1,778	112	152,772	153,062	6,093
MILWAUKEE—2 dist.															
Granville	11	11	1	1	484	438	922	922	7	518	572	231	27,563	27,604	1,719
Milwaukee	10	10	.....	.....	648	630	1,278	1,278	2	668	671	41	43,485	43,529	1,466
Milwaukee city ..	9	9	.....	.....	11,715	11,945	23,660	23,660	2	10,479	10,481	200	1144,560	1144,740	1,865
Wauwatosa	10	10	3	3	637	643	1,280	1,280	1	711	714	91	47,653	47,810	1,787
Totals	40	40	4	4	13,484	13,656	27,140	27,140	3	12,376	12,438	132	1263,241	1263,684	6,837
MONROE—															
Adrian	5	5	3	3	130	99	229	229	2	202	204	4	14,749	14,784	425
Angelo	3	3	2	2	77	79	156	156	.....	145	147	42	10,018	10,050	728
Clifton	4	4	1	1	92	76	168	168	2	126	128	71	7,247	7,318	504
Glendale	7	7	2	2	159	131	251	251	1	199	200	11	12,432	12,445	644
Greenfield	5	5	2	2	95	80	175	171	.....	224	228	.....	2,165	2,165	1,060
Jefferson	8	8	3	3	159	131	290	290	1	131	132	46	9,400	9,446	330
La Fayette	5	5	1	1	71	63	134	134	.....	120	122	131	4,554	4,685	498
Leon	14	14	7	7	240	210	450	450	2	242	247	30	18,667	18,722	1,952
Lincoln	7	7	1	1	221	189	410	354	1	286	287	5	27,082	27,087	1,274
Little Falls	10	10	3	3	136	98	234	234	8	215	227	119	1,820	1,939	916
Oakdale	4	4	2	2	124	109	233	233	1	180	181	31	10,132	10,163	556
Portland	7	7	3	3	108	109	217	172	1	122	125	27	34	1,751	706
Ridgeville	6	6	3	2	149	125	274	274	1	189	199	60	18,823	18,880	808
Sheldon	5	5	2	2	133	112	245	245	1	59	60	7	8,761	8,768	591

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	No. of parts of Dis. in the town.															No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.	
	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No Districts which have reported	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in dis. maintaining sch. 8 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils ov. 20 yrs.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
MONROE—continued—																	
Sparta.....	13	9	4	4	535	658	1,393	1,293	4	....	1,118	1,122	106	....	89,947	90,058	1,555
Tomah.....	11	11	3	3	806	274	680	654	2	....	532	634	54	....	40,135	40,189	1,460
Wellington.....	7	7	3	3	101	70	171	153	2	2	134	138	13	76	6,507	6,596	842
Wilton.....	7	7	2	2	143	127	270	270	....	2	266	268	74	....	14,598	14,672	934
Totals	128	122	46	46	3,079	2,740	5,819	5,631	26	17	4,493	4,535	521	473	293,717	294,713	16,305
OCONTO—																	
Gillett.....	2	2	....	....	27	33	60	60	....	....	60	60	....	....	2,000	2,000	200
Little Sumico.....	2	2	....	....	61	43	103	103	....	....	85	85	....	....	8,972	8,972	357
Marinette.....	1	1	....	....	124	120	244	244	....	....	141	141	....	....	8,958	8,958	180
Oconto.....	6	4	....	....	157	125	282	232	....	....	96	96	....	....	8,217	8,217	590
Oconto village ..	2	2	....	....	292	256	548	548	1	1	474	476	29	40	38,249	38,320	900
Pensaukee.....	3	3	....	....	66	68	131	134	....	....	114	114	....	....	6,635	6,635	480
Peabigo.....	5	5	....	....	232	175	407	407	1	4	363	366	8	16	17,601	17,624	694
Stiles.....	2	2	....	....	57	47	104	104	2	....	83	85	....	....	2,340	2,340	206
Totals	23	21	....	....	1,015	867	1,882	1,882	4	5	1,416	1,426	37	55	87,998	88,063	3,667

OUTAGAMIE—

Appleton city.....	5	4	.....	625	699	1,324	1,324	.....	844	844	.....	110,228	110,228	800
Black Creek.....	3	3	.....	56	39	95	38	.....	33	33	.....	3,529	3,529	176
Bovina.....	6	6	.....	73	79	162	101	2	109	111	36	6,786	6,819	639
Buchanan.....	3	3	.....	117	129	246	246	1	121	121	33	.....	434	519
Center.....	3	6	.....	227	164	393	393	.....	261	261	.....	436	.....	436
Dale.....	7	7	.....	199	185	384	336	1	336	342	65	23,913	24,024	1,016
Deer Creek.....	1	1	.....	27	12	39	39	.....	34	34	.....	2,025	2,025	129
Ellington.....	7	7	.....	196	207	403	302	1	302	303	8	24,641	24,641	1,119
Freedom.....	6	6	.....	259	214	473	333	.....	333	333	.....	24,722	22,722	974
Grand Chute.....	9	9	.....	321	275	596	583	.....	397	397	.....	32,658	32,688	1,706
Greenville.....	9	9	.....	313	311	624	592	2	299	303	55	21,447	21,681	988
Hortonia.....	6	6	.....	235	188	423	423	4	343	350	61	28,148	28,521	825
Kankana.....	6	6	.....	281	234	515	370	.....	360	360	.....	27,205	27,205	828
Liberty.....	3	3	.....	69	78	147	97	1	97	99	20	4,945	4,983	627
Maple Creek.....	3	3	.....	106	108	214	88	.....	88	88	.....	6,374	6,374	297
Osborn.....	1	1	.....	79	70	149	149	.....	36	36	.....	3,612	3,612	329
Seymour.....	2	2	.....	31	27	58	58	.....	103	103	.....	6,467	6,467	314
Totals.....	83	81	.....	3,214	3,021	6,235	5,464	11	4,046	4,118	270	327,659	225,984	11,716

OZAUKEE—

Belgium.....	8	8	.....	488	470	959	959	.....	476	476	.....	44,602	44,602	1,033
Cedarburg.....	6	6	3	591	536	1,127	1,127	.....	511	511	.....	86,862	86,862	1,586
Fredonia.....	7	7	3	435	391	826	738	.....	464	464	.....	32,116	32,116	1,276
Grafton.....	5	5	2	457	425	882	882	6	476	482	108	23,365	23,477	1,110
Mequon.....	13	13	1	702	663	1,365	1,365	.....	687	687	.....	50,920	50,920	1,917
Port Washington..	7	7	.....	576	574	1,150	1,150	7	720	730	90	32,468	32,468	983
Saukville.....	5	5	5	413	403	816	816	2	397	399	63	22,222	22,285	1,630
Totals.....	51	51	14	3,663	3,462	7,125	7,037	13	3,730	3,749	198	292,565	292,897	9,436

TABLE No. II.—*Districts, Children and School Attendance.*—continued.

Counties and towns.	Whole No. of school Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. main- taining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 4 and under 20 yrs.	Total No. days at- tendance of differ- ent pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
PEPIN—																	
Albany.....	8	3	1	1	34	25	59	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,069	4,069	554
Durand.....	1	1	2	1	166	128	279	279	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	484
Frankfort.....	1	1	1	1	73	71	144	144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,901	3,901	300
Lima.....	3	3	.....	4	81	65	145	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,020	8,020	925
Pepin.....	5	5	.....	.....	164	148	312	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,700	20,786	766
Stockholm.....	3	2	.....	.....	70	67	187	187	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,571	2,571	233
Waterville.....	4	4	1	1	160	140	300	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,471	14,471	603
Waubesa.....	1	1	2	2	49	39	88	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,085	9,085	372
Totals.....	20	20	7	10	787	678	1,465	1,418	16	4	278	744	.....	.....	56,767	62,858	4,227
PERCE—																	
Clifton.....	4	4	2	2	135	96	231	231	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,560	7,560	370
Diamond Bluff.....	1	1	1	1	102	81	183	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,609	7,675	330
Ellsworth.....	3	3	1	1	154	102	256	256	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,982	11,036	495
El Paso.....	4	4	.....	.....	63	44	107	103	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,610	2,610	440
Hartland.....	3	3	2	2	71	64	135	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,347	9,439	648
Isabelle.....	1	1	2	2	32	32	64	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	808	808	418
Martell.....	6	6	3	3	205	193	398	347	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,519	5,519	812
Oak Grove.....	4	4	3	3	159	186	395	395	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,346	14,494	997

Pleasant Valley.....	2	2	2	2	67	62	129	129	107	107	15	5,927	5,989	555	
Prescott.....	9	9	1	1	195	199	394	394	382	384	168	37,387	37,554	178	
River Falls.....	3	3	1	1	235	234	469	469	4	482	176	17,776	17,952	1,286	
Rock Elm.....	1	1	2	2	21	23	47	44	36	36	842	842	174		
Salem.....	1	1	2	2	29	30	59	59	28	28	8,394	8,394	439		
Trenton.....	2	2	1	1	70	54	124	124	84	84	2,627	2,627	392		
Trimbelles.....	4	4	5	5	186	141	327	327	256	256	12,179	12,179	704		
Union.....	2	2	1	1	42	25	67	58	35	35	2,766	2,776	199		
Totals.....	49	47	26	26	1,766	1,516	3,282	3,205	3	2,354	101	140,669	142,874	8,927	
POLK—															
Alden.....	2	2	2	2	32	42	74	65	49	49	5,547	5,547	405		
Black Brook.....	2	2	...	...	29	20	49	...	36	36	1,646	1,646	158
Farmington.....	5	4	86	94	180	180	162	166	22	14,669	14,669	634	
Lincoln.....	2	2	...	...	53	44	97	97	50	58	4,213	4,213	240
Oseola.....	4	4	1	1	98	84	182	182	3	180	188	60	15,420	15,480	620
St. Croix Falls.....	5	5	1	1	94	91	185	156	156	168	45	10,766	10,810	808	
Sterling.....	2	2	...	...	15	11	26	19	29	29	1,221	1,221	155
Totals.....	22	19	4	3	407	386	793	692	5	662	67	53,481	53,586	3,020	
PORTAGE—															
Almond.....	5	5	2	2	119	111	230	230	129	149	10,553	12,043	974		
Amherst.....	7	7	5	5	172	165	337	260	231	236	14,665	14,665	1,300		
Belmont.....	7	5	72	79	151	122	1	141	15	8,969	8,969	617	
Buena Vista.....	4	4	...	...	117	96	213	177	...	176	12,127	12,127	564
Eau Claire.....	4	2	...	...	14	15	29	29	38	38	2,491	2,491	220
Grant.....	8	2	...	...	73	55	128	128	73	73	8,426	8,426	558
Hull.....	2	2	2	2	90	83	173	114	110	110	7,560	7,560	416		
Lanark.....	4	3	3	3	41	86	77	17	...	56	143	
Linwood.....	3	2	1	1	

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TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have reported.	No. of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. maintaining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. of pupils who have attended school during year.	No days attendance pupils under 1 yr.	No days attendance pupils over 1 yr.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Portage—continued.																
New Hope.....	4	4	.....	.....	140	139	279	279	.....	.....	138	138	.....	5,031	5,031	428
Pine Grove.....	2	2	2	2	65	54	122	122	.....	.....	100	110	.....	9,094	9,094	528
Flower.....	5	5	2	2	182	190	372	360	20	.....	302	337	.....	29,047	29,047	528
Sharon.....	8	8	1	1	254	236	470	396	.....	.....	196	196	.....	16,304	16,304	820
Stevens' Point.....	1	1	1	1	11	14	25	25	.....	.....	14	15	.....	877	936	110
Stevens' Pt. city.....	1	1	2	2	326	360	686	686	.....	.....	500	500	.....	49,568	49,568	518
Stockton.....	6	4	4	3	97	102	199	149	3	2	143	148	80	7,154	7,280	848
Totals	66	55	25	22	1,756	1,735	3,491	3,084	23	4	2,063	2,411	80	176,687	179,167	8,994
RACINE—																
Burlington.....	9	9	4	4	434	526	1,010	1,010	3	8	451	482	60	39,283	39,789	1,171
Caledonia.....	19	15	7	7	611	562	1,173	1,173	9	2	729	740	134	50,374	50,446	2,226
Dover.....	10	10	4	4	260	207	467	457	1	1	384	386	47	11,250	11,344	1,379
Mt. Pleasant.....	21	21	11	11	524	461	585	792	.....	2	467	478	94	29,786	29,880	2,900
Norway.....	6	6	1	1	221	199	420	334	.....	10	266	276	287	16,668	16,910	629
Racine city.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,615	1,796	3,411	3,411	.....	8	2,326	2,326	140	49,261	49,391	300
Raymond.....	14	14	6	6	302	282	554	528	1	2	371	374	.....	46,028	46,807	1,985
Rochester.....	5	5	3	2	184	171	355	355	1	.....	268	268	.....	24,612	24,612	1,182

Waterford	10	10	3	3	251	553	804	804	1	1	390	392	16	37	33,289	32,293	1,490
Yorkville	13	13	5	5	266	213	479	479	.....	2	371	373	.....	106	7,399	21,312	1,752
Totals	107	103	43	43	4718	4950	9668	9363	15	31	6,052	3,769	258	1272	304,881	321,985	14,544
RICHLAND—																	
Akan	9	8	.....	.....	105	135	243	243	.....	2	312	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	903
Bloom	7	7	1	1	248	196	444	407	.....	1	264	266	8	50	18,325	18,375	792
Buena Vista	7	7	1	1	194	181	375	375	1	1	323	325	.....	25	24,096	24,129	1,194
Dayton	8	8	3	3	228	193	423	423	.....	2	336	342	11	54	17,222	17,276	1,163
Eagle	6	6	1	1	209	213	422	422	.....	2	386	386	71	62	13,563	13,755	1,012
Forest	7	7	2	2	219	150	369	369	.....	5	352	360	.....	.....	19,610	19,743	1,151
Henrietta	4	4	3	3	170	164	334	334	.....	.....	326	326	.....	.....	18,761	18,761	880
Ithaca	6	6	7	7	309	277	586	586	1	2	446	449	8	42	22,652	23,702	1,409
Marshall	7	7	2	2	205	182	387	387	.....	2	362	373	2	338	22,671	22,996	1,144
Orion	6	6	1	1	143	127	270	270	.....	.....	239	239	.....	.....	13,160	13,160	764
Richland	4	4	5	5	304	313	617	617	1	1	474	476	4	54	39,700	39,768	1,160
Richwood	7	7	1	1	256	271	627	627	.....	1	370	371	.....	17	26,757	26,774	1,135
Rockbridge	6	6	4	4	203	182	385	385	1	1	304	306	48	45	19,020	19,108	927
Sylvan	9	9	.....	.....	147	186	283	220	1	7	268	271	10	255	12,670	12,935	765
Westford	7	7	2	2	188	149	307	246	1	.....	130	161	6	.....	10,567	10,573	958
Willow	5	5	4	4	134	130	254	210	4	.....	114	152	37	.....	6,161	.....	821
Totals	104	100	37	37	3,225	3,001	6,226	6,022	19	38	4,645	4,671	200	1108	279,925	275,035	16,176
ROCK, 1st. district—																	
Avon	7	7	4	4	172	171	343	343	.....	.....	281	281	.....	.....	14,662	14,662	1,518
Center	2	2	13	13	275	209	484	477	.....	3	389	392	9	105	28,533	28,638	2,062
Fulton	8	8	5	5	401	364	765	484	.....	.....	583	583	.....	.....	27,846	27,846	1,725
Janesville	6	6	4	4	206	177	382	382	.....	1	296	297	.....	18	16,224	16,242	1,112
Janesville, city	6	6	.....	.....	1,555	1,639	3,194	3,194	.....	.....	1,654	1,654	.....	.....	188,538	188,523	200
Magnolia	6	6	4	4	232	258	510	510	8	4	391	398	51	214	34,622	34,897	1,543

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in Dis. maintaining sch. 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. of 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. days attendance pupils un. 4 years.	No. days attendance pupils ov. 20 yrs.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attended pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher.	
Rock—1st. continued.																		
Newark	8	8	1	1	248	207	450	450	1	7	420	428	15	222	25	481	25,718	1,312
Plymouth	5	5	8	8	307	275	582	509	3	11	292	306	...	227	10,171	10,865	868	
Porter	4	4	7	7	281	207	488	488	2	2	387	391	58	58	29,474	29,474	1,245	
Spring Valley	5	5	8	8	228	198	426	426	3	22	399	424	153	651	15,844	23,965	1,194	
Union	8	8	3	3	384	402	786	786	1	5	634	640	1	209	48,896	49,086	1,727	
Totals	65	65	52	52	4,304	4,107	4,410	8,049	13	55	5,676	5,744	287	1704	440,166	449,417	14,496	
ROCK, 2d district.—																		
Bradford	4	4	9	9	193	165	358	358	3	5	264	272	265	346	24,149	24,760	1,177	
Beloit	6	6	5	4	163	147	310	289	...	1	234	235	...	40	14,806	14,846	1,485	
Beloit, city .....	....	....	2	2	317	795	1,612	1,612	....	4	1,297	1,301	....	573	138,015	138,528	3,090
Clinton	4	4	8	8	329	368	697	694	....	7	505	510	....	183	39,006	39,189	1,616
Harmony	8	6	1	1	171	147	318	318	2	1	276	280	157	6	18,811	18,975	1,058	
Johnstown	7	7	4	4	219	217	436	436	5	1	344	350	...	68	25,626	26,689	949	
Lima	4	4	10	10	214	171	386	386	...	6	385	391	...	156	34,726	34,882	1,148	
LaPrairie	4	4	7	7	155	136	291	291	2	2	262	266	...	24	11,703	12,067	1,749	
Milton	5	5	6	6	364	345	709	709	...	2	445	445	...	....	17,256	17,256	1,460
Rock	6	6	4	4	275	218	496	496	1	2	415	416	...	81	32,921	33,003	1,824	

Turtle																	1808
6	6	6	5	2	336	200	436	436	1	1	261	253	24	60	18120	18204	1808
54	52	61	57		3,139	2,909	6,048	6,024	15	30	4,676	4,721	447	1632	874,640	376,896	17,270
Totals																	
ST. CROIX —																	
Ceylon.....	3	3	.....	.....	63	67	130	180	.....	1	116	117	...	46	3,220	3,263	1,094
Eau Galle.....	2	2	2	2	84	67	151	151	.....	.....	70	70	.....	.....	4,663	4,663	366
Erin Prairie.....	6	6	.....	.....	231	205	436	436	.....	9	438	438	35	218	12,670	12,928	861
Emerald.....	2	2	.....	.....	32	22	54	54	.....	.....	54	54	.....	.....	4,210	4,210	220
Hammond.....	5	3	5	3	129	97	226	226	.....	3	223	226	...	167	13,686	13,744	714
Hudson.....	2	2	2	2	76	72	148	148	.....	.....	148	148	.....	.....	10,515	10,515	571
Hudson, city.....	1	1	1	1	341	301	642	642	.....	1	475	476	.....	.....	37,910	37,910	840
Kinnikinnic.....	5	5	3	3	103	91	194	194	.....	1	138	133	.....	.....	5,119	5,119	951
Pleasant Valley.....	2	2	1	1	127	98	225	225	.....	1	97	98	.....	.....	1,698	1,698	423
Richmond.....	3	3	.....	.....	126	121	247	247	.....	.....	.....	247	.....	.....	18,332	18,332	462
Rush River.....	2	2	2	2	92	88	180	180	.....	7	144	151	.....	48	4,220	4,268	413
Saint Joseph.....	2	2	.....	.....	46	54	100	100	.....	.....	76	77	16	.....	3,006	3,022	325
Springfield.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	27	69	69	.....	1	69	70	.....	65	4,867	4,932	386
Star Prairie.....	5	5	2	2	129	103	252	232	2	1	203	211	23	58	8,531	9,599	1,040
Somerset.....	3	3	.....	.....	62	72	134	134	.....	.....	117	117	.....	.....	6,441	6,441	441
Troy.....	4	3	4	4	100	82	182	182	1	5	118	140	32	212	8,025	8,270	1,024
Warren.....	2	2	2	2	69	55	124	124	.....	1	88	124	.....	26	4,025	4,085	486
Totals																	
49	46	26	22		1,862	1,622	3,474	3,474	4	31	2,564	2,887	106	840	144,883	152,994	9,987
SAUK —																	
Baraboo.....	6	6	4	3	582	510	1092	1047	.....	.....	695	695	.....	.....	41,262	41,262	1,297
Bear Creek.....	8	7	1	1	177	172	349	312	19	.....	309	328	31	.....	16,179	16,210	1,186
Dellona.....	4	4	4	4	124	111	235	46	.....	.....	36	62	.....	.....	.....	5,569	1,185
Excelsior.....	6	6	4	4	168	138	306	306	1	.....	226	227	67	.....	11,828	11,886	1,081
Fairfield.....	6	6	2	2	166	162	328	328	1	.....	298	299	28	.....	18,208	18,236	990
Franklin.....	5	5	4	4	191	171	362	362	.....	3	230	239	.....	49	12,610	12,659	1,156
Freedom.....	6	6	.....	.....	174	164	338	338	.....	2	214	216	.....	.....	9,500	9,500	762
Greenfield.....	4	4	3	3	171	120	291	291	2	4	259	265	.....	.....	11,135	11,135	760

TABLE No. II.—Districts, children and school attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in towns.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. who have attended sch. 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended sch.	Total No. dis. pupils who have attended sch'd during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	Total No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Sauk—continued.																	
Honey Creek.....	6	6	3	3	254	193	447	447	...	4	362	362	...	...	25,746	25,746	1,056
Ironton.....	7	7	3	3	248	231	479	401	...	...	368	368	...	90	18,892	19,966	1,801
Lavalle.....	6	6	3	3	170	153	323	155	...	...	289	290	...	...	11,215	11,215	886
Merrimac.....	4	4	4	4	169	163	321	321	...	...	...	16	...	...	16,865	16,881	1,196
New Buffalo.....	4	4	3	3	190	189	379	379	...	...	320	320	...	...	21,260	21,260	1,024
Prairie du Sac.....	5	5	4	3	373	384	767	721	...	...	474	474	...	47	40,244	40,344	1,116
Reedsburg.....	6	6	2	2	266	279	635	347	...	...	440	441	...	...	20,935	20,982	1,056
Spring Green.....	6	6	1	1	237	232	469	469	...	4	323	327	...	62	24,520	24,582	1,087
Sumpter.....	4	4	2	2	170	154	324	324	...	...	205	...	...	...	16,142	...	915
Troy.....	6	6	4	4	189	170	359	286	2	...	286	288	17	...	17,788	17,788	1,073
Washington.....	8	8	2	2	209	187	396	372	...	...	355	356	...	...	21,045	21,045	1,254
Westfield.....	5	5	1	1	177	126	303	303	...	...	198	198	...	...	10,825	10,825	598
Winfield.....	7	6	3	2	117	109	226	226	...	1	184	185	...	58	9,651	9,651	748
Woodland.....	6	6	2	2	189	188	377	323	3	...	308	311	35	...	14,361	14,386	886
Totals	124	122	59	56	4,701	4,295	8,896	8,104	28	18	6,373	6,242	184	301	892,151	875,935	22,523
SHAWANO—																	
Angelica.....	1	1	...	...	20	19	89	39	...	...	39	39	...	...	1590	...	105
Belle Plaine.....	7	5	...	...	82	76	168	168	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	4,544	330

TABLE No. II—Districts, children and school attendance—continued.

Counties and towns.																
TREMPEALEAU—con																
Hale	2	2	4	1	33	66	66	56	1	54	59	45	3,818	3,858	381	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during y'r.
Lincoln	6	4	1	1	78	156	156	156	103	103	103	28	8,248	8,248	539	
Preston	3	3	6	6	123	246	246	203	2	184	190	12	10,041	10,081	713	
Summer	6	6	6	6	106	211	211	203	2	184	190	12	10,041	10,081	713	
Trempealeau	9	9	2	2	306	612	612	647	2	455	4 0	41	48,851	46,000	1,689	
Totals	50	47	12	12	1,506	2,957	2,957	2,484	4	1,597	1,720	58	394	127,728	126,768	6,742
VERNON—																
Bergen	5	5	1	1	126	252	252	264	2	120	122	48	6,341	6,384	680	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during y'r.
Christiana	6	6	1	1	257	514	514	488	8	331	339	226	11,109	11,335	670	
Clinton	7	7	1	1	182	364	364	279	2	244	246	26	14,281	14,309	770	
Coon	3	3	2	1	118	236	236	241	4	128	132	51	4,030	4,081	380	
Forest	8	7	2	1	133	266	266	279	1	247	248	8	14,954	14,957	905	
Franklin	10	9	2	2	206	412	412	385	1	329	329	15	18,998	18,998	1,081	
Genoa	5	5	2	2	94	188	188	194	1	104	106	50	10,500	10,565	881	
Greenwood	5	5	1	1	131	262	262	276	1	194	194	10	10,788	10,788	638	
Hamburg	5	5	2	2	189	378	378	363	13	174	187	262	5,787	6,044	496	
Harmony	5	5	1	1	129	258	258	246	2	209	211	98	15,141	15,239	814	
Hillsborough	6	6	1	1	228	456	456	434	2	345	347	38	18,634	18,672	895	

Jefferson.....	8	8	.....	213	218	426	426	1	6	306	812	49	281	20,362	20,692	1,110
Kickapoo.....	7	7	.....	210	218	428	428	.....	3	388	341	.....	76	18,976	19,062	860
Liberty.....	3	3	3	94	69	168	103	.....	1	128	120	.....	46	6,972	7,006	399
Stark.....	6	6	1	140	110	260	260	.....	.....	176	177	.....	.....	5,222	5,232	904
Sterling.....	9	8	2	184	161	145	345	2	5	286	293	21	194	12,557	12,702	1,261
Union.....	4	4	1	105	75	180	180	.....	8	117	120	.....	181	8,026	8,206	628
Viroqua.....	10	10	3	360	361	721	721	.....	9	440	449	.....	340	24,099	24,439	1,714
Webster.....	6	8	1	152	130	282	282	.....	1	188	193	29	188	8,713	8,880	910
Wheatland.....	5	5	3	122	101	223	223	.....	.....	217	217	.....	.....	8,653	8,653	790
Whitestown.....	5	5	2	99	86	185	185	.....	1	116	116	.....	43	10,767	10,800	542
Totals.....	128	128	28	8,422	8,215	6,637	6,637	5	67	4,735	4,808	114	2028	254,894	251,028	17,838
WALWORTH—																
Bloomfield.....	6	6	4	236	185	441	441	.....	.....	310	310	.....	.....	24,406	24,406	.....
Darien.....	5	4	4	233	267	550	550	.....	1	424	425	.....	51	34,341	34,392	1,880
Delavan.....	6	6	4	436	469	905	905	.....	.....	756	756	.....	.....	71,001	71,001	1,432
East Troy.....	5	5	3	286	304	590	590	1	.....	473	474	.....	.....	37,063	37,063	1,124
Elkhorn.....	1	1	.....	186	233	419	419	.....	.....	302	302	.....	.....	22,678	22,678	300
Geneva.....	3	3	5	421	388	809	809	.....	8	699	702	.....	134	51,678	51,712	1,198
Linn.....	5	5	5	171	148	319	304	.....	1	275	276	.....	1	23,637	23,638	1,610
La Grange.....	4	4	6	210	199	409	409	2	5	322	329	52	270	27,867	28,396	1,407
La Fayette.....	9	9	5	227	173	400	400	.....	1	356	357	.....	42	26,072	26,114	1,832
Lyons.....	7	6	3	246	235	481	343	.....	2	326	328	.....	18	24,357	24,378	1,072
Richmond.....	6	6	5	221	183	404	404	2	8	291	296	16	114	16,358	16,491	1,740
Sharon.....	8	8	2	367	315	682	682	1	1	395	395	.....	.....	41,658	41,658	2,101
Spring Prairie.....	8	8	3	229	224	453	453	.....	1	394	395	.....	55	30,092	30,147	1,441
Sugar Creek.....	5	5	4	220	172	372	372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	5	5	6	228	184	407	407	.....	4	282	286	.....	199	20,464	20,668	1,547
Walworth.....	8	8	2	200	197	447	447	.....	2	356	358	.....	68	29,101	29,187	1,506
Whitewater.....	6	5	7	745	821	1,566	1,566	2	2	873	877	85	165	87,544	87,744	1,380
Totals.....	97	95	72	4,957	4,697	9,654	9,654	8	26	7,084	7,068	102	1117	568,004	569,427	20,588

Eagle.....	2	2	7	7	231	206	437	437	.....	.....	320	320	.....	26,227	26,227	898
Gonessce.....	4	4	9	9	316	322	638	638	.....	6	478	479	.....	36,743	36,010	1,113
Lisbon.....	7	7	4	4	264	249	513	513	.....	2	468	470	.....	108	28,478	28,886
Menomonee.....	5	5	5	5	480	478	958	958	23	8	693	719	372	49,448	49,952	1,852
Merton.....	1	1	12	12	318	271	689	689	.....	6	266	262	.....	291	10,900	11,191
Mukwanago.....	3	3	6	6	233	261	494	494	.....	1	467	468	.....	31	40,617	40,617
Muketo.....	7	7	4	4	349	266	616	616	1	.....	363	359	.....	28,736	28,736	1,193
New Berlin.....	6	6	8	8	356	356	712	712	2	8	449	439	6	82,274	82,136	1,286
Oconomowoc.....	5	5	9	9	528	505	1033	1033	1	.....	766	759	50	64,572	64,572	1,835
Ottawa.....	3	3	7	6	267	199	406	406	.....	1	293	294	.....	70	25,714	25,784
Pewaukee.....	8	8	5	5	319	314	633	633	2	4	510	516	98	43,011	43,445	1,401
Summit.....	5	5	6	6	194	190	484	484	.....	.....	231	231	.....	18,083	18,863	1,016
Vernon.....	6	6	3	3	238	275	513	513	4	8	340	347	7	21,283	21,348	1,065
Waukesha.....	8	8	4	4	612	632	1244	1244	.....	.....	916	916	.....	77,189	77,189	1,663
Totals.....	81	81	103	102	5,363	5,186	10,545	10,545	38	41	7,432	7,506	533	546,982	546,982	19,144
WAUPAUA—																
Bear Creek.....	3	3	.....	.....	67	79	146	105	.....	.....	72	72	.....	2,480	2,480	235
Caledonia.....	2	2	4	4	134	121	245	209	.....	1	108	109	49	2,548	2,597	742
Dayton.....	7	7	2	2	217	158	375	375	.....	.....	359	359	.....	23,566	23,566	1,853
Dupont.....	2	2	.....	.....	26	16	42	22	.....	.....	40	40	.....	896	896	204
Farmington.....	7	7	3	3	166	132	298	298	.....	3	244	247	126	16,333	16,459	1,084
Fremont.....	2	2	3	3	121	95	216	216	.....	.....	160	160	.....	10,692	10,692	651
Helvetia.....	2	2	.....	.....	17	28	45	45	.....	.....	45	45	.....	1,696	1,696	209
Iola.....	4	4	.....	.....	131	136	267	267	1	.....	168	169	50	10,396	10,446	470
Larabee.....	1	1	.....	.....	48	89	87	87	.....	.....	50	50	.....	2,079	2,079	160
Lebanon.....	5	5	1	1	104	103	207	193	1	.....	139	140	36	9,034	9,069	638
Lind.....	6	6	4	4	232	179	411	411	.....	.....	325	325	.....	21,736	21,736	1,119
Little Wolf.....	4	4	2	2	99	93	192	192	1	.....	146	147	10	10,841	10,851	899
Matteson.....	2	2	.....	.....	40	88	78	78	.....	.....	68	68	.....	2,824	2,824	230
Mukwa.....	4	4	5	5	311	312	628	628	2	.....	415	417	16	31,047	31,062	903
Royalton.....	3	3	3	3	145	139	284	284	.....	.....	197	197	.....	12,036	12,036	731

TABLE No. II.—Districts, children and school attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dist. in town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts Dist. in the town.	No. of parts Dist. which have reportd.	No. of Male children over 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years in Dist.	No. under 4 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 20 yrs who have attend'd sch'l.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs of age who have attend'd sch'l.	Total No. dist. pupils who have attended sch'l during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years	Total No. days attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
WAUPACA—continued.																	
Scandinavia.....	5	5	2	2	227	190	417		305	.....	258	268	.....	.....	14,162	14,162	748
St. Lawrence.....	3	3	1	.....	140	120	260		260	.....	208	208	.....	.....	18,338	18,338	480
Union.....	3	3	.....	.....	85	37	72		72	.....	58	58	.....	.....	3,561	3,561	394
Waupaca.....	2	2	5	5	310	297	607		607	1	553	556	70	79	84,288	84,437	1,303
Weyauwega.....	5	5	1	1	213	248	461		461	1	409	410	88	.....	24,946	25,029	794
Total.....	72	71	36	35	2,773	2,560	5,333	5,110	7	6	4,016	4,028	263	254	247,447	247,964	13,384
WAUSHARA—																	
Aurora.....	4	4	5	5	196	197	393		393	3	336	339	.....	443	24,244	24,687	1,477
Bloomfield.....	6	6	.....	.....	228	192	240		420	2	244	246	20	.....	6,633	6,693	757
Coloma.....	1	1	2	2	44	61	105		92	.....	.....	129	.....	267	2,728	2,728	120
Dakota.....	2	2	3	3	75	54	129		129	.....	92	92	.....	.....	5,414	5,414	746
Deerfield.....	2	2	3	3	22	39	61		55	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	3,936	3,936	468
Hancock.....	2	2	3	3	78	75	153		153	.....	106	106	.....	.....	8,030	8,030	716
Leon.....	4	4	2	7	191	167	358		358	.....	308	309	.....	128	28,056	28,179	1,538
Marion.....	4	4	4	4	112	109	221		221	3	187	192	110	150	18,467	19,046	1,846
Mt. Morris.....	5	5	3	3	132	127	259		251	1	151	154	30	20	9,897	9,947	1,108
Oasis.....	4	4	3	3	130	110	240		229	1	218	221	12	90	11,498	11,588	564
Plainfield.....	5	5	5	5	185	180	365		361	3	327	327	79	.....	19,718	19,845	1,170
Poyabpi.....	2	2	4	4	133	97	230		220	1	163	159	.....	.....	10,699	10,759	834

Richford.....	5	3	3	3	8	65	59	124	109.....	1	105	106.....	37	5,141	5,178	418
Rose.....	1	1	1	1	1	47	59	106	106	1	96	98	9	5,520	5,588	272
Saxville.....	5	5	3	3	145	119	264	264	1	1	228	230	61	13,566	13,642	960
Springwater.....	4	4	3	3	91	86	177	177	.....	2	148	150	.....	6,275	6,388	965
Warren.....	4	4	5	5	117	124	241	241	.....	...	163	163	.....	13,064	13,064	1,405
Wautoma.....	3	3	2	2	96	116	212	212	5	8	206	214	140	13,626	13,947	698
Totals.....	63	59	68	57	2,077	1,971	4,049	3,999	17	20	3,068	3,290	461	206,563	208,641	15,562
WINNEBAGO—																
Algoma.....	3	3	3	3	134	154	288	288	.....	.....	210	210	.....	16,387	16,387	957
Black Wolf.....	5	5	1	1	195	186	381	381	.....	.....	178	178	.....	12,167	12,167	867
Clayton.....	5	5	6	6	295	268	568	538	.....	.....	391	391	.....	28,608	28,608	1,677
Menasha.....	3	3	4	4	549	585	1,134	1,134	.....	1	614	615	.....	61,962	61,962	1,176
Nekini.....	5	5	5	5	287	224	511	511	1	6	398	405	5	33,476	33,699	1,543
Neenah.....	4	4	4	4	598	664	1,257	1,257	.....	.....	777	777	.....	70,763	70,763	1,201
Nepeuskun.....	4	4	6	6	233	200	433	433	.....	2	811	813	46	24,109	24,156	1,020
Omro.....	4	4	8	8	568	566	1,134	1,134	.....	14	970	984	1228	94,080	95,308	1,860
Oshkosh.....	5	5	2	2	134	130	264	208	.....	.....	102	102	.....	5,707	5,709	904
Oakdash, city.....	1	1	.....	.....	1,984	2,189	4,173	4,173	.....	4	1,723	1,727	710	382,496	383,206	200
Poygan.....	5	5	1	1	196	151	347	347	1	4	314	319	7	28,260	28,457	950
Rushford.....	5	5	8	8	449	432	881	881	1	3	629	633	170	44,747	44,917	2,013
Utica.....	5	5	6	6	242	198	440	440	.....	2	362	364	28	25,753	25,781	1,642
Vinland.....	4	4	5	5	198	215	413	308	.....	3	406	409	67	26,296	26,363	1,348
Winchester.....	6	6	4	4	286	280	566	631	.....	3	363	366	105	18,626	18,731	1,262
Winneconne.....	4	4	3	3	318	293	611	611	5	1	512	518	150	84,580	84,420	1,092
Wolf River.....	5	5	.....	.....	107	102	209	162	.....	1	122	123	24	5,543	5,567	389
Totals.....	78	78	66	66	6,768	6,837	13,605	13,332	8	44	8,382	8,434	162	297,683	298,052	20,052
WOOD—																
Centralia.....	3	3	.....	.....	159	146	306	305	.....	.....	234	234	.....	15,465	15,465	298
Dexter ville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Rapids.....	4	4	.....	.....	243	280	523	523	.....	1	450	451	9	47,397	47,307	536

TABLE No. II.—Districts, Children and School Attendance—continued.

Counties and Towns.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have rep'd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. in dis. maintaining school 6 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school during year.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of different pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Wood—continued.																		
Lincoln.....	2	1	1	1	21	11	32	32	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	864	44
Remington.....	2	2	.....	.....	21	17	38	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,439	329
Rudolph.....	2	2	.....	.....	68	76	143	143	143	1	1	1	112	114	5	64	8,498	380
Saratoga.....	4	3	.....	.....	56	54	110	110	110	.....	.....	.....	90	91	.....	51	4,822	2,814
Schoharie.....	8	2	.....	.....	40	29	69	69	44	.....	.....	.....	42	65	.....	100	3,082	261
Schoharie.....	8	2	.....	.....	28	27	50	50	50	.....	.....	.....	58	65	.....	100	3,082	261
Totals.....	23	19	1	1	631	639	1,270	1,270	1,207	1	10	10	944	1,016	8	225	79,524	1,768

TABLE No. II.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town	No Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have reptd.	No. of Male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. Female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age in town.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs. maintaining sch. 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs. who have attended sch.	No. ov. 4 and under 20 years of age who have attended sch.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended sch. during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils ov. 20 yrs.	No. days attendance of pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Total No. days attendance of pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Adams	41	40	32	32	1,386	1,216	2,602	2,456	18	6	2,008	2,027	218	155	113,361	118,432	9,478
Bayfield	1	1	.....	.....	67	67	134	.....	.....	.....	46	46	.....	.....	2,779	2,779	198
Brown	69	66	17	17	4,182	3,945	8,127	7,912	8	6	4,696	4,709	284	83	298,970	300,387	11,652
Buffalo	50	50	12	12	1,639	1,558	3,197	2,884	9	10	2,316	1,985	136	789	167,793	168,689	7,947
Burnett	2	2	.....	.....	62	32	94	94	.....	3	76	79	.....	66	1,963	2,019	100
Calumet	60	60	21	21	2,347	2,163	4,510	4,416	6	17	2,709	2,732	116	521	211,152	211,788	10,279
Chippewa	25	24	7	7	357	308	1,895	1,759	14	9	1,388	1,315	434	553	98,157	94,844	4,408
Clark	14	16	7	7	412	367	779	663	8	8	532	546	39	255	34,449	34,794	2,141
Columbia	126	125	64	63	5,796	5,435	11,231	10,988	28	100	7,886	8,560	894	2,096	633,647	636,843	27,804
Crawford	68	68	35	32	2,604	2,430	5,034	4,926	19	37	3,660	3,616	178	1,870	249,789	251,387	12,922
Dane—1st Dist.	88	88	32	30	4,315	4,069	8,384	7,891	15	49	5,710	5,772	179	1,220	341,063	342,445	23,217
Dane—2d Dist.	90	90	51	50	6,611	6,942	12,453	12,372	25	59	7,768	7,804	194	1,511	535,983	537,699	19,346
Dodge—1st Dist.	73	72	43	43	5,131	4,827	9,958	9,907	8	38	5,024	5,060	176	1,347	337,068	338,512	14,897
Dodge—2d Dist.	72	71	58	55	4,557	4,110	8,677	8,657	24	38	5,788	4,772	495	1,844	310,559	315,713	17,651
Door	28	27	2	2	807	712	1,519	1,176	11	6	884	901	131	212	46,197	46,580	3,469
Douglas	3	3	.....	.....	126	93	219	219	.....	.....	208	208	.....	.....	202,326	202,326	672
Dunn	44	44	15	15	1,382	1,212	2,594	2,431	9	26	1,916	1,951	119	618	111,639	122,679	7,204
Eau Claire	32	32	18	18	1,293	1,264	2,557	2,319	24	14	2,044	2,028	1,779	553	176,640	178,141	5,471
Fond du Lac	138	131	39	34	9,668	9,208	18,876	18,720	40	43	11,456	11,632	525	1,010	1356,416	1348,924	39,864

Note.—No report has been received from Ashland County.

TABLE No. II.—Recapitulation by Counties—continued.

Counties.	Whole No. of School Dis. in the town.	No. Districts which have reported.	Whole No. of parts of Dis. in the town.	No. of parts of Dis. which have reported	No. of male children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. female children over 4 and under 20 years of age.	Whole No. over 4 and under 20 years of age.	No. over 4 and under 20 yrs in dis. main- taining school 5 or more months.	No. under 4 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 20 yrs who have attended sch.	No. over 4 and under 20 years who have attended school.	Total No. dif. pupils who have attended school during year.	No. days attendance pupils under 4 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 20 yrs.	No. days attendance pupils over 4 and under 20 years.	Ten- dence of dif- fer- ent pupils during the year.	No. days school been taught by qualified teacher during yr.
Grant.....	177	177	77	74	7,681	7,268	14,949	14,279	46	45	10,026	10,115	442	1,251	665,306	666,979	32,010
Green.....	96	98	54	54	4,488	4,312	8,800	8,800	41	38	7,014	7,088	169	1,284	521,267	409,868	20,462
Green Lake.....	39	38	59	59	2,693	2,635	5,328	5,328	5	6	3,647	3,658	62	193	302,528	302,676	12,760
Iowa.....	106	106	19	19	5,178	4,810	9,988	9,715	11	38	7,053	7,161	75	1,937	439,174	442,499	17,108
Jackson.....	44	42	17	18	1,487	1,304	2,741	2,728	6	5	1,961	1,986	193	196	93,084	103,434	7,078
Jefferson.....	90	90	79	79	7,234	6,942	14,176	14,017	11	48	7,633	7,692	224	2,173	677,664	680,047	23,788
Juneau.....	67	67	30	30	2,571	2,359	4,930	4,750	20	13	3,949	3,980	189	606	236,016	236,811	12,118
Kenosha.....	49	49	36	36	2,602	2,471	5,073	5,073	7	29	2,832	3,241	159	851	312,608	317,759	11,425
Keweenaw.....	44	41	8	8	1,843	1,634	3,477	3,412	11	2	1,607	1,817	249	.....	88,618	88,958	5,108
La Crosse.....	54	53	22	20	3,072	2,963	6,035	6,035	8	36	3,697	3,715	161	1,211	231,294	252,666	10,819
La Fayette.....	132	132	.....	.....	4,767	4,453	9,220	8,777	435	84	6,923	6,796	529	13,513	288,322	345,139	18,876
Manitowoc.....	94	94	27	27	6,683	6,349	13,032	13,032	11	10	6,728	6,747	228	386	624,076	624,630	17,203
Marathon.....	43	42	.....	.....	922	829	1,751	1,634	4	5	1,046	1,055	368	119	51,396	58,526	5,163
Marquette.....	37	37	35	35	1,572	1,508	3,080	3,080	8	6	2,105	2,119	33	345	144,215	144,593	7,577
Milwaukee—1st Dis.	27	27	16	15	1,750	1,571	3,321	3,321	3	6	1,772	1,778	178	111	152,772	153,082	6,093
Milwaukee—2d Dis.	40	40	4	4	13,484	13,556	27,140	27,140	3	12	1,876	12,438	132	519	1263,241	1263,634	6,887
Monroe.....	128	122	46	46	8,079	2,740	5,819	5,631	26	17	4,493	4,535	521	478	293,717	294,713	16,305
Oconto.....	23	21	.....	.....	1,015	867	1,882	1,882	4	5	1,416	1,425	37	55	87,988	88,062	3,667
Outagamie.....	83	81	.....	.....	3,214	3,021	6,235	5,507	11	8	4,098	4,118	270	873	327,659	328,984	11,716
Ozaukee.....	51	51	14	14	3,668	3,462	7,125	7,037	13	6	3,730	3,749	198	144	292,556	292,897	9,435
Pepin.....	20	20	7	10	787	678	1,465	1,418	16	4	278	744	.....	.....	56,767	63,853	4,237

Pierce.....	49	47	26	26	1,766	1,516	3,282	3,205	3	18	2,384	2,353	101	525	140,669	142,374	8,927
Polk.....	22	19	4	3	4,407	386	793	699	5	3	662	678	67	60	53,481	53,688	8,020
Portage.....	66	55	25	22	1,756	1,735	3,491	3,084	23	4	2,093	2,418	30	169	176,687	179,167	8,994
Racine.....	107	113	43	43	4,718	4,950	9,668	9,853	15	31	6,052	3,769	258	1,272	306,881	321,885	14,864
Richland.....	104	100	37	37	3,225	3,001	6,226	6,022	19	33	4,645	4,671	200	1,108	279,925	275,035	16,176
Rock—1st Dist—	65	65	52	52	4,303	4,107	8,410	8,049	18	55	5,676	5,744	287	1,704	440,166	449,417	14,496
Rock—2d Dist—	54	52	61	51	3,139	2,909	6,048	6,024	15	30	4,876	4,721	447	1,532	374,640	376,896	17,270
St. Croix.....	49	48	28	22	1,852	1,622	3,474	3,474	4	31	2,564	2,887	106	840	144,888	152,994	9,987
Sauk.....	124	122	59	56	4,701	4,295	8,996	8,104	28	18	6,373	6,242	184	301	392,152	375,935	22,523
Shawano.....	16	14	...	...	316	284	600	600	4	1	354	539	...	...	9,197	6,224	1,255
P. Sheboygan.....	98	93	49	43	6,483	6,275	12,758	11,335	18	19	6,817	6,852	108	722	588,365	493,134	18,032
P. Trempealeau.....	50	47	12	12	1,506	1,451	2,957	2,434	4	14	1,597	1,720	53	394	127,728	126,768	6,742
Vernon.....	128	128	36	28	3,422	3,215	6,637	6,637	5	67	4,735	4,808	114	2,028	254,894	251,028	17,388
Walworth.....	97	95	72	72	4,957	4,697	9,654	9,500	8	26	7,034	7,068	102	1,117	568,004	569,427	20,588
Washington.....	81	81	55	55	5,463	5,101	10,564	10,217	5	16	5,744	5,765	57	670	445,140	446,867	17,765
Waukegan.....	81	81	103	102	5,363	5,186	10,549	10,545	38	41	7,432	7,506	533	1,820	545,982	587,760	19,144
Waukeesa.....	72	71	36	35	2,773	2,560	5,333	5,110	7	6	4,015	4,028	263	254	247,447	247,964	13,284
Waushara.....	63	59	58	57	2,077	1,971	4,048	3,999	17	20	3,068	3,290	461	1,469	206,563	208,641	15,562
Winnebago.....	73	73	66	66	6,768	6,837	13,605	13,332	8	44	8,382	8,434	162	2,578	863,563	866,202	20,062
Wood.....	23	19	1	1	631	639	1,270	1,207	1	10	944	1,016	58	225	70,524	82,944	1,788
Totals.....	3901	3307	1907	1865	198518	158117	386630	374,749	1194	1373	246105	246440	13,354	58,365	18531906	18602138	746316

TABLE No. III.
SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.

Counties and towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
ADAMS—											
Adams.....			5	9	\$42 00	\$16 16	5				
Big Flats.....			1	2	40 00	21 00	1				
Dell Prairie.....			5	10	27 68	24 33	5				
Easton.....			3	5	30 00	19 30	3			1	\$2 00
Jackson.....			6	12	.....	17 66	7	2		5	10 00
Leola.....			1	2	33 33	20 66	1				
Lincoln.....			3	9	.....	19 00	3				
Monroe.....			3	6	.....	21 50	3				
New Chester.....			3	4	.....	17 17	3				
New Haven.....	1		.....	12	37 50	22 80	9				
Preston.....			4	7	20 00	21 00	4				
Quincy.....			3	4	35 00	18 00	3				
Richfield.....			3	5	.....	19 00	4				
Rome.....			.....	5	.....	20 50	3				
Springville.....			.....	8	.....	20 16	4				

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers re'rd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
BUFFALO—											
Alma.....			4	6	\$48 33	\$38 33	6				
Belvidere.....			3	3	35 00	37 50	3				
Buffalo.....			6	9	38 40	40 00	5				\$8 10
Buffalo city.....			1	1	45 00	40 00		1	\$56 00		60 00
Canton.....			3	5		25 93	4				
Cross.....			4	4	39 50						
Gilmanton.....			5	8	32 50	28 25					
Glencoe.....			4	7	36 66	25 33	4			1	4 00
Maxville.....			3	5	36 50	26 66	8			2	6 00
Modena.....			2	3	28 50	30 00	4				
Montana.....			2	2	39 00						
Naples.....			6	10	50 00	28 00	12				
Nelson.....			6	8	25 00	29 00	11	19	33 60	34	41 00
Waumandee.....			9	9	37 60	31 66	8				
Totals.....			58	80	\$37 92	\$31 80	80	20	\$69 60	37	\$119 10
BURNETT—											
Grantaburg.....					\$30 00	\$28 00	2				

OALUMET—										
Brillion	5	8	.....	\$21 35	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brothertown	9	17	\$32 88	20 81	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlestown	8	13	35 00	21 67	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chilton	9	18	33 00	28 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harrison	11	15	30 80	28 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Holstein	5	5	41 00	26 00	4	18	\$24 73	228	\$373 59	.....
Rantoul	4	7	40 00	20 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockbridge	9	15	40 00	24 44	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodville	6	7	80 00	21 25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	66	105	\$35 32	22 39	61	18	\$24 73	228	\$273 59	.....
CHIPPEWA—										
Anson	3	4	.....	\$31 00	2	.....	\$30 00	.....	.....	.....
Bloomer	8	13	.....	28 64	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa Falls	5	6	\$25 00	42 50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle Point	6	9	86 32	35 50	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LaFayette	9	12	.....	26 63	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sigel	3	4	.....	28 33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheaton	5	7	37 50	33 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	39	55	\$44 80	\$39 08	32	.....	\$30 00	.....	.....	.....
OLARK—										
Grant	3	5	.....	\$30 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Levis	2	2	.....	28 50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loyal	3	5	.....	28 66	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lynn	1	1	.....	30 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mentor	2	2	\$33 00	22 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Valley	4	5	50 00	30 66	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston	3	6	40 00	31 00	4	122	\$74 32	264	\$375 85	.....
Totals	18	26	\$41 00	\$28 69	22	122	\$74 32	264	\$375 85	.....

TABLE No. III.--Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.--continued.

Counties and towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.						LIBRARIES.				
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools v.s. of fem. superintend-ent during the yr.	No of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
COLUMBIA—											
Arlington.....	.....	.....	5	10	\$30 00	\$28 75	.....	5	.....	90	\$150 00
Caledonia.....	.....	.....	7	11	32 10	28 00	.....	6	\$7 50	132	102 00
Columbus.....	1	1	16	28	84 00	28 00	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Courtland.....	.....	.....	8	.....	37 32	26 63	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Dekorra.....	1	.....	10	18	48 00	28 00	.....	9	.....	115	45 00
Fort Winnebago.....	.....	.....	7	13	35 00	23 46	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
Fountain Prairie.....	1	.....	7	17	41 87	23 00	.....	13	.....	88	85 00
Hampden.....	.....	.....	7	13	30 00	24 11	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Leeds.....	.....	.....	7	12	32 75	23 00	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Lewiston.....	.....	.....	10	15	32 50	23 25	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Lodi.....	.....	1	11	19	60 00	20 00	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Lowville.....	.....	.....	8	13	30 00	24 25	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Marcellon.....	.....	.....	7	14	35 00	21 00	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Newport.....	.....	1	8	10	80 00	24 80	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Otsego.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....	30 43	.....	13	.....	.....	.....
Pacific.....	.....	.....	2	4	31 00	20 00	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Portage City.....	2	1	12	13	120 00	30 90	.....	.....	.....	204	300 00
Randolph.....	.....	.....	7	14	.....	31 00	.....	12	.....	40	.....
Scott.....	.....	.....	8	17	40 00	21 16	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Springvale.....	.....	.....	.....	12	88 25	21 12	.....	13	.....	47	60 00

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.				
	No. of schools with two departments	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different teachers employed during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.	
DANE—1st Dia.—con...												
Vienna.....	8	13	44 16	24 98	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport.....	6	12	43 75	24 76	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor.....	7	13	38 75	25 35	7	.....	.....	190	115 00	
York.....	8	15	35 00	24 76	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoughton village.....	1	3	8	80 00	80 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Prairie village..	1	3	5	100 00	32 50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	5	129	233	48 78	25 05	119	98	48 00	567	861 00	
DANE—2d Dia.—												
Berry.....	5	7	35 00	26 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Earth.....	1	5	8	21 50	25 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Blue Mounds.....	5	9	34 00	29 64	.....	.....	8 60	29	38 00	
Gross Plains.....	7	10	27 17	24 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane.....	7	14	35 00	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fitchburg.....	10	19	38 75	28 80	.....	.....	.....	25	25 00	
Madison.....	5	9	37 50	28 75	.....	.....	.....	12	8 00	
Madison city.....	22	27	150 00	40 00	.....	27	30 00	82	60 00	
Mazomanie.....	1	7	8	90 00	32 25	.....	1	4 50	79	60 00	
Middleton.....	7	13	40 00	30 01	.....	56	46 50	166	84 50	
Montrose.....	7	14	40 10	28 14	.....	.....	.....	87	120 00	

Oregon	1	10	20	\$39 00	\$31 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	13 00
Perry . . . . .	.....	5	7	80 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	32 00
Primrose . . . . .	.....	7	10	31 50	27 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roxbury . . . . .	.....	6	7	39 23	24 83	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	5 00
Springdale . . . . .	.....	6	13	36 40	28 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	40 00
Springfield . . . . .	.....	7	13	35 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	164	115 00
Vermont . . . . .	.....	5	11	35 00	27 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Verona . . . . .	.....	7	13	34 91	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	2	141	43 68	25 96	.....	87	84 00	.....	896	595 50
DODGE—1st Dia.											
Ashippun . . . . .	.....	8	16	\$44 80	\$24 75	8	.....	.....	.....	218	140 00
Clyman . . . . .	.....	7	13	29 07	26 25	7	.....	.....	.....	184	265 00
Emmett . . . . .	.....	8	12	38 75	19 79	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herman . . . . .	.....	8	11	37 50	27 83	9	.....	.....	.....	269	177 00
Hubbard . . . . .	.....	14	21	52 00	28 00	9	.....	.....	.....	152	269 00
Hustisford	1	8	16	39 75	21 50	7	.....	.....	.....	249	155 00
Lebanon . . . . .	.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	206	340 00
Leroy . . . . .	.....	8	13	41 36	31 09	8	.....	14 86	.....	21	24 88
Lomira . . . . .	.....	10	16	37 57	24 50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rubicon . . . . .	.....	18	16	41 00	25 41	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theresa . . . . .	.....	7	8	40 50	30 40	8	.....	.....	.....	72	73 00
Williamstown	1	8	16	46 25	25 80	6	.....	.....	.....	86	64 50
Totals	2	1	100	\$4 077	25 98	95	21	\$21 03	.....	\$1,396	\$1,497 88
Dover—2d Dia.											
Beaver Dam . . . . .	.....	9	16	\$37 00	\$23 50	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Beaver Dam City	4	10	11	120 00	32 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnett . . . . .	.....	7	13	45 00	28 00	9	.....	.....	.....	20	5 00
Calamus . . . . .	.....	8	16	31 00	22 00	18	.....	.....	.....	4	3 00
Chester . . . . .	.....	7	12	42 50	26 00	13	.....	.....	.....	24	12 00
Elba	1	9	13	.....	26 00	13	.....	.....	.....	20	10 00

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
Donor, 2d—continued.											
Fox Lake.....	1	.....	9	18	\$43 25	\$27 50	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lowell.....	1	.....	12	23	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oak Grove.....	2	.....	13	21	44 64	24 95	14	.....	.....	77	\$48 00
Portland.....	.....	.....	7	9	40 00	26 00	11	.....	.....	53	63 00
Shields.....	.....	.....	5	10	44 50	19 40	10	3	\$9 00	204	310 00
Trenton.....	1	.....	9	17	36 60	24 70	15	140	.....	75	10 00
Waupun village.....	1	1	5	6	65 00	32 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westford.....	1	.....	9	19	43 60	23 63	10	.....	.....	16	10 00
Totals.....	12	1	119	198	\$49 42	\$25 72	167	148	\$9 00	491	\$471 00
DOOR—											
Bailey's Harbor.....	.....	.....	1	2	45 50	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brussels.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	20 00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chambers Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay Banks.....	.....	.....	2	4	.....	27 58	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egg Harbor.....	.....	.....	3	5	50 00	30 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forestville.....	.....	.....	1	2	45 00	24 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardner.....	.....	.....	2	3	50 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	4	5	50 00	28 50	3	.....	.....	8	46 00
Liberty Grove.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	30 60	2	.....	.....	8	32 00

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.—continued.

Counties and towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.						LIBRARIES.				
	No. of schools with two departments	No. of schools with 3 or more departments	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county superintendent during the y'r.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't. expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
EAU CLAIRE—concluded.											
Otter Creek.....	.....	.....	5	8	\$45 00	29 20	4	.....	.....	112	\$65 00
Pleasant Valley.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	29 40	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....	33 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Eau Claire.....	1	.....	6	9	65 00	34 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	2	47	69	\$61 66	\$31 87	39	.....	.....	112	\$65 00
FOND DU LAC—											
Alto.....	.....	.....	19	19	.....	\$26 22	8	.....	.....	9	\$15 00
Ashford.....	.....	.....	11	16	\$30 30	30 30	4	.....	.....	77	41 00
Auburn.....	.....	.....	11	18	27 45	24 84	.....	.....	\$2 00	64	35 00
Byron.....	.....	.....	16	21	38 35	22 98	11	6	10 00	100	20 00
Calumet.....	.....	.....	6	6	39 34	28 50	8	.....	.....	16	30 00
Eden.....	.....	.....	12	12	25 56	25 25	11	.....	.....	95	\$2 50
Eldorado.....	.....	.....	7	13	41 90	24 00	5	.....	.....	129	150 00
Empire.....	.....	.....	8	16	29 00	27 53	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac.....	.....	.....	8	13	45 31	22 51	8	.....	.....	58	15 00
Fond du Lac, city.....	4	4	34	40	170 00	37 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest.....	.....	.....	8	13	35 00	22 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friendship.....	.....	.....	9	9	50 00	27 60	4	.....	.....	64	50 00

Lamartine.....	9	7	248	362	\$46 45	\$27 24	189	32	\$12 00	883	\$695 10
Marshfield.....	3	8			85 00	27 00	2	26		26	80 00
Metomen.....	12	21			60 00	30 52	17			35	
Oakfield.....	8	16			45 00	30 00	7			84	55 00
Osceola.....	8	17				27 25	8			7	11 60
Ripon.....	15	15			39 17	26 88	12				
Ripon, city.....	9	12		2	60 00	26 00	15				
Rosendale.....	9	18			35 00	29 72	9			80	75 00
Springdale.....	9	16			25 00	24 88	13				
Springdales.....	1	10			38 00	24 62	6			19	15 00
Taycheedah.....	1	17			35 00	24 89	14			30	20 00
Waupun.....	1	5			72 50	29 25					
Waupun village.....	1	1									
Totals.....	9	7	248	362	\$46 45	\$27 24	189	32	\$12 00	883	\$695 10
GRANT—											
Beetown.....			9	15	\$45 10	-29 71	6			38	\$5 00
Bloomington.....			6	6		31 60					
Blue River.....			5	6		27 50					
Boscobel.....		1	5	7	100 00	44 50	1				
Casville.....		1	6	8	37 00	30 00	5	1		20	28 00
Clifton.....			7	13	50 00	30 00	5				
Ellenboro.....			6	9		26 00	5				
Fennimore.....			13	24	33 33	27 50			1 50	7	5 00
Glen Haven.....			6	11	45 00	31 83	4			29	50 00
Harrison.....			9	16	28 50	26 28	7				
Hazel Green.....		1	10	18	50 75	34 00	6			378	400 00
Hickory Grove.....		1	7	14		29 00					
Jamestown.....			13	9	43 87	30 00	7				
Lancaster.....			12	21	32 83	24 12	8				
Liberty.....			10	11		27 00	3				
Lima.....			9	13	45 00	29 18	5				
Little Grant.....			6	12	29 00		2				
Marion.....			4	6	35 00	25 50	1				

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.						LIBRARIES.				
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county Superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
GRANT—continued											
Millville.....			8	9	80 00	22 50					
Mount Hope.....			6	10	88 00	29 25					
Muscoda.....	1		6	9	.....	33 00					
Paris.....			6	10	42 50	28 80	5		36 00	5	\$40 00
Patch Grove.....			7	11	37 00	25 00					
Platteville.....			15	20	57 20	33 40	5				
Potosi.....	1	2	11	14	54 00	30 50	6				
Smelser.....			6	11	44 00	28 75	7				
Waterloo.....			6	11	35 00	25 75	6				
Watertown.....			4	8	40 00	28 00				24	4 00
Wingville.....	1		7	12	50 00	32 00	3				
Woodman.....			5	10	40 00	25 00					
Wyalusing.....			6	6	32 00	30 00					
Totals.....	4	4	225	359	\$43 00	\$29 18	97	1	\$37 50	512	\$585 80
GREEN—											
Adams.....			8	15	\$31 00	\$22 90				65	\$35 00
Albany.....			9	18	38 07	19 78	7	1	\$5 00	33	24 50
Brooklyn.....			10	20	35 00	28 91	4	40	31 00	254	85 00

Oadiz	10	20	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clarno	10	20	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decatur	14	22	.....	53 00	26 61	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Exeter	6	12	.....	45 00	26 23	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	9	14	.....	42 50	25 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jordan	7	13	.....	42 50	22 65	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monroe	19	31	.....	45 96	24 51	10	6	12 00	4	20 00
Mt. Pleasant	9	17	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Glarus	9	9	.....	31 25	25 88	2	.....	.....	200	90 00
Spring Grove	9	17	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylvester	8	16	.....	22 00	18 75	8	.....	.....	40	20 00
Washington .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	40	30 00
York	6	10	.....	30 00	22 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2	143	.....	38 84	23 47	93	47	48 00	636	304 50
GREEN LAKE—										
Berlin	8	16	.....	38 20	24 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin city	11	11	.....	36 00	27 50	.....	75	150 00	180	300 00
Brooklyn	8	13	.....	33 00	29 00	11	.....	20 00	184	140 80
Green Lake	12	21	.....	30 00	24 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingston	7	10	.....	30 00	25 00	7	.....	.....	50	46 00
Kingston village	2	4	.....	60 00	20 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackford	8	12	.....	53 50	30 50	8	.....	.....	111	63 00
Manchester	6	10	.....	36 00	25 00	5	.....	.....	64	55 00
Marquette	4	7	.....	36 00	21 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Princeton	6	12	.....	40 00	21 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Marie	5	8	.....	30 00	18 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	4	7	.....	38 00	20 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	181	.....	42 89	23 75	72	75	170 00	539	604 80

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.			
IOWA—														
Arena	1		16	28	48 00	26 25	16							
Clyde			4	8			4							
Dodgeville.....	1	1	22	33	42 00	27 00	12			80	40 00			
Highland	1		12	23	47 00	26 00	11							
Linden			11	21	38 33	29 00	11							
Mifflin			10	17	41 25	27 25	9							
Mineral Point.....			12	16	51 00	27 00	10							
Mineral Point city ..	1	1	10	17	60 00	30 00	1			200	100 00			
Moscow			6	9	38 50	25 50	5			8	6 00			
Pulaski	1		8	17			8							
Ridgeway			14	16	35 50	26 25	14	7	20 00	76	48 00			
Waldwick			6	9	43 33	24 00	6							
Wyoming			7	9		23 33	6							
Totals	5	2	138	233	\$44 50	\$26 50	113	7	20 00	369	189 00			
JACKSON—														
Albion.....	2		9	13	35 00	38 23	7							
Alma			7	18	43 14	27 45	7			22	22 00			
Garden Valley			8	11		26 27	8							

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
JUNIATA—continued—											
Germanatown .....	.....	.....	6	7	47 00	22 66	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kildare .....	.....	.....	6	10	52 78	22 10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lemonweir .....	.....	.....	7	13	23 45	21 50	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lindina .....	.....	.....	7	14	47 25	24 12	12	20	25 00	20	25 00
Lisbon	1	.....	8	12	87 50	25 78	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyndon .....	.....	.....	4	7	25 00	20 50	4	.....	.....	4	20 00
Marion .....	.....	.....	3	3	22 67	20 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauston, village .....	.....	.....	4	6	47 50	25 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Necedah	1	.....	4	5	89 33	26 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange .....	.....	.....	3	4	.....	20 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth .....	.....	.....	7	11	29 27	22 10	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Mile Creek .....	.....	.....	9	14	38 58	22 75	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit .....	.....	.....	6	13	.....	26 00	12	.....	.....	20	10 00
Woneoc .....	.....	.....	7	12	36 66	26 40	14	.....	.....	35	25 00
Totals	3	.....	90	146	44 76	23 24	137	94	132 00	241	280 00
KENOSHA—											
Brighton .....	.....	.....	7	11	.....	30 45	7	.....	.....	247	213 00
Bristol .....	.....	.....	9	19	30 00	25 00	9	.....	.....	7	10 00

Kenosha, city	3	15	16	150 00	32 50	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paris	.....	10	19	35 00	25 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00
Pleasant Prairie	.....	11	20	43 50	26 70	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 50
Randall	.....	3	7	57 50	30 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76 00
Salem	1	10	21	.....	27 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somers	.....	8	16	40 00	32 50	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland	.....	6	10	.....	33 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445 00
Totals	1	79	139	57 50	29 10	67	18	30 00	.....	.....	.....	1,168 50
KEWAUNEE—												
Abnapee	1	7	11	.....	27 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carlton	.....	6	10	45 00	39 66	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oasco	.....	3	8	35 00	23 66	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	.....	4	6	27 75	25 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kewaunee	1	6	8	37 25	23 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	.....	2	2	.....	18 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montpelier	.....	4	4	.....	29 20	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pierce	.....	4	.....	.....	21 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red River	.....	3	4	28 00	28 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	2	44	53	36 50	25 07	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LA CROSSE—												
Bangor	.....	9	13	37 33	26 96	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burns	.....	9	13	30 12	24 25	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
Campbell	.....	5	6	50 00	31 33	5	39	30 00	.....	.....	.....	30 00
Farmington	.....	9	13	36 66	26 86	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield	.....	5	5	28 00	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton	.....	13	21	34 36	25 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Holland	1	6	7	.....	30 25	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60 00
La Crosse city	.....	15	15	96 66	34 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.*—continued.

Counties and towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.						LIBRARIES.				
	No. of schools with two de- partments	No. of schools with 3 or more departments	No. of teachers reg'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers du- ring the year.	Average wages of male teach- ers per month.	Average wages of fem. teach- ers per month.	No. schools vis- ited by county superintende- t during the y'r.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Amt. expended for books dur- ing the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
LA CROSER—continued.											
N. La Crosse village.....	2	1	.....	26 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Onalaska.....	8	12	40 00	26 60	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelby.....	4	4	37 00	25 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	5	5	25 00	31 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	2	90	114	41 55	27 04	70	29	80 00	186	110 00
LA FAYETTE—											
Argyle.....	9	13	37 50	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belmont.....	6	12	35 00	23 00	.....	.....	.....	80	50 00
Benton.....	7	12	40 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center.....	1	18	29	40 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk Grove.....	8	11	43 00	28 00	.....	.....	.....	1	4 00
Fayette.....	11	19	40 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	24	53 39
Gratiot.....	28	40 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kendall.....	5	.....	30 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Monticello.....	5	10	34 00	16 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Diggins.....	4	6	37 50	26 00	.....	.....	.....	70	90 00
Shullsburg.....	9	17	42 50	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Wayne	7	12	30 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	10 00
White Oak Springs	3	2	50 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow Springs	6	15	37 50	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wiota	12	20	29 37	19 29	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4 00
Totals	113	205	37 75	32 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	211 39
MANITOWOC—										
Cato	9	15	35 50	26 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Centerville	5	5	33 75	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooperstown	6	9	30 00	22 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15 00
Eaton	6	11	29 55	20 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	8	8	44 12	23 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibson	7	11	29 17	25 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	108	.....
Kosuth	5	6	35 00	28 88	.....	11	3 00	.....	155	96 00
Liberty	5	8	41 60	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc	4	6	40 00	24 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc Rapids	6	10	38 83	29 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manitowoc village	1	15	75 00	33 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	510 00
Maple Grove	14	15	35 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meeme	5	7	35 17	27 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mishicot	6	9	39 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton	8	13	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	31 00
Rockland	7	7	24 00	20 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schleswig	3	5	36 75	27 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Two Creeks	8	8	40 00	22 25	.....	60	40 00	.....	70	80 00
Two Rivers	2	3	40 00	23 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	9	10	43 75	23 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	240	75 00
Totals										
8	3	123	38 48	24 96	.....	61	43 00	.....	819	807 00
MARATHON—										
Berlin	10	10	30	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Knowlton	3	5	.....	29 00	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	3	4	32 00	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marathon	3	4	38 00	.....	.....	3	83 00	.....	10	77 00

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Counties and towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.						LIBRARIES.					
	No. of schools with 2 or more departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.	
MARATHON—continued—												
Madison			5	10	35 27	39 31	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Stettin			4	4	40 25	.....	4	4	.....	4	36 00
Texas			4	4	50 00	30 00	4	1	.....	1	10 00
Wausau			5	6	.....	28 20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wausau village	1		3	4	80 00	27 50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Weston			3	4	.....	20 33	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wien			2	4	32 00	25 00	2	.....	.....	6	6 00
Totals	1		45	58	42 19	29 91	40	5	32 00	21	129 00	
MARQUETTE—												
Buffalo			7	14	37 00	20 25	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crystal Lake			4	6	18 00	17 50	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Douglas			5	10	40 00	20 08	8	.....	.....	131	95 00
Harris			3	5	40 00	21 66	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mecan			2	4	.....	20 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montello	1		5	9	34 00	25 63	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moundville			3	6	.....	22 00	6	.....	.....	81	25 00
Neshkoro			2	3	.....	26 25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton			5	8	.....	18 50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

Oxford.....	1	4	6	27 75	21 50	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packwaukee.....	.....	4	8	40 00	20 79	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shields.....	.....	4	8	26 66	19 40	7	.....	.....	28	25 00
Springfield.....	.....	4	5	.....	18 62	9	.....	.....	1	2 50
Westfield.....	1	5	8	84 08	23 25	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	3	57	100	33 05	21 10	103	.....	.....	236	147 50
MILWAUKEE—1 dist.										
Franklin.....	.....	7	10	38 11	25 04	7	37	47	440	330 00
Greenfield.....	.....	14	22	35 50	26 70	12	.....	.....	39	20 50
Lake.....	.....	6	11	43 25	25 25	6	.....	.....	176	90 25
Oak Creek.....	1	11	16	40 00	25 60	10	.....	.....	146	160 00
Totals.....	1	38	59	39 31	25 64	35	37	47	801	580 75
MILWAUKEE—2 dist.										
Granville.....	.....	11	18	42 66	24 90	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee.....	.....	10	12	43 02	27 38	9	.....	.....	99	75 00
Milwaukee city.....	9	111	120	78 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wauwatosa.....	1	13	19	38 00	28 05	3	.....	.....	430	45 00
Totals.....	1	145	169	51 67	28 32	32	.....	.....	549	120 00
MONROE—										
Adrian.....	.....	5	6	46 00	24 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anzelo.....	.....	3	5	.....	27 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clifton.....	.....	4	6	.....	22 83	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glendale.....	.....	5	2	31 75	20 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	.....	8	10	30 00	24 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	.....	7	7	32 50	21 50	7	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county Superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
Morrison—continued—											
La Fayette.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	\$25 83	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leon.....	.....	.....	14	16	\$45 00	23 50	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln.....	.....	.....	10	15	.....	20 80	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Falls.....	.....	.....	7	10	.....	25 42	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakdale.....	.....	.....	4	7	50 00	20 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portland.....	.....	.....	7	8	.....	24 68	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ridgeville.....	.....	.....	6	9	.....	25 38	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheldon.....	.....	.....	4	7	.....	25 25	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sparta.....	1	.....	17	27	52 50	24 72	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomah.....	1	.....	11	15	52 50	20 25	20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington.....	.....	.....	9	11	36 50	23 66	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilton.....	.....	.....	5	5	37 33	19 12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	2	.....	131	178	41 40	28 10	178	.....	.....	.....	.....
OCONTO—											
Gillett.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	32 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Suamico.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	30 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marinette.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	44 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto.....	1	1	10	18	.....	28 19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

Oconto village.....	2	.....	6	10	70 00	30 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pensaukee.....	.....	.....	3	4	58 28	31 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peshigo.....	1	.....	6	13	.....	38 04	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stiles.....	.....	.....	2	5	.....	35 25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5	1	33	52	64 14	33 68	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
OUTAGAMIE—											
Appleton city.....	3	1	11	18	80 50	43 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Creek.....	.....	.....	1	2	37 50	23 09	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bovina.....	.....	.....	6	10	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan.....	.....	.....	3	5	30 00	30 00	3	.....	10 00	.....	80 00
Center.....	.....	.....	6	10	30 00	20 50	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dale.....	.....	.....	7	13	40 80	23 43	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Creek.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	25 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellington.....	.....	.....	7	11	50 00	27 33	6	.....	.....	2	5 00
Freedom.....	.....	.....	6	11	50 00	30 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand Chute.....	.....	.....	9	19	.....	29 21	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	.....	.....	10	23	45 00	27 50	9	.....	.....	16	20 00
Hortonia.....	1	.....	7	20	43 70	30 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaukauna.....	.....	.....	6	12	45 00	30 00	6	.....	.....	89	64 00
Liberty.....	.....	.....	3	6	26 74	22 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Creek.....	.....	.....	3	4	43 43	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osborn.....	.....	.....	2	5	35 00	30 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seymour.....	.....	.....	3	3	40 00	25 50	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5	1	39	168	43 51	27 77	65	.....	10 00	107	119 00
OZAUKER—											
Belgium.....	1	.....	9	10	34 62	.....	8	.....	.....	44	97 00
Cedarburg.....	1	.....	10	11	43 00	23 50	8	.....	.....	49	35 00
Fredonia.....	.....	.....	10	14	36 40	20 20	10	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments	No. of schools with 3 or more departments	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Sup't during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
OZAUKEE—continued.											
Grafton	1	6	6	8	39 00	\$30 00	5				
Mequon	2		15	17	27 56	25 00	13	15	\$19 65	794	\$926 52
Port Washington.....		1	9	14	41 50	28 00	7			55	69 00
Saukville			8	11	37 50	25 00	7			15	10 00
Totals	5	1	67	35	37 08	28 11	58	15	19 65	948	1,127 53
PEPIN—											
Albany			4	4	.....	26 00	3				
Durand			5	7	.....	26 00	3				
Frankfort			2	4	26 00	.....	2				
Lima			6	9	26 25	24 00	6				
Pepin			7	8	70 00	30 80	5				
Stockholm			2	2	.....	27 00	2				
Waterville			5	11	29 00	23 25	5				
Waubeek			3	5	22 50	25 00	3				
Totals			34	50	38 55	26 69	29				
PIERCE—											
Clifton			4	6	41 75	38 50	4				

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers reg'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supt. during the year.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.			
Portage—concluded.														
San Plaine.....			
Grant.....	2	2	\$35 00	\$22 00	.....	.....	.....	1	\$8 00		
Hull.....	4	5	40 00	30 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lanark.....	6	7	43 00	26 40	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linwood.....	2	2	.....	24 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hope.....	4	4	81 50	27 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Grove.....	4	5	.....	24 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plover.....	1	8	12	100 00	21 00	5	.....	.....	33	60 00	
Sharon.....	8	9	35 00	24 40	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Point.....	1	1	.....	26 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stevens Point city.....	1	1	8	10	90 00	28 66	3	.....	.....	275	300 00	
Stockton.....	5	7	.....	27 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	1	2	74	98	\$47 66	\$36 00	46	25	550	859	\$398 00			
RACINE—														
Burlington.....	1	8	11	\$60 00	\$31 33	6	.....	.....	70	\$68 00	
Caledonia.....	1	14	24	41 25	27 88	14	1	150	460	180 00			
Dover.....	7	15	.....	27 39	7	.....	.....	96	102 00		
Mount Pleasant.....	20	20	.....	29 96	15	.....	.....	231	140 00		

Norway.....	6	6	50 00	26 60	5	.....	.....	20	10 00
Racine city.....	27	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raymond.....	13	13	.....	28 31	10	.....	.....	284	88 00
Rochester.....	6	6	50 00	31 88	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterford.....	10	14	36 00	26 00	10	.....	.....	18	8 50
Yorkville.....	9	17	.....	29 43	8	.....	.....	149	73 00
Totals.....	119	157	49 31	28 74	80	1	1 50	1,273	659 50
RICHLAND—									
Akan.....	8	13	.....	23 37	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloom.....	7	10	37 00	23 80	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buena Vista.....	9	16	37 75	24 50	5	.....	.....	61	25 00
Dayton.....	6	10	38 33	22 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eagle.....	8	14	35 00	23 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forest.....	9	16	28 90	22 57	9	.....	.....	60	30 00
Henrietta.....	5	9	40 00	24 66	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca.....	11	20	33 00	29 80	8	.....	.....	26	18 50
Marshall.....	9	15	28 31	20 83	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orion.....	5	11	30 16	24 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	10	16	43 66	20 41	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richwood.....	8	14	33 83	28 06	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rockbridge.....	7	14	30 41	20 83	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylvan.....	8	10	27 40	23 50	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westford.....	8	14	29 87	26 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow.....	7	12	.....	21 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	125	213	38 54	23 62	96	.....	.....	147	73 50
BOOK, 1st. district—									
Avon.....	8	16	34 00	19 38	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center.....	7	12	.....	27 77	12	.....	.....	24	4 00
Fulton.....	14	21	40 00	29 80	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janesville.....	3	14	40 00	26 47	14	.....	.....	50	50 00

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.*—continued.

SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.											LIBRARIES.	
Counties and towns.	No. of schools with two de- partments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers reg'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers du- ring the year.	Average wages of male teach- ers per month.	Average wages of fem. teach- ers per month.	No. schools vis- ited by county superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books dur- ing the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.	
ROCK—1st dia.—con.												
Janesville, city.....			25	33	165 00	32 37	.....	40	.....	325	400 00
Magnolia.....			7	15	40 00	26 94	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newark.....			9	16	41 45	23 59	16	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....			6	11	30 00	30 00	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porter.....			8	15	43 06	20 00	15	.....	.....	17	13 00
Spring Valley.....			8	13	49 00	22 81	16	.....	.....	15	8 60
Union.....	1		11	23	40 00	.....	22	.....	.....	21	22 00
Totals.....	4	.....	111	194	52 25	25 92	153	40	.....	452	493 00
ROCK, 2d district.—												
Beloit.....			7	13	40 00	27 59	13	.....	.....	36	10 00
Beloit, city.....		2	18	20	164 21	35 70	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Bradford.....	1		8	15	40 00	26 00	15	8	10	297	245 00	
Clinton.....		1	9	14	40 86	25 24	14	.....	.....	236	122 50
Harmony.....			7	13	35 00	27 47	13	.....	.....	220	91 00
Johnstown.....			8	15	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Prairie.....			8	16	41 00	30 25	15	.....	.....	202	150 00
Lima.....			12	23	35 33	23 27	22	.....	.....	108	65 50
Milton.....	1		7	15	23 16	25 00	15	.....	.....	425	190 00

Rock	10	21	37 53	24 61	20	10	20	.....	.....	.....
Turtle	9	17	55 00	26 12	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	103	182	51 70	27 15	157	.....	.....	.....	\$1,511	\$804 00
ST. CROIX—										
Cylon	3	2	.....	\$32 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Galle	4	4	\$50 00	35 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erin Prairie	6	10	50 00	33 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emerald	2	2	50 00	25 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammond	5	9	50 00	31 60	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	4	4	59 00	36 25	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson, city	1	7	68 50	61 66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kinnikinnic	8	12	52 00	30 00	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley	3	25	47 00	28 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	4	9	53 33	32 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rush River	4	4	42 00	40 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Joseph	2	2	.....	33 33	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset	3	7	.....	29 80	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	2	3	62 00	33 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Star Prairie	8	14	45 00	30 33	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy	4	7	40 00	33 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren	2	4	50 00	30 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	71	106	51 34	38 76	57	.....	.....	.....	60	10 00
SAUK—										
Baraboo	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bear Creek	10	17	\$50 00	\$26 80	10	.....	.....	.....	26	.....
Dellona	5	8	37 50	25 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excelsior	8	17	.....	24 20	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield	6	18	27 00	24 25	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin	6	9	.....	23 26	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freedom	6	8	37 00	27 50	5	.....	.....	.....	10	5 00
.....	.....	.....	34 00	28 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.						LIBRARIES.				
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by county Superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
Sax—continued.											
Greenfield.....	1	1	6	11	\$23 72	\$30 60	4			128	143 00
Honey Creek.....	1		10	14	33 76	28 48					
Ironton.....			8	15	33 76	29 75	9				
Lavalle.....			8	10	40 00	26 68	5				
Merrimac.....			6	12	36 00	30 40	4			112	125 00
New Buffalo.....			7	11	50 00	25 18	4				
Prairie du Sac.....	1	1	8	11	86 00	33 90	4				
Reedsburg.....	1		9	13	33 35		7				
Spring Green.....	1		7	14	30 08	23 08	6	7	10 00	84	114 00
Sumpter.....			5	10		25 36	5			26	30 00
Troy.....			8	14	35 60	26 59	6			168	176 00
Washington.....			10	16	30 00	24 20	9			110	85 00
Westfield.....			6	8	35 50	27 12	4				
Winfield.....			6	11		20 54	2	12	24 00	8	20 00
Woodland.....			7	13	30 70	25 40	5			53	25 00
Totals	6	2	159	265	\$38 24	26 26	113	19	84 00	739	698 00
SHAWANO—											
Angelica.....			1	2		25 00	2				

SHAWANO—continued.

Belle Plaine.....	.....	.....	3	32 00	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hartland.....	.....	.....	2	35 00	80 00	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pella.....	.....	.....	.....	55 00	85 00	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	14	1 75
Richmond.....	.....	.....	3	.....	30 00	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano.....	.....	.....	1	.....	26 00	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukechon.....	.....	.....	1	36 00	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	9	\$39 50	\$30 16	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	14	\$1 75
SHEBOYGAN—												
Greenbush.....	.....	.....	11	\$37 00	21 50	.....	.....	8	10 00	.....	8 00	10 00
Herman.....	.....	.....	8	38 50	28 58	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	20 00	20 00
Holland.....	.....	.....	13	35 00	23 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 50	197 00
Lima.....	.....	.....	10	46 00	26 38	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lyndon.....	.....	.....	11	39 00	24 35	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mitchell.....	.....	.....	8	40 00	24 62	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moselle.....	.....	.....	2	43 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth.....	.....	.....	10	36 30	29 08	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	12	5 00
Rhine.....	.....	.....	12	34 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	26 00
Russell.....	.....	.....	3	41 00	24 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scott.....	.....	.....	8	39 50	24 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	5 00
Sheboygan.....	.....	.....	6	.....	29 66	.....	2	2	3 60	.....	100	25 00
Sheboygan city.....	.....	.....	15	63 85	32 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	100 00
Sheboygan Falls.....	.....	.....	10	38 85	26 38	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	12	12 00
Sheboygan Falls vil.....	.....	.....	4	.....	39 00	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman.....	.....	.....	9	40 00	24 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	98 00
Wilson.....	.....	.....	6	43 75	23 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	.....	.....	145	\$40 94	\$26 75	.....	29	10	18 50	.....	768	498 00
TREMPEALEAU—												
Armadia.....	7	\$32 20	\$27 75	7	31	40 00
Barnside.....	2	22 50	2
Caledonia.....	5	35 00	28 62	5

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TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, &c.*—continued.

Counties and towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.						LIBRARIES.					
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county superintendent during the y.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.	
TREMPEALEAU—con.												
Estrick	1		7	7	32 00	29 50	6					
Gale			9	19	40 00	28 68	10					
Hale			2	3		27 50	2					
Lincoln			7	7			6					
Preston			8	4	42 00	27 67	8					
Sumner			6	10	37 50	27 50	6					
Trempealeau	1	1	13	18	48 75	28 70	13			89	50 00	
Totals	1	1	61	89	38 35	27 60	60			120	90 00	
VERNON—												
Bergen				6	33 75	21 75	5					
Christiana				8	32 00	24 20	6					
Clinton				11		23 50	5					
Coon				4	31 66	25 27	3					
Forest				13	30 35	23 47	5					
Franklin				16	30 00	24 82	6					
Genoa				9		23 50	4					
Greenwood				9	32 50	24 80	4					
Hamburg				7	32 20	25 50	4					

Harmony	1	.....	.....	.....	25 05	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hillsborough	2	.....	31 75	.....	24 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson .....	.....	.....	35 66	.....	26 45	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kikapoo .....	.....	.....	35 50	.....	22 66	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty .....	.....	.....	25 00	.....	20 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stark .....	.....	.....	25 15	.....	22 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sterling .....	.....	.....	36 50	.....	28 75	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union .....	.....	.....	27 25	.....	14 50	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virequa	3	.....	35 00	.....	28 50	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Webster .....	.....	.....	29 34	.....	19 16	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland .....	.....	.....	30 00	.....	24 75	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whitestown	7	.....	36 25	.....	20 38	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	1	1	31 66	.....	23 12	113	1	6 00	.....	.....

WALWORTH—

Bloomfield	1	.....	.....	.....	27 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darien .....	.....	1	.....	49 00	28 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delavan .....	.....	1	.....	40 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Troy	1	.....	50 92	.....	75 00	16	16	75 00	16	75 00
Elkhorn .....	.....	.....	50 00	.....	28 50	.....	.....	.....	99	28 00
Geneva .....	.....	1	.....	100 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette .....	.....	.....	41 71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Grange .....	.....	.....	40 00	.....	28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Linn .....	.....	.....	41 75	.....	25 00	.....	.....	.....	11	15 00
Lyons .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond .....	.....	.....	39 00	.....	28 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sharon .....	.....	.....	39 33	.....	26 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Prairie	1	.....	37 80	.....	29 31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar Creek .....	.....	.....	42 80	.....	24 43	.....	1	.....	5	3 50
Troy	1	.....	45 00	.....	26 45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. III.—*Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county Superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
WALWORTH—continued.											
Walworth.....	.....	.....	8	16	\$43 28	\$23 08	.....	.....	.....	10	\$10 00
Whitewater.....	.....	1	12	21	110 00	30 77	.....	.....	.....	362	85 00
Totals.....	4	5	153	274	51 72	26 87	.....	34	75 00	568	221 50
WASHINGTON—											
Addison.....	.....	.....	7	10	38 00	32 00	.....	.....	.....	31	39 00
Barton.....	1	.....	7	7	54 00	26 00	10	.....	.....	80	100 00
Erin.....	.....	.....	5	11	32 30	16 38	9	.....	.....	50	61 00
Farmington.....	.....	.....	9	14	47 87	25 21	6	.....	.....	60	12 00
Germanatown.....	.....	.....	11	12	38 59	25 50	11	.....	.....	123	52 00
Hartford.....	.....	.....	11	16	49 00	25 54	12	.....	.....	20	60 00
Jackson.....	1	.....	11	12	38 85	16 50	4	.....	.....	120	138 00
Kewaskum.....	.....	.....	6	10	55 00	25 34	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polk.....	.....	.....	12	17	37 00	23 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield.....	.....	.....	11	14	23 78	15 00	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton.....	.....	.....	9	16	43 00	18 72	12	.....	.....	42	37 00
Wayne.....	.....	.....	8	8	34 00	17 50	14	8	10 00	28	16 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	90 00

TABLE No. III.—Schools, Teachers, Wages, etc.—continued.

Counties and towns.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.							LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of female teachers per month.	No. of schools visited by the Co. Supr. during the year.	No. of volumes listed during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
WINNEBAGO—continued.											
Winchester			7	9	\$30 00	\$26 50	7				
Winneconne	1		7	11	45 00	30 00	6				
Wolf River			7	9	30 00	26 50	7				
Totals	4	5	148	229	52 34	27 61	101	6	\$10 00	325	\$247 00
WOOD—											
Centralia	1		4	7	56 25	27 50	3				
Dexter ville		1									
Grand Rapids			6	7	84 00	26 18	4				
Lincoln			1	1	40 00		1				
Remington											
Rudolph			2	4	50 00	26 25	2				
Saratoga			3	5	28 00	28 00	4				
Seneca			2	4	25 25	25 25	2				
Sigel			2	4	29 50	29 50	3				
Totals	1	1	21	32	57 25	27 13	19				

TABLE No. III.—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.						LIBRARIES.				
	No. of schools with two departments	No. of schools with 3 or more departments	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons employed as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Amt. expended for books during the year.	Whole No. of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.
Adams	1	.....	40	110	\$33 72	19 90	62	2	.....	6	\$12 00
Bayfield .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	50 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown	3	1	89	127	43 54	28 91	.....	108	104 50	556	528 15
Buffalo .....	.....	.....	58	80	37 92	31 30	80	20	69 60	87	119 00
Burnett .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet	3	.....	66	105	35 32	23 39	61	18	24 78	228	273 59
Chippewa .....	.....	1	39	55	44 80	32 08	32	.....	80 00	.....	.....
Clark .....	.....	.....	18	26	41 00	28 69	22	122	74 32	264	275 85
Columbia	6	4	176	289	45 88	24 09	216	8	7 50	810	776 00
Crawford	2	1	94	156	35 07	23 00	77	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dane—1st Dist. ....	.....	2	129	233	43 78	26 05	119	98	48 00	567	361 00
Dane—2d Dist.	1	2	141	231	43 68	25 96	.....	87	84 00	826	595 50
Dodge—1st Dist.	2	1	100	164	40 77	25 98	95	21	21 03	1,396	1,497 88
Dodge—2d Dist.	9	2	119	198	49 42	26 72	167	143	9 00	491	471 00
Door	1	.....	30	46	46 00	26 66	20	1	.....	20	99 45
Douglas,	2	.....	5	7	37 00	37 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn .....	.....	.....	56	90	38 71	33 42	16	.....	.....	6	18 00
Eau Claire	3	1	47	69	61 66	31 87	39	.....	.....	112	65 00
Fond du Lac	9	7	243	362	46 45	27 24	209	32	12 00	883	695 10
Grant	4	4	225	369	43 00	29 18	97	1	37 50	512	535 80

TABLE No. III.—Recapitulation by Counties—continued.

Counties	SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, WAGES, ETC.										LIBRARIES.			
	No. of schools with two departments.	No. of schools with 3 or more departments.	No. of teachers req'd to teach the schools.	No. of different persons emp'd as teachers during the year.	Average wages of male teachers per month.	Average wages of fem. teachers per month.	No. schools visited by county Superintendent during the yr.	No. of volumes added during the year.	Am't expended for books during the year.	Whole No of volumes in the Dist. Library.	Cash value of Library.			
Green	2	143	254	\$32 84	23 47	98	47	48 00	686	304 50				
Green Lake	1	80	181	42 39	23 75	72	75	170 00	589	804 80				
Iowa	2	138	233	44 50	26 50	113	7	20 00	349	189 00				
Jackson	2	58	90	36 69	25 55	53			22	22 00				
Jefferson	4	163	252	41 10	24 77	127	75	75 00	672	370 50				
Juneau	3	90	146	44 76	23 24	137	99	132 00	241	280 00				
Kenosha	1	79	139	57 50	29 10	67	18	80 00	1,238	1,155 50				
Kewaunee	3	44	33	36 50	25 07	25								
La Crosse	1	70	114	41 55	27 94	70	29	80 00	136	110 00				
La Fayette	1	113	205	37 73	22 76				203	211 39				
Manitowoc	3	123	166	38 48	24 96		61	48 00	819	807 00				
Marathon	1	45	58	42 19	29 91	40	5	32 00	21	129 00				
Marquette	3	57	100	33 05	21 10	103			286	147 50				
Milwaukee—1st Dis.	1	88	59	39 21	25 64	35	37	47 00	801	580 75				
Milwaukee—2d Dis.	9	145	169	51 67	28 82	22			549	120 00				
Monroe	2	131	178	41 40	23 10	173								
Oconto	5	33	52	64 14	33 68	24								
Ontonagon	5	89	103	42 51	27 77	65		10 00	107	119 00				
Ozaukee	1	67	85	37 08	23 11	58	15	19 65	948	1,127 52				
Poplin	1	34	50	38 55	26 69	29								
Pierce	1	66	103	45 35	29 39	49								35 00

Polk.....	23	84	42 29	30 80	29	.....	.....	.....	2	11,00
Portage.....	74	98	47 66	26 00	46	25	5 50	.....	369	398 00
Racine.....	119	157	49 81	28 74	80	1	1 50	.....	1,273	59 50
Richland.....	126	213	38 54	23 62	96	.....	.....	.....	1,147	473 50
Rock—1st Dist.....	111	194	52 25	25 92	163	40	.....	.....	462	893 00
Rock—2d Dist.....	103	182	51 70	27 15	157	18	20 00	.....	1,511	64 00
St. Croix.....	71	105	51 34	33 76	57	12	5 00	.....	1,60	610 00
Sauk.....	159	265	38 24	26 26	113	19	34 00	.....	789	98 00
Shawano.....	9	14	39 50	30 16	22	.....	.....	.....	14	1 75
Sheboygan.....	145	239	40 94	26 75	29	10	18 50	.....	768	493 00
Trempealeau.....	61	89	38 35	27 60	60	.....	.....	.....	120	90 00
Vernon.....	5	211	31 66	23 19	113	1	6 00	.....	.....	.....
Walworth.....	153	274	51 72	26 37	.....	34	75 00	.....	503	221 50
Washington.....	119	161	41 42	22 76	127	8	10 00	.....	639	609 00
Waukesha.....	128	228	45 76	27 60	109	21	22 00	.....	1,153	419 00
Waupaca.....	99	165	42 18	25 72	95	.....	.....	.....	58	65 00
Waushara.....	93	169	35 21	21 63	94	27	30 00	.....	27	56 00
Winnebago.....	148	229	52 34	27 61	101	6	10 00	.....	825	247 00
Wood.....	21	33	57 25	27 11	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	181	95	42 97	27 18	4,177	1,342	1,486 35	22,385	18,045 53	.....

TABLE NO. IV.

SCHOOL HOUSES, PRIVATE SCHOOLS, SITES, ETC.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.														PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accomodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. sch'l houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adapted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d's such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
ADAMS—	5	190	5	...	...	...	...	1	2	\$120 00	\$140 00	\$84 00	\$20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Adams.....	1	30	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Big Flats.....	5	210	3	...	...	3	3	...	3	500 00	1,205 00	70 00	45 00	...	...	...	...	...
Dell Prairie.....	8	184	3	...	...	1	1	1	...	900 00	820 00	80 00	30 00	...	...	...	...	...
Easton.....	6	211	1	...	...	3	...	1	...	325 00	1,170 00	80 00	40 00	...	...	...	...	...
Jackson.....	1	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 00	250 00	20 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Leola.....	5	525	4	...	5	...	...	...	2	210 00	650 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln.....	3	110	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	405 00	725 00	16 00	26 00	...	...	...	...	...
Monroe.....	8	80	3	...	...	2	1	1	1	210 00	325 00	17 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Chester.....	5	370	5	2	1	4	4	...	...	820 00	1,800 00	110 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Haven.....	4	180	4	...	...	8	...	...	2	420 00	1,000 00	30 00	52 00	...	...	...	...	...
Preston.....	3	100	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	200 00	400 00	36 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Quincy.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richfield.....	3	80	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	100 00	185 00	70 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rome.....	4	175	3	...	...	4	...	1	2	400 00	1,160 00	40 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...
Springville.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.										PRIVATE SCHOOLS.							
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school-houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school-houses bit of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jt. dis. with school houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
BUFFALO—																		
Alma.....	4	185	4	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	\$500 00	\$900 00	\$163 00	\$95 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belvidere.....	3	140	.....	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	200 00	400 00	40 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo.....	5	248	5	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	3,000 00	7,100 00	622 50	132 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo city.....	1	75	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	800 00	600 00	50 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton.....	3	170	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	550 00	900 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cross.....	4	198	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	1	1,240 00	2,200 00	75 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gilmanton.....	5	170	5	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	715 00	1,110 00	60 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glencoe.....	5	208	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	1	120 00	500 00	65 00	88 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maxville.....	4	140	3	.....	.....	4	2	.....	.....	600 00	1,000 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Modena.....	3	100	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	250 00	400 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	2	80	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	500 00	800 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Naples.....	6	250	4	.....	.....	3	4	.....	1	625 00	1,680 00	193 00	56 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nelson.....	5	235	.....	.....	.....	5	2	.....	2	360 00	355 00	40 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waumandee.....	8	300	6	1	1	3	2	.....	1	1,000 00	2,500 00	160 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	58	2477	34	1	2	39	22	5	8	3,000 00	20,940 00	2,622 50	\$736 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

BURNETT—															
Grantsburg															
2	86	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1,150 00	1,440 00	110 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
OALUMET—															
5	227	3	1	.....	5	4	3	.....	500 50	1,700 00	118 00	95 00	1	24	8
9	430	6	1	.....	4	1	2	.....	700 00	1,895 00	285 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
8	400	7	4	.....	6	4	3	.....	1,200 00	2,750 00	302 00	145 00	.....	.....	.....
8	600	5	1	.....	6	6	1	.....	2	6 0 00	1,812 00	157 00	26 00	.....	.....
11	1,500	11	8	1	11	8	.....	.....	700 00	1,800 00	600 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....
4	325	4	4	.....	4	4	3	.....	475 00	1,260 00	95 00	290 00	2	176	31
4	200	4	.....	.....	3	.....	2	.....	120 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
8	658	5	5	.....	5	5	1	.....	2,500 00	5,614 00	225 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....
6	236	6	2	.....	4	3	.....	.....	300 00	870 00	50 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
63	4,566	51	26	1	48	35	15	7	2,500 90	17,901 00	1,832 00	769 00	3	100	14
Totals															
CHIPPEWA—															
1	40	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	235 50	230 50	25 50	3 00	.....	.....	.....
6	215	3	.....	.....	4	5	.....	.....	175 00	1,185 00	153 25	13 00	.....	.....	.....
1	300	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	10,000 00	9,000 00	1,000 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
6	275	4	3	.....	5	5	.....	.....	525 00	2,175 00	140 00	130 00	.....	.....	.....
8	280	7	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	400 00	1,620 00	270 00	10 00	.....	.....
3	180	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	300 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	1,340	19	5	.....	12	13	1	2	10,000 50	14,510 50	1,787 25	256 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals															
OLARK—															
2	70	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	650 00	700 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	45	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	363 00	380 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	110	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	100 00	260 00	25 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC											PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils accommodated.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch'l houses b't of stone or brick.	No. with out houses in good condition.	No. Dist. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in town.	Highest valuation of sch'l house and site.	Cash value of sch'l houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appraisals.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. dis. such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch'l during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Clark—concluded.																		
Lynn	1	30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	140 00	140 00	10 00	25 00	1	1	1	1	1
Mentor	1	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	310 00	300 00	10 00	25 00	1	1	1	1	1
Pine Valley	4	225	2	1	4	2	1	1	1	800 00	2,030 00	95 00	85 00	1	1	1	1	1
Weston	3	161	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	450 00	650 00	80 00	68 00	1	1	1	1	1
Totals	16	656	10	2	...	9	3	3	3	800 00	4,450 00	270 00	183 00	...	...	...	...	...
COLUMBIA—																		
Arlington	5	250	3	1	1	5	4	3	1	800 00	2,700 00	180 00	105 00	1	1	1	1	1
Caledonia	7	395	4	1	1	6	4	3	1	585 00	2,875 00	185 00	102 00	1	1	1	1	1
Columbus	11	699	8	3	1	6	6	3	3	9,000 00	11,680 00	1,380 00	97 00	1	1	1	1	1
Courtland	6	465	5	1	1	2	1	1	3	3,000 00	8,860 00	575 00	75 00	1	1	1	1	1
Dekorra	9	472	9	1	1	3	3	1	2	4,000 00	5,735 00	480 00	57 00	1	1	1	1	1
Fort Winnebago	7	865	3	1	1	6	3	2	3	865 00	3,455 00	165 00	215 00	1	1	1	1	1
Fountain Prairie	6	362	5	2	1	3	4	2	1	1,325 00	2,950 00	350 00	180 00	1	1	1	1	1
Hampden	7	200	7	1	1	3	4	2	1	400 00	1,600 00	140 00	155 00	1	1	1	1	1
Leeds	7	286	7	1	1	4	4	1	1	925 00	2,775 00	170 00	10 00	1	1	1	1	1
Lewiston	10	418	6	4	1	6	4	3	1	425 00	1,875 00	328 00	133 00	1	1	1	1	1

Lodi	8	526	6	4	1	7	6	2	8	2700 00	4,800 00	1,415 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Lowville	8	370	5	3	.....	5	6	1	3	1100 00	3,200 00	260 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....
Marcellon	7	390	6	4	1	4	5	.....	2	640 00	2,925 00	180 00	79 00	.....	.....	.....
Newport	5	254	5	1	1	3	.....	.....	1	1,500 00	2,475 00	580 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....
Otsego	6	280	1	.....	.....	4	2	1	1	550 00	1,890 00	280 00	41 75	.....	.....	.....
Pacific	2	80	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	380 00	500 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage City	4	900	3	2	1	4	4	4	.....	10,000 00	50,000 00	4,000 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....
Randolph	7	315	4	1	.....	4	1	.....	4	480 00	1,890 00	222 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....
Scott	8	392	8	1	.....	5	5	1	4	265 00	1,125 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springvale	6	290	5	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	675 00	2,040 00	125 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....
West Point	7	575	7	.....	2	7	4	.....	1	4,750 00	3,980 00	770 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoena	7	355	8	1	.....	3	2	1	3	1,575 00	2,810 00	215 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals	150	8,637	117	82	9	100	72	81	37	10,000 00	78,540 00	12,050 00	1,862 75	1	.....	.....
ORAWFORD—																
Clayton	13	530	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	410 00	1,525 00	95 00	101 50	.....	.....	.....
Eastman	8	406	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4	480 00	1,645 00	145 00	52 00	.....	.....	.....
Freeman	8	394	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	760 00	1,860 00	110 00	441 00	1	13	42
Haney	6	220	4	1	.....	6	.....	.....	3	650 00	2,025 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marietta	4	220	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	380 00	600 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Prairie du Chien	9	1,150	7	4	5	9	6	4	1	4,400 00	10,000 00	1,400 00	685 00	8	4	110
Scott	8	330	6	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	350 00	1,700 00	70 00	45 00	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	11	610	7	.....	.....	6	1	1	4	400 00	2,170 00	226 00	59 00	.....	.....	.....
Union .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica	9	310	8	1	.....	7	5	1	2	550 00	450 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wauzeka	7	410	7	7	1	400 00	1,500 00	200 00
Totals	88	4,520	54	6	5	55	19	7	16	4,400 00	23,475 00	2,561 00	1,383 50	4	5	352
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TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accom- modate.	No of sites contain- ing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. of school houses b'lt of stone or br'k.	No. without out-houses in good condition.	No. dis which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av No. d's such sch have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily at- tendance.
DANE—1st Dis.																		
Albion.....	7	293	5	1	2	4	4	1	0	500 00	1,075 00	1,075 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomington.....	6	270	6	2	0	5	2	1	0	1,315 00	4,615 00	280 00	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bristol.....	8	320	8	2	2	4	5	1	1	650 00	1,900 00	195 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burke.....	9	430	7	3	2	7	7	1	5	1,005 00	2,550 00	585 00	118 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Christiana.....	10	510	9	5	4	8	7	3	6	760 00	3,199 50	424 50	152 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottage Grove...	9	428	9	3	3	7	3	.....	5	1,075 00	3,710 00	275 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deerfield.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525 00	1,600 00	75 00	98 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunkirk.....	8	356	7	2	1	3	3	1	3	940 00	3,050 00	195 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	6	40	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	600 00	2,500 00	125 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medina.....	7	430	7	3	2	4	4	8	2	2,200 00	4,160 00	314 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Springs.	6	275	5	2	.....	5	2	1	2	600 00	2,500 00	145 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rutland.....	8	388	6	.....	1	3	3	.....	2	500 00	2,800 00	210 00	23 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoughton village	1	300	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	4,000 00	3,000 00	1,000 00	203 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Prairie....	5	454	4	4	2	2	4	1	3	1,030 00	3,000 00	400 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sun Prairie village	1	180	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	5,500 00	5,000 00	500 00	25 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	8	285	3	3	.....	5	3	1	6	1,040 00	2,800 00	300 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westport.....	6	318	6	3	1	6	5	2	.....	1,040 00	3,800 00	270 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Windsor.....	7	381	5	2	.....	4	3	.....	1	1,250 00	5,100 00	395 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

York	8	406	8	1	2	6	5	1	3	1,025 00	4,150 00	245 00	45 00	1	3	180	40	80
Totals	125	6,074	104	38	24	83	66	19	42	5,500 00	60,809 50	6,958 50	970 00	1	1	200	91	16
DANE—2d Dis.—																		
Berry	5	270	5	1	2	5	1	1	1	725 00	1,650 00	60 00	52	1				
Black Earth	3	270	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2,100 00	2,220 00	135 00						
Blue Mounds	5	265				2				970 00	2,095 00	125 00						
Cross Plains	7	410	5	2		2			3	770 00	1,225 00	190 00	70	1	1	200		
Dane	7	366	3	1	1	6	3	2	3	730 00	3,250 00	245 00	13 00					
Fitchburg	10	490	4	1	4	4	4		2	650 00	2,600 00	350 00	25 00					
Madison	5	260	4	2	1	3	4	4	3	2,100 00	3,650 00	350 00	210 00					
Madison city	7	1,300	7	6	6	7	7	7	1	20,000 00	45,500 00	7,500 00	2,904 00	5	5			
Mazomanie	2	455	1	1	1	2	1	1		108 00	10,800 09	820 00	25 00					
Middleton	7	380	6	4	4	6	4	1		1,800 00	3,750 00	416 00	132 00					
Montrose	7	335	4		1	4	1		2	1,850 00	2,970 80	120 00	120 00					
Oregon	9	511	9	2		5	2			1,600 00	4,225 00	380 00						
Perry	5	242	4		1	2				560 00	1,210 00	40 00	55 00	6	6			120
Primrose	7	321	4			7				571 00	1,980 00	84 00						
Roxbury	6	270	6			4	2	1	2	600 00	1,390 00	75 00	130 00	1	2	200	124	70
Springdale	6	388	5	1	2	5			1	1,125 00	3,633 00	160 00	33 00					
Springfield	7	418	5	1	2	6	3	2	2	900 00	2,630 00	310 00	105 00	2	2	60		40
Vermont	6	280	3			6				800 00	3,000 00	120 00						
Verona	7	290	6	1	1	2	2	1	1	1,500 00	4,150 00	140 00						
Totals	118	7,426	87	27	24	81	34	20	28	20,000 00	101,438 00	11,620 00	3,874 00	16	16	153	215	61
DODGE—1st Dis.																		
Ashippun	8	500	8	2	1	7	6	3	3	880 00	1,966 00	86 00	75 00					
Clyman	7	480	6	4	2	5			4	550 00	1,440 00	280 00	61 00					
Emmett	8	406	8	1	2	5	2	2		645 00	2,000 00	300 00	225 00					
Herman	9	600	9			9			1	600 00	2,810 00	400 00	60 00	3	8		445	141
Hubbard	9	835	5	3	3	7	7	1	3	6,300 00	7,510 00	680 00	113 00	2	2	110	200	45
Hustisford	7	445	7	1	1	3	4		3	650 00	1,850 00	305 00	4 00	1	1			

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Private Schools, Sites, &c.*—continued

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.																			SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.										PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						
No. of school houses in the town.		No. of pupils school houses will accom- modate.		No. of sites contain- ing less than 1 acre.		No. of sites well en- closed.		No. sch. houses built of stone or brick.		No. with out-houses in good condition.		No. dis. which have adopted text books.		No. furnished with outline maps.		No. ft. dis. with sch. houses in the town.		Highest valuation of sch. houses and site		Cash value of school houses in the town.		Cash value of sites.		Cash value of appa- ratus.		No. of such schools in the town.		No. teach's engaged in such schools.		Av. No. d's such sch have been taught		No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during y. r.		Av. No. in daily at- tendance.	
Dodge—1st Dis.—co.		6	336	6	2	1	2	2	2	4	1	400 00	1,000 00	180 00	87 00	5	5	240	164	158															
Lebanon		8	320	7	..	..	6	..	..	2	2	516 00	2,055 00	306 00	119 05	1	1	108	56	27											
Leroy		10	575	10	1	1	7	6	2	..	2	750 00	2,325 00	285 00	60 00	..	..	..	..	..										
Lomira		9	637	7	2	2	6	..	..	2	2	1,100 00	3,050 00	250 00	181 00	..	..	..	..	..										
Rubicon		8	362	7	7	2	8	7	5	3	740 00	1,950 00	170 00	..	..	6	6	1100	..	..													
Theresa		6	500	4	..	2	6	4	4	..	..	8,000 00	1,500 00	800 00	100 00	2	3	..	..	..												
Williamstown ..		95	5,995	84	14	17	71	38	21	2½	2½	8,000 00	289,56 00	3,932 00	1,085 05	20	21	389	865	92															
Totals																																			
Dodge—2d Dis.		9	359	8	2	1	3	3	1	2	2	615 00	1,725 00	325 00	82 00	..	..	..	..	..										
Beaver Dam		4	750	..	4	1	4	4	4	..	..	6,700 00	3200 00	3,300 00	500 00	1	3	200	..	..													
Beaver Dam City.		6	326	4	1	..	4	5	1	3	3	700 00	2,450 00	535 00	35 00	..	..	..	..	..										
Burnett		9	356	8	4	1	3	3	1	2	2	1,025 00	2,730 00	182 00	20 00	..	..	..	..	..										
Calamus		7	311	7	3	1	6	3	..	3	3	1,000 00	4,400 00	332 00	7 00	..	..	..	..	..										
Chester		8	486	8	1	..	6	7	..	2	2	750 00	2,500 00	380 00	30 00	..	..	..	..	..										
Elba		7	650	7	..	1	7	4	1	4	4	1,300 00	3,250 00	400 00	10 00	..	..	..	..	..										
ForkLake		11	690	10	3	7	11	7	..	4	4	3,100 00	7,095 00	577 00	34 00	..	..	..	..	..										
Lowell																																			

Oak Grove.....	9	525	8	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	1	3,200 00	4,640 00	775 00	280 00
Portland.....	8	425	8	.....	.....	5	6	1	3	755 00	2,430 00	218 00	.....	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shields.....	5	348	5	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	470 00	1,100 00	90 00	62 00	1	1	220	40	82
Trenton.....	9	440	8	9	1	9	9	2	1	2,000 00	4,400 00	900 00	148 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waupun village..	2	300	.....	2	1	2	2	1	2	3,500 00	4,500 00	1,500 00	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westford.....	4	490	9	3	.....	7	8	4	4	500 00	2,085 00	272 00	171 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	108	6,456	85	34	9	78	64	18	32	67000 00	56455 00	9,786 00	1641 00	2	4	210	40	82	
DOOR—																			
Bailey's Harbor..	1	60	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	350 00	300 00	50 00	.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brussels.....	1	29	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	82 00	80 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chambers Island..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clay Banks.....	2	100	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	610 00	590 00	55 00	.....	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Egg Harbor.....	2	80	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	520 00	700 00	32 50	80 00	1	1	40	.....	4
Forestville.....	1	40	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	350 00	300 00	50 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardner.....	2	80	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	380 00	600 00	115 00	11 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gibraltar.....	3	180	3	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	400 00	700 00	117 00	58 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty Grove....	3	105	2	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasawaupsee....	4	140	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	1	50 00	400 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sevastapol.....	4	180	3	.....	.....	4	2	1	.....	350 00	720 00	70 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sturgeon Bay....	4	200	3	.....	.....	4	1	1	.....	900 00	1,150 00	240 00	57 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	1	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	1	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	.....	1	1	60	5	4
Totals	29	1,194	19	2	.....	27	13	4	1	900 00	5,440 00	931 50	291 75	2	2	50	5	4
DOUGLAS—																			
Superior.....	3	175	3	1	.....	1	2	3	.....	400 00	200 00	370 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DUNN—																			
Dunn.....	6	225	.....	.....	.....	4	2	.....	1	300 00	1,000 00	90 90	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Galle.....	4	240	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	200 00	300 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Elk Mound.....	3	120	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Private Schools, Sites, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. sch'l houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools	Av. No. d's such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
DUNN—continued.																		
Grant.....	1	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	\$250 00	\$250 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucas.....	2	85	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	205 00	200 00	5 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Menominee	4	100	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	6500 00	5280 00	1550 00	\$15 00	...	...	...	...	...
New Haven...	3	120	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	115 00	115 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru.....	2	99	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	275 00	454 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red Cedar...	10	...	10	...	...	1	...	1	1	400 00	1725 00	115 00	418 00	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Creek...	3	115	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	610 00	1075 00	22 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sherman.....	5	160	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	120 00	280 00	30 00	57 20	...	...	...	...	...
Spring Brook...	6	355	...	...	...	4	3	...	1	500 00	2200 00	70 00	46 00	...	...	...	...	...
Weston.....	2	90	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	300 00	500 00	5 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	52	1784	10	24	14	5	7	6500 00	13359 00	1997 00	192 83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
EAU CLAIRE—																		
Bridge Creek...	5	205	8	...	...	2	2	...	1	300 00	775 00	55 00	38 00	...	...	...	...	...
Brunswick...	4	110	3	1	...	2	2	...	1	600 00	800 00	70 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eau Claire...	1	300	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	9067 00	8667 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln.....	4	400	4	3	...	3	2	...	...	550 00	1480 00	30 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...

North Eau Claire.	3	250	8	...	2	2	1	...	1200 00	1000 00	600 00	...	...
Oak Grove.	2	100	2	1	2	2	...	...	600 00	1000 00	125 00	10 00	...
Other Creek.	5	200	5	...	4	2	...	3	525 00	990 00	55 00	76 00	...
Pleasant Valley.	3	200	3	...	3	...	...	2	165 00	175 00	25 00	...	...
Washington.	6	170	6	1	6	1	...	2	400 00	130 00	160 00	...	...
West Eau Claire.	4	470	1	1	3	3	1	2	3000 00	2600 00	1032 00	100 00	...
Totals	37	2405	31	5	28	17	2	11	9367 00	18657 00	2952 00	394 00	...

FOND DU LAC—																	
Alto.	9	407	9	2	7	5	2	3	375 00	1625 00	225 00	30 00	2	4	159	71	37
Ashford.	10	566	9	2	1	6	3	3	1000 00	2800 00	850 00	206 50	...	...	...	...
Auburn.	10	594	11	...	2	7	5	3	2	1100 00	5160 00	340 00	57 75	...	...	...
Byron.	11	500	11	3	2	4	3	2	550 00	2695 00	540 00	153 00	...	...	...	...
Calumet.	5	335	5	3	4	4	2	1	1700 00	2750 00	300 00	125 00	2	3	408	35	180
Eden.	7	200	6	1	1	2	...	2	800 00	1600 00	190 00	20 00	...	...	...	...
Eldorado.	7	440	7	3	5	6	...	1	1750 00	3875 00	540 00	60 25	...	...	...	...
Empire.	8	550	8	1	8	...	...	1	1000 00	2700 00	240 00	250 00	...	...	...	...
Fond du Lac.	7	358	7	4	6	6	...	1	825 00	2225 00	285 00	48 75	...	...	...	...
Fond du Lac, city	14	1746	13	14	14	14	...	...	2500 00	21074 00	12225 00	300 00	8	16	...	...
Forest.	8	565	2	...	8	4	...	2	910 00	5470 00	209 00	22 00	...	...	...	...
Friendship.	5	316	5	4	4	4	1	...	675 00	1950 00	115 00	55 50	...	...	...	...
Lamarque.	9	410	4	2	4	5	...	3	1050 00	3350 00	350 00	165 00	1	1	...	...
Marshfield.	3	150	3	...	3	2	300 00	700 00	225 00	3 00	3	10	330	250	120
Metomen.	10	685	8	7	6	7	3	4	4000 00	5560 00	810 00	175 00	...	...	...	...
Oakfield.	7	394	4	6	5	5	2	1	1100 00	2405 45	415 00	86 00	...	...	...	...
Oscoda.	8	504	8	3	5	2	...	2	1700 00	2010 00	250 00	37 00	...	...	...	...
Ripon.	8	400	5	4	1	5	2	5	800 00	3500 00	710 00	60 00	...	...	...	...
Ripon, city.	4	850	4	3	2	3	4	5	4500 00	10000 00	1500 00	75 00	4	4	276	...	
Rosendale.	8	400	8	2	...	6	5	1	1200 00	3970 00	440 00	140 00	...	...	...	...
Springdale.	11	400	7	2	1	5	3	3	3050 00	4975 00	405 00	50 00	...	...	...	...
Taycheedah.	6	470	6	2	1	4	2	1	1850 00	3100 00	315 00	37 00	1	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.—continued.*

SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.																			PRIVATE SCHOOLS.																		
Counties and Towns.																			No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school house will accom- modate.	No. of sites contain- ing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. of school houses b't of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of dis. with sch. houses in town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of yrs. such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily at- tendance.	
FOND DU LAC—con.																			8	427	6	3	1	1	6	3	...	1	\$900 00	\$3100 00	\$385 00	\$26 00
Waupun																			1	260	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	6000 00	6300 00	300 00	40 00	...	...	...	...	...
Waupun village..																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals																			184	11917	167	72	11	127	110	80	46	6000 00	10238445	21604 00	2157 75	21	38	268	356	146	...
GRANT—																			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beetown																			9	471	1	...	...	5	3	...	1	610 00	2570 00	122 50	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bloomington																			6	245	5	2	...	4	4	1	1	1100 00	2700 00	245 00	91 00	...	...	...	...	...
Blue River																			5	262	3	...	...	1	5	...	1	615 00	1662 00	31 00	26 00	...	...	...	...	...
Boscobel																			3	375	1	...	...	3	2	2	...	1600 00	6300 00	1000 00	150 00	...	...	...	...	...
Casaville																			5	376	5	2	5	2	...	1	4400 00	5950 00	420 00	125 00	5	6	145	155	...
Clifton																			8	400	8	1	...	2	6	2	1	1	425 00	1970 00	800 00	100 00
Ellenboro																			6	180	6	...	...	1	2	...	...	300 00	175 00	10 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fennimore																			13	800	7	6	1	10	8	...	3	1460 00	6125 00	438 00	140 00	...	...	...	...	...
Glen Haven																			5	248	4	2	...	8	2	1	1	450 00	1300 00	95 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Harrison																			9	425	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	1535 00	2650 00	115 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazel Green																			7	835	3	6	4	6	7	4	...	9400 00	12800 00	700 00	160 00	1	...	...	...	...
Hickory Grove ..																			7	312	4	...	...	2	...	2	3	1200 00	2675 00	140 00	6 00	...	...	...	...	...

Jamestown.....	7	415	7	...	4	3	...	...	350 00	1875 00	275 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laicester.....	10	490	8	3	2	2	...	3	2000 00	2955 50	2195 00	57 00	1	2	...	...	...
Liberty.....	8	500	6	1	2	...	...	2	785 00	2500 00	150 00	160 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lima.....	8	315	6	...	3	...	...	2	1025 00	2480 00	125 00	41 50	1	1	40	2	12
Little Grant....	7	274	4	1	1	1	2	1	900 00	2300 00	152 12	29 95	...	...	...	...	...
Marion.....	4	160	3	...	4	1	...	...	410 00	1095 00	40 00	40 00	...	...	...	...	...
Millville.....	3	112	3	...	2	2	...	...	10 00	342 00	40 00	2 00	...	...	...	...	...
Mount Hope.....	6	248	3	...	3	2	...	3	2000 00	4885 00	160 00	2 50	...	...	...	...	...
Muscoda.....	5	450	4	1	...	5	1	...	2000 00	2535 00	105 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...
Paris.....	6	350	...	2	...	5	2	1	550 00	1650 00	380 00	95 50	...	...	...	...	...
Patch Grove....	6	282	6	...	5	6	...	5	625 00	1860 00	180 00	...	1	3	18	60	50
Platteville.....	8	1110	5	3	4	4	3	...	11000 00	19850 00	3210 00	474 50	...	...	...	...	...
Potosi.....	9	670	7	1	5	3	2	4	4100 00	6905 00	345 00	295 00	2	2	438	202	100
Smelser.....	7	429	2	2	2	...	...	1	1110 00	3800 00	365 00	17 00	...	...	...	...	...
Waterloo.....	6	380	6	...	6	1	...	...	315 00	1260 00	50 00	15 00	...	...	...	...	...
Watertown.....	4	120	1	...	...	3	...	1	10 00	1350 00	25 00	25 50	...	...	...	...	...
Wingville.....	7	290	5	1	1	5	3	...	800 00	2925 00	105 00	96 00	...	...	...	...	...
Woodman.....	5	214	3	1	...	5	3	...	700 00	2025 00	125 00	82 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wyalusing.....	6	500	4	2	2	5	2	...	700 00	2100 00	89 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	205	19068	129	35	36	138	72	25	40	11000 00	11218 62	2279 45	11	14	199	419	54
GREEN—																	
Adams.....	7	300	5	2	2	4	2	...	1	320 00	1165 00	96 00	81 00	...	...	...	...
Albany.....	7	381	5	2	2	5	5	1	2	1300 00	3170 00	315 00	114 50	...	...	...	...
Brooklyn.....	10	455	7	2	2	7	3	...	5	1100 00	3925 00	372 00	75 00	...	...	...	...
Cadiz.....	10	400	10	...	1	7	10	5	2	680 00	3500 00	265 00	75 00	...	...	...	...
Clarno.....	9	...	...	4	...	9	3	...	1	1000 00	6000 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Decatur.....	10	1000	8	4	5	7	7	...	1	15000 00	20000 00	700 00	350 00	...	...	...	...
Exeter.....	6	310	6	3	...	6	1	...	1	850 00	2400 00	243 00	75 00	...	...	...	...
Jefferson.....	9	660	7	6	5	6	6	2	3	1300 00	6250 00	382 00	10 00	...	...	...	...
Jordan.....	7	345	6	1	...	4	...	...	2	700 00	1375 00	153 00	6 00	...	...	...	...
Monroe.....	10	1500	7	2	1	6	5	8	5	1616 00	1460 00	1656 00	105 00	...	...	...	...
Mt. Pleasant....	8	450	8	...	3	5	...	...	2	800 00	2875 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Private Schools, Sites, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.												PRIVATE SCHOOLS.					
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. sch'l houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dia. which have adopt'd text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dia. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
GREEN—continued																		
New Glarus	4	300	3	3	3	1	1	3	1	3000 00	3870 00	220 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spring Grove.....	8	745	7	3	3	7	6	2	1	1000 00	.....	102 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylvester	8	350	7	2	2	7	4	.....	4	615 00	2150 00	195 00	52 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	7	250	7	.....	2	5	1	1	2	550 00	1315 00	171 00	27 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
York	6	245	6	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	665 00	1650 00	100 00	63 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	126	7691	99	33	30	89	54	17	35	15000 00	78105 00	5420 00	892 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GREEN LAKE—																		
Berlin	8	225	6	2	1	6	4	2	5	15000 00	4000 00	350 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Berlin City	2	1000	.....	1	.....	2	2	2	.....	25000 00	38000 00	2000 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn	7	375	6	5	1	5	5	1	4	1800 00	3500 00	810 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake	12	500	10	4	1	10	8	6	5	550 00	3175 00	400 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingson	6	200	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	6	320 00	605 00	40 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kingson village	2	158	1	1	.....	2	2	1	2	20 00	2075 00	108 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mackford	8	458	7	2	1	7	5	.....	2	1200 00	3843 00	465 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manchester	6	275	4	2	.....	3	2	.....	.....	555 00	1700 00	100 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	4	175	4	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	1000 00	1150 00	90 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Princeton	7	350	7	1	3	3	1	1	3,500 00	3,930 00	290 00	50 00	.....
St. Marie.....	5	210	5	.....	3	2	.....	3	500 00	975 00	60 00	25 00	.....
Seneca	4	126	4	.....	3	2	.....	3	220 00	472 00	30 00	.....	.....
Totals	71	4,052	58	17	5	47	36	13	2500 00	58325 00	4,238 00	669 00	.....
IOWA—														
Arena	14	600	10	.....	1	14	2	.....	2	\$800 00	\$2100 00	\$100 00	.....
Clyde	4	200	4	.....	4	1	1	.....	3	600 00	1350 00	50 00	.....
Dodgeville.....	15	1080	8	1	2	8	.....	.....	3	1000 00	3511 00	3222 00	.....
Highland	12	900	8	1	2	.....	2	4	1	1000 00	4300 00	8000 00	.....
Linden	12	595	6	1	5	7	.....	1	1	1000 00	5030 00	360 00	.....
Mineral Point...	10	437	7	1	1	9	6	2	.....	1275 00	4740 00	250 00	.....
Mineral Pt. City.	2	715	.....	2	2	2	2	.....	2400 00	.....	2300 00	40 00	.....
Mifflin	9	425	6	1	1	3	2	1	1	640 00	1725 00	270 00	.....
Moscow	6	305	3	1	.....	6	1	.....	2	555 00	1410 00	40 00	.....
Pulaski	7	468	5	.....	3	4	5	2	1	1400 00	4230 00	590 00	.....
Ridgeway	14	683	12	.....	12	3	1	1	1	450 00	2859 00	223 00	.....
Waldwick	6	480	5	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	650 00	1875 00	95 00	90 00	.....
Wyoming	7	361	4	3	.....	7	3	.....	550 00	2400 00	126 00	53 00	.....
Totals	118	7179	78	11	17	82	27	13	12	2400 00	36766 00	10736 00	1520 00
JACKSON—														
Albion.....	6	465	5	.....	3	3	2	1	.....	800 00	2800 00	300 50	.....
Alma	8	337	4	3	5	5	5	.....	4	1075 00	2265 00	177 00	.....
Garden Valley...	5	255	4	.....	5	3	.....	.....	715 00	1450 00	115 00	80 00	.....
Hixton	8	220	5	1	.....	5	2	.....	3	840 00	1900 00	180 00	.....
Irving	6	290	4	.....	3	1	1	.....	450 00	1315 00	115 00	92 00	.....
Manchester	4	145	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	350 00	880 00	32 00	12 00	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Private Schools, Sites, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accom- modate	No. of sites contain- ing less than 1 acre	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. sch'l houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dia. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. 3/4 dia. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily at- tendance.
JACKSON—continued.																		
Melrose.....	7	280	1	.....	.....	4	2	2	1	1900 00	2990 00	170 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northfield.....	4	150	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	600 00	680 00	10 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	4	133	3	.....	.....	3	1	.....	1	280 00	675 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	53	2275	30	4	.....	32	16	4	10	1000 00	14955 00	1119 51	389 00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
JEFFERSON—																		
Axtalan.....	6	325	6	2	5	2	.....	.....	1	600 00	2600 00	350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cold Spring.....	5	163	5	.....	.....	5	5	1	1	380 00	1100 00	150 00	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Concord.....	10	553	8	1	2	6	3	2	6	1000 00	9405 00	455 00	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	10	609	10	2	5	6	6	.....	2	1100 00	4220 00	355 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebron.....	7	383	7	2	1	4	6	.....	2	500 00	1840 00	340 00	77 17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ixonia.....	9	450	9	.....	2	3	.....	2	3	800 00	4000 00	290 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	15	727	13	3	7	7	15	5	3	925 00	4675 00	804 00	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koshkonong.....	9	694	5	2	6	6	7	2	2	14000 00	22825 00	2861 00	25	8	7	200	191	146
Lake Mills.....	3	620	7	1	4	.....	.....	1	5	15300 00	17150 00	1010 00	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milford.....	8	400	4	.....	2	5	5	.....	1	500 00	1505 00	110 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oakland.....	0	350	0	1	3	4	3	.....	1	1000 00	2450 00	340 00	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Palmyra	5	427	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	4000 00	1500 00	275 00	135 00	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	7	450	6	1	1	4	4	2	3	1225 00	2475 00	250 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....
Sumner	3	180	3	2	3	3	3	3	2	1100 00	2100 00	150 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....
Waterloo	6	324	5	.....	.....	3	4	.....	3	650 00	600 00	50 00	.....	.....	2	2
Watertown, village	1	60	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	2475 00	2200 00	275 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Watertown	11	500	11	6	8	9	4	2	2	17000 00	26300 00	4500 00	1650 00	.....	2	3
Watertown, city	5	1200	4	2	2	4	5	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	216
Totals	131	8410	111	26	46	75	73	23	38	17000 00	12535500	11953 00	2491 17	13	21	215
JUNEAU—																
Armenia	3	50	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	100 00	125 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clearfield	2	60	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	155 00	200 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fontaine	5	150	5	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	450 00	1400 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germanatown	6	273	6	.....	.....	3	3	1	.....	1200 00	2185 00	265 00	88 00	.....	.....	.....
Kildare	6	293	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	600 00	378 00	51 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lemonweir	7	308	7	2	.....	5	4	.....	1	300 00	2000 00	158 00	8 00	.....	.....	.....
Lindina	7	330	6	1	.....	7	4	4	2	1030 00	2450 00	170 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon	6	560	4	.....	.....	4	2	3	2	7000 00	6775 00	1044 00	177 00	.....	.....	.....
Lyndon	4	200	4	1	.....	3	2	.....	1	200 00	800 00	60 00	180 00	.....	.....	.....
Marion	3	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	350 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manston, village	1	250	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	5000 00	4850 00	150 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Necedah	4	305	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8000 00	8100 00	201 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange	2	40	2	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	475 00	700 00	100 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
Plymouth	7	265	7	.....	.....	4	2	1	2	518 00	1125 00	74 00	.....	.....	2	2
Seven Mile Creek	9	225	9	.....	.....	7	2	.....	2	260 00	1800 00	90 00	90 00	.....	.....	.....
Summit	6	240	5	.....	.....	6	6	1	1	370 00	1200 00	140 00	170 00	.....	.....	.....
Wonebec	7	306	6	1	.....	5	3	.....	1	1135 00	1750 00	135 00	122 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals	85	3981	71	9	.....	54	37	12	15	8000 00	36156 00	2953 00	1006 00	2	2	.....
KENOSHA—																
Brighton	6	247	6	3	.....	5	4	2	1	1200 00	2850 00	495 00	70 00	1	2	112
Bristol	9	350	9	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	1250 00	2000 00	450 00	25 00	.....	.....	55

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Private Schools, Sites, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.														PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. each 1 house built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school house in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. dis. such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. dur. year.	Av. No. in daily attendance.	
KENOSHA—cont'd.																			
Kenosha, city	3	820	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	12800 00	25000 00	3000 00	225 00	4	6	20	165		
Paris	1	422	10	8	2	10	8	1	5	725 00	3300 00	440 00	37 50	1	1	100	19		
Pleasant Prairie . .	11	480	10	5	2	8	10	8	3	2600 00	7500 00	505 00	95 25						
Randall	3	138	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	650 00	1050 00	95 00	15 00					
Salem	9	500	8	1	...	7	6	1	3	800 00	3900 00	300 00	45 00						
Somers	8	339	7	4	...	7	7	2	2	1240 00	3300 00	550 00	280 00						
Wheatland	6	200	6	1	...	4	4	...	2	500 00	1500 00	100 00	...	1	1	...			
Totals	65	3594	61	26	4	47	43	14	18	28000 00	50400 00	5635 00	742 75	7	10	137	...	79	
KWAUNEE—																			
Abnepsee	6	380	5	4	...	5	2	3	...	2000 00	3700 00	270 00	68 50						
Carlton	6	250	2	1	...	2	4	...	...	600 00	1085 00	70 00	55 00					
Casco	7	380	4	...	...	7	...	...	1	500 00	1705 00	130 00	20 00					
Franklin	4	325	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	155 00	750 00	75 00	65 00					
Kewaunee	4	376	1	3	...	4	3	2	...	1250 00	800 00	445 00	5 00						
Lincoln	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Montpelier.....	4	180	8	...	2	...	...	500 00	800 00	50 00	5 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pierce.....	4	220	3	...	4	...	...	120 00	650 00	37 00	67 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Red River.....	8	300	3	...	3	...	...	185 00	500 00	75 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	41	2411	24	8	29	9	5	2	2000 00	9990 00	1152 00	285 50	...	...	...	...	...
LA CROSSE—																	
Bangor.....	7	360	5	4	1	6	5	2	200 00	700 00	460 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burns.....	8	400	5	4	...	6	3	2	650 00	2650 00	400 00	120 00	...	...	...	...	...
Campbell.....	3	150	2	...	...	2	2	2	600 00	1200 00	120 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farmington.....	9	520	8	1	...	6	4	...	1800 00	2580 00	170 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenfield.....	5	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	2	500 00	1000 00	200 00	...	...	...	...	...
Hamilton.....	12	619	9	4	1	8	7	4	2	2200 00	5350 00	415 00	140 00	...	...	...	...
Holland.....	6	210	2	1	1	2	2	...	1	955 00	875 00	80 00	...	...	...	...	...
La Crosse city...	2	900	2	2	2	2	2	...	18000 00	22000 00	2500 00	600 00	7	12	195	440	282
N. La Crosse vill.	1	150	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3100 00	225 00	80 00	1	1	176	78	40
Onalaska.....	8	200	7	...	...	1	...	2	325 00	950 00	185 00	40 00	...	...	...	...	...
Shelby.....	4	200	4	...	2	2	2	1	450 00	850 00	85 00	12 00	...	...	...	...	...
Washington.....	4	220	3	...	4	3	1	...	305 00	700 00	100 00	185 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	69	3929	48	15	5	44	31	17	13000 00	41925 00	5240 00	1312 00	8	13	185	518	161
LA FAYETTE—																	
Argyle.....	10	420	8	...	1	5	4	1	11 50	26 75	235 00	135 00	...	...	...	...	...
Belmont.....	7	...	...	1	1	5	...	2	800 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benton.....	8	500	3	4	2	3	5	1	26 00	16 00	1000 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
Center.....	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elk Grove.....	9	550	6	4	2	6	5	3	700 00	3210 00	185 00	92 00	...	...	...	...	...
Fayette.....	10	498	6	4	2	7	2	...	2540 00	4747 00	260 00	...	10	10	...	40	453
Gratiot.....	11	496	10	3	1	11	7	9	900 00	4140 00	345 00	79 00	...	...	...	...	...
Kendall.....	5	230	3	1	1	5	2	...	300 00	1155 00	45 00	15 00	...	...	...	...	...
Monticello.....	5	205	1	...	3	4	...	...	600 00	1550 00	230 00	2 00	...	...	...	...	...
New Digings...	3	305	2	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shullsburg.....	6	945	3	2	1	4	3	2	20000 00	20160 00	1270 00	520 00	1	4	180	36	47
Wayne.....	7	430	5	3	1	7	4	4	700 00	3050 00	190 00	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school house will accom- modate.	No. of sites contain- ing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. of sch'l houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. dists. with sch. houses in town.	Highest valuation of sch'l house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d'ys such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dist. sch'l dur'g y'r.	Av. No. in daily at- tendance.
Counties and Towns.																		
LA FAYETTE—con	2	80	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1130 00	1130 00	30 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Oak Spr's.	9	415	8	4	4	7	2	...	1	50 00	2750 00	183 45	45 00	...	...	...	...	...
Willow Springs.	12	605	8	...	...	10	2	2	2	625 00	3485 00	197 50	74 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wiota.....																		
Totals.....	117	5674	45	26	19	79	38	23	15	20000 00	46413 80	4155 95	1012 00	11	14	180	76	250
MANITOWOC—																		
Cato.....	9	680	9	...	...	6	3	2	2	...	1920 00	213 00	210 00	...	...	...	...	...
Centerville.....	5	293	3	1	...	...	2	1	...	300 00	300 00	185 00	60 00	2	2	200	155	33
Cooperstown.....	6	570	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	250 00	1000 00	100 00	108 00	...	...	...	...	...
Eaton.....	5	500	6	1	1	3	...	...	...	900 00	2503 75	360 00	295 00	1	2	180	120	95
Franklin.....	8	675	8	...	...	6	2	...	4	415 00	1545 00	110 00	240 00	...	...	...	...	...
Gibson.....	7	638	4	...	...	7	5	6	...	550 00	1615 00	130 00	125 00	...	...	...	...	...
Kosuth.....	5	425	5	...	...	5	3	...	...	350 00	1675 00	94 00	110 00	1	1	242	108	47
Liberty.....	5	335	5	3	...	4	3	...	...	610 00	1060 00	55 00	37 00	2	2	88	...	20
Manitowoc.....	4	350	4	2	...	4	3	2	4	150 00	400 00	100 00	90 00	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowoc Rapids	6	445	4	2	...	6	2	3	...	800 00	2150 00	210 00	180 00	...	...	...	...	...
Manitowoc village	4	494	2	2	1	4	3	3	...	4900 00	5900 00	4300 00	285 00	4	6	190	...	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.														PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school-houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school-houses b't of stone or br'k.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d's such sch. have been taught.	No pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.	
MARQUETTE—con.																			
Neshkoro.....	2	60	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newton.....	6	240	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	400 00	745 00	56 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oxford.....	3	200	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	250 00	400 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packwaukee.....	5	250	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	450 00	800 00	80 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shields.....	4	160	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	215 00	450 00	80 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	4	145	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	300 00	490 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westfield.....	4	307	4	.....	.....	2	1	1	3	2150 00	3295 00	95 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	56	2767	54	3	15	10	4	18	2150 00	12375 00	723 50	244 50	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
MILWAUKEE—1st dis.																			
Franklin.....	7	376	7	2	.....	3	4	3	2	500 00	1700 00	390 00	20 00	4	183	90	45	.....
Greenfield.....	12	655	12	3	2	9	6	9	5	1550 00	4345 00	420 00	237 00	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Lake.....	6	340	4	1	3	4	4	3	.....	1300 00	3987 00	850 00	275 00	2	2	180	70	40
Oak Creek.....	9	612	9	3	.....	9	8	7	1	325 00	3450 00	200 00	50 00	1	1	242	.....	32
Totals.....	34	1983	32	9	5	22	22	22	8	1550 00	13482 00	1860 00	682 00	9	9	202	160	39	

MILWAUKEE—2d.

Granville	11	547	11	...	1	8	6	7	...	\$100 00	\$219 10 00	\$490 00	\$278 50	3	3	542	...	17
Milwaukee	10	612	10	2	...	8	8	8	...	950 00	2135 00	490 00	275 00	2	2	56	...	...
Milwaukee city ..	18	6,000	18	17	6	13	15	18	...	35,000 00	218,000 00	560 00	332 00	45	150	...	6,409	...
Wauwatosa	12	663	11	6	2	2	10	9	2	1400 00	6025 00	1075 00	260 50	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	51	7,822	50	24	9	40	41	42	2	350 00	228,070 00	550 55 00	3,301 4 00	50	155	299	6,409	17

MONROE—

Adrian	3	125	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	3,800 00	\$640 00	\$40 00	35 00	...	...	...	...	...
Angelo	3	155	2	1	...	3	1	...	2	500 00	1,100 00	70 00	75 25	...	...	...	...	...
Clifton	3	94	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	280 00	275 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glendale	7	280	7	1	...	7	2	...	3	200 00	700 00	88 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greenfield	5	120	3	...	...	5	2	...	...	405 00	700 00	50 00	5 00	...	...	...	...	...
Jefferson	5	200	5	...	...	5	...	...	2	200 00	750 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
La Fayette	4	165	1	1	...	3	2	1	2	500 00	720 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leon	8	380	8	4	...	8	8	1	1	500 00	1,675 00	165 00	11 00	...	...	...	...	...
Lincoln	8	330	8	8	...	2	2	...	1	480 00	1,675 00	200 00	300 00	...	...	...	...	...
Little Falls	6	248	6	1	...	4	6	...	...	500 00	1,105 00	41 00	107 00	...	...	...	...	...
Oakdale	4	195	3	1	...	2	1	1	1	650 00	855 00	15 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Portland	6	200	6	1	...	6	1	...	3	20 00	705 00	85 00	65 00	...	...	...	...	...
Ridgeville	6	280	4	...	...	6	...	...	...	800 00	1,750 00	100 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
Sheldon	4	55	3	...	...	2	2	1	2	650 00	1,000 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sparta	14	76	11	5	...	9	7	4	2	2,000 00	5,840 00	2,435 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
Tomah	8	50	8	1	...	4	3	...	2	3,500 00	4,865 00	364 00	118 00	...	...	...	...	...
Wellington	6	25	6	...	...	3	8	...	1	800 00	600 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wilton	8	225	8	1	...	7	...	...	3	300 00	1,200 00	200 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	108	4,338	90	20	...	80	40	8	27	3,500 00	26,856 00	3,983 00	993 23	1	1	21	4	15

OCONTO—

Gillett	2	50	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	\$400 00	\$700 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Suamico ..	3	190	1	2	...	3	3	1	...	200 00	1,350 00	\$315 00	\$125 00	...	...	...	...	...
Marinette	1	200	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2,500 00	2,000 00	600 00	20 00	1	1	60	14	...

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.														PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school-houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch'l houses b'lt of stone or brick.	No. with out houses in good condition.	No. Dises. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. it. dis. with sch. houses in town.	Highest valuation of sch'l house and site.	Cash value of sch'l houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such sch'houses in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such sch'houses.	Av. No. of sch'houses have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch'l during y'r.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Oconto—continued.																		
Oconto.....	8	800	4	.....	.....	6	4	.....	2	\$300 00	\$800 00	\$150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oconto village ..	4	350	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4,000 00	3,200 00	900 00	75 00	1	1	30	.....	26
Pensaukee	4	134	1	2	.....	2	2	1	1	235 50	551 00	125 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peshigo	6	400	1	2	.....	5	4	2	.....	1,120 00	3,150 00	358 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stiles	2	100	2	.....	.....	2	2	1	.....	1,000 00	800 00	200 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	30	2,024	15	6	.....	19	17	10	5	4,000 00	12,551 00	2,048 00	385 00	2	2	45	14	26
OUTAGAMIE—																		
Appleton city.....	5	938	4	3	2	5	5	3	.....	11,000 00	21,800 00	4,700 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Creek.....	1	40	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	245 00	220 00	75 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bovina.....	6	210	5	1	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	1,800 00	180 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buchanan.....	3	160	2	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	450 00	1,050 00	75 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center.....	6	320	6	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	500 00	1,000 00	100 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dale.....	7	390	7	2	.....	4	3	.....	1	900 00	2,878 00	195 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deer Creek.....	1	50	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....	.....	16 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ellington.....	7	215	6	1	.....	6	6	4	.....	700 00	2,415 00	305 00	167 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freedom.....	6	384	6	2	.....	5	3	.....	1	515 00	2,198 00	108 00	58 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Grand Chute.....	9	480	6	7	6	8	3	800 00	2950 00	374 00	140 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenville.....	9	721	9	4	9	4	2	800 00	4500 00	460 00	185 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hortonville.....	6	359	4	2	5	1	1	1200 00	1650 00	140 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaukauna.....	6	460	6	3	6	6	.....	225 00	625 00	140 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liberty.....	3	110	3	1	1	1	1	405 00	375 00	30 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maple Creek.....	2	60	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	600 00	300 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osborn.....	1	40	1	.....	1	1	.....	75 00	75 00	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seymour.....	2	84	2	.....	1	1	1	100 00	125 00	60 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	80	4971	78	29	61	51	17	11000 00	44251 00	6967 00	1076 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
OZAUCKEE—																
Belgium.....	8	780	6	2	4	6	3	1500 00	6125 00	1355 00	430 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedarburg.....	9	660	9	4	2	8	4	4000 00	5440 00	1250 00	425 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredonia.....	10	660	9	1	3	6	2	825 00	3085 00	350 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton.....	5	425	5	1	2	4	2	750 00	1775 00	330 00	105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maquon.....	13	1300	18	.....	2	10	8	3100 00	7005 00	770 00	640 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Washington.	7	820	7	4	4	5	4	8600 00	10875 00	800 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saukville.....	7	560	3	2	4	2	1	600 00	2230 00	875 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	59	5305	52	14	19	46	30	8600 00	38035 00	5710 00	2450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PEPIN—																
Albany.....	3	125	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durand.....	4	195	4	.....	1	8	.....	1700 00	2100 00	260 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Frankfort.....	2	90	2	.....	2	.....	1	505 50	960 00	30 56	61 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	4	120	3	.....	.....	.....	1	310 00	800 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pepin.....	5	280	5	.....	2	2	1	2500 00	2300 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	2	72	1	.....	1	.....	.....	275 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waterville.....	4	160	4	.....	2	1	.....	400 00	900 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waubeek.....	3	180	3	.....	2	2	.....	550 00	860 00	80 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	27	1322	22	.....	1	15	7	2500 00	8185 00	640 56	101 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.—continued.*

SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.																			PRIVATE SCHOOLS.			
Counties and Towns.																						
No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school in the town.	No. of sites contain- ing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. of school houses b't of stone or br'k.	No. with out-houses in good condition	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dis. with sch. houses in town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach-ers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of sch. who have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended sch. during y'r.	Av. No. in daily at- tendance.					
4	105	4	1	..	2	1	1	...	\$1050 00	\$1400 00	\$125 00	\$75 00	1	1	68	...	18					
1	60	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	725 00	700 00	25 00	30 00	3	2	66	...	30			
3	200	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	600 00	1250 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	209	5	...	...	1	...	...	1	400 00	715 00	30 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	210	4	1	...	2	1	1	2	400 00	1094 00	10 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...
1	40	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	500 00	480 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	305	5	...	...	4	3	...	...	340 00	940 00	45 00	26 50	...	...	...	...	...
5	240	4	1	...	3	...	...	...	500 00	1825 00	91 00	26 00	...	...	...	...	...
4	238	4	1	...	2	1	1	2	950 00	1810 00	465 00	90 00	1	2	...	12	...					
Pleasant Valley ..	1	300	1	...	1	1	1	1	4100 00	4000 00	100 00	160 00	...	...	...	...	...
Prescott	10	508	9	1	...	4	4	2	1000 00	3920 00	575 00	207 33	...	...	...	...	...
River Falls	1	40	2	...	1	...	...	...	105 00	100 00	5 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
Rock Elm	3	100	1	...	2	...	...	1	500 00	1100 00	15 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	2	65	...	...	1	...	...	...	100 00	140 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trenton	5	280	4	...	4	...	...	2	800 00	2600 00	90 00	39 50	...	...	...	...	...
Trimble	5	280	4	...	4	...	...	...	800 00	2600 00	90 00	39 50	...	...	...	...	...
Union	1	88	1	...	1	...	...	...	305 00	800 00	5 00	20 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	57	2912	46	5	...	32	18	6	18	4100 00	22064 00	1621 00	814 38	5	5	67	12	24				

POLK—													
Alden	3	180	1	2	3	1	1	1	700 00	1500 00	50 00	50 00	50 00
Black Brook	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	150 00	150 00	...	...	...
Falls St. Croix	6	209	1	2	6	2	1	1	800 00	1250 00	240 00	100 00	...
Farmington	5	226	2	1	1	...	...	...	700 00	1165 00	62 00	116 00	...
Lincoln	2	76	...	...	2	...	...	...	315 00	500 00	16 50	2 00	...
Oscuela	4	150	4	1	4	...	...	...	700 00	2000 00	125 00	...	1
Sterling	2	50	1	...	2	...	...	...	150 00	250 00	10 00	...	1
Totals	23	866	9	6	17	3	3	2	800 00	6815 00	504 50	267 00	1
PORTAGE—													
Almond	6	...	5	2	4	3	1	2	800 00	1850 00	98 00	...	...
Amherst	7	345	7	...	6	...	...	...	1650 00	2585 00	101 00	...	...
Belmont	6	280	1	...	3	2	...	...	420 00	1225 00	56 00	2 00	...
Buena Vista	4	165	3	...	1	...	...	...	400 00	540 00	50 00	100 00	...
Eau Claire .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grant	3	120	2	2	...	3	1	1	315 00	580 00	15 00	7 00	...
Hull	3	120	...	...	3	1	...	1	450 00	800 00	100 00	...	...
Laurak	7	218	6	...	3	2	3	3	160 00	576 00	125 00	...	...
Linwood	1	40	...	...	1	...	...	...	110 00	100 00	10 06	...	...
New Hope	4	...	4	2	3	...	...	...	105 00	300 00	20 00	88 00	...
Pine Grove	3	...	3	...	2	2	...	1	3500 00	4265 00	230 00	100 00	...
Plover	6	388	5	1	5	4	...	1	400 00	2380 00	185 00	30 00	...
Sharon	9	225	8	5	8	3	...	1	30 00	20 00	10 00	10 50	...
Stevens' Point	1	20	1	...	...	...	...	...	4000 00	5925 00	710 00	7 00	2
Stevens' Pt. city	4	490	3	1	2	1	1	2	507 00	1600 00	420 50	8 00	2
Stockton	8	216	4	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	72	2577	62	13	50	19	3	13	4100 00	22985 00	2180 50	342 50	2
RACINE—													
Burlington	6	482	5	3	4	4	2	1	3180 00	6000 00	2180 00	850 00	4
Caledonia	14	760	14	4	11	10	2	6	1000 00	4076 00	660 00	230 25	3
Totals	20	1242	9	7	15	14	4	7	4180 00	10076 00	8780 00	1080 25	7

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.*—continued.

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. sch'l houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
RACINE—continued.																		
Dover	7	345	7	3	...	3	3	2	1	\$500 00	\$1850 00	\$145 00	\$47 00	...	...	...	...	...
Mt. Pleasant	14	518	...	7	4	9	8	6	2	...	4700 00	620 00	317 00	...	...	...	...	...
Norway	5	184	5	1	...	2	4	2	2	306 00	680 00	106 00	54 00	...	...	...	...	...
Racine city .....	...	1260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30000 00	800 00	1500 00	...	...	...	...	...
Raymond	9	459	9	3	1	5	5	4	2	1530 00	3415 00	255 00	135 00	...	...	...	...	...
Rochester	5	378	5	1	3	4	2	2	2	2050 00	5600 00	315 00	82 00	...	...	...	...	...
Waterville	3	387	6	2	2	3	4	1	1	1300 00	...	478 00	52 00	1	2	140	...	...
Yorkville	9	432	7	4	...	5	5	1	3	2000 00	4735 00	415 00	34 00	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	76	5195	58	28	14	46	45	22	20	8180 00	61015 00	5974 00	2791 25	7	10	170	433	84
RICHLAND—																		
Atau	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bloom	7	390	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	880 00	1800 00	155 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buena Vista	9	456	8	2	...	4	4	1	...	3000 00	4725 00	235 00	121 60	...	...	...	...	...
Dayton	6	300	3	...	...	6	...	...	...	325 00	915 00	80 00	48 00	...	...	...	...	...
Eagle	8	400	8	...	...	8	...	...	...	575 00	2000 00	106 00	15 00	...	...	...	...	...
Forest	6	380	4	...	...	3	2	1	2	1000 00	1645 00	110 00	55 00	...	...	...	...	...

Henrietta.....	5	290	4	2	....	4	2	....	4	2	1	1	1550 00	2600 00	9500 00	78 00	.....	.....	.....
Ithaca.....	11	465	10	1	....	10	8	....	1	6	1	2	1650 00	3575 00	814 00	95 00	.....	.....	.....
Marshall.....	5	470	9	....	....	5	....	....	1	....	....	....	555 00	2870 00	29 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....
Orion.....	5	250	4	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	600 00	1165 00	57 25	116 00	.....	.....	.....
Richland.....	6	482	4	1	....	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2800 00	3860 00	390 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Richwood.....	8	380	8	....	....	6	1	....	2	....	....	....	200 00	120 00	225 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Rockbridge.....	7	295	7	1	....	3	2	....	2	....	....	....	360 00	950 00	270 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sylvan.....	9	325	8	....	....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	600 00	1025 00	95 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westford.....	8	400	7	....	....	4	2	....	1	....	....	....	400 00	2000 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Willow.....	7	300	5	....	....	6	....	....	2	....	....	....	500 00	1750 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	116	5,533	93	8	....	68	18	6	19	3000 00	31480 00	3083 25	618 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
BOOK 1st Dis—																			
Avon.....	8	366	8	3	4	6	4	....	1	....	....	....	1315 00	8450 00	114 50	95 50	.....	.....	.....
Center.....	6	327	8	....	1	4	4	....	4	....	....	....	635 00	2007 00	155 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Fulton.....	12	918	12	8	6	10	6	1	8	6000 00	11780 00	575 00	60 00	.....	.....	60 00	1	.....	.....
Janesville.....	8	318	5	4	4	6	4	1	2	630 00	1560 00	255 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Janesville city.....	6	1,500	5	....	5	6	6	....	1	4500 00	650 0 00	10000 00	150 00	.....	.....	150 00	4	6	150
Magnolia.....	7	396	6	2	1	5	4	....	1	1450 00	5250 00	333 00	30 00	.....	.....	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Newark.....	9	432	9	1	6	7	2	1	1	1550 00	5315 00	197 00	70 00	.....	.....	70 00	1	48	.....
Plymouth.....	7	310	6	2	2	3	2	1	2	1600 00	3700 00	260 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Porter.....	8	492	5	5	5	7	4	1	4	1000 00	4640 00	450 00	48 00	.....	.....	48 00	.....	.....	.....
Spring Valley.....	8	492	6	5	4	6	5	2	8	1 00 00	4575 00	345 00	145 00	.....	.....	145 00	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	10	552	8	2	2	5	3	8	1	1100 00	8445 00	525 00	108 00	.....	.....	108 00	1	1	.....
Totals	89	6,088	73	27	40	65	44	10	22	45000 00	11052300	13209 50	801 50	.....	.....	801 50	7	9	99
BOOK 2d Dis—																			
Beloit.....	7	350	6	2	3	2	3	8	1	1050 00	1840 25	229 00	56 00	.....	.....	56 00	.....	.....	.....
Beloit, city.....	2	350	....	2	2	2	2	2	2	12400 00	16400 00	2012 00	1100 00	.....	.....	1100 00	1	2	.....
Bradford.....	7	314	7	3	1	5	5	4	4	2380 00	4350 00	405 00	75 10	.....	.....	75 10	.....	.....	.....
Clinton.....	7	500	5	7	2	7	6	4	3	5000 00	7511 00	1251 00	265 00	.....	.....	265 00	3	8	675
Harmony.....	9	276	7	1	....	4	4	1	1	500 00	2075 00	250 00	84 00	.....	.....	84 00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. sch'l houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jt. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d. such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
<i>Rock 2d Dis—con.</i>																		
Johnston	8	397	7	6	1	7	5	1	1	1200 00	4375 00	500 00	35 00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
La Prairie	8	300	6	3	...	4	4	1	4	1050 00	3400 00	800 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima	12	510	11	2	1	7	8	1	8	850 00	3525 00	410 00	80 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton	6	288	6	4	3	4	5	1	1	1000 00	2300 00	370 00	50 00	4	4	100	153	87
Rock	10	565	10	3	2	9	6	2	4	900 00	4000 00	425 00	239 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle	8	.....	8	3	2	3	4	1	6	1100 00	2675 00	300 00	99 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	84	4250	73	36	17	54	52	21	35	12000 00	52761 25	5452 00	2283 70	9	10	387	153	86
<i>ST. CROIX—</i>																		
Cyloc	3	114	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	450 00	1000 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire	6	64	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	150 00	170 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erin Prairie	2	372	6	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1000 00	3000 00	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emerald	2	60	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	800 00	350 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammond	6	278	5	2	.....	5	1	1	3	625 00	2200 00	105 00	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson	4	177	3	4	.....	4	4	1	2	1000 00	1800 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson, city	3	400	1	2	2	3	3	1	1	3000 00	9000 00	2000 00	150	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Kinnikinnick	4	140	3	1	.....	4	1	1	1	450 00	1100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Pleasant Valley...	3	100	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	770 00	1300 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	4	250	3	2	4	1	1	1	1	1770 00	3800 00	200 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rush River.....	3	45	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	230 00	300 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saint Joseph.....	2	110	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	1300 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Somerset.....	3	110	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	815 00	1675 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	2	114	2	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	600 00	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Star Prairie.....	6	180	4	3	1	3	2	2	2	600 00	2100 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	5	186	2	1	1	3	2	1	1	1550 00	3300 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	2	70	2	1	2	2	2	1	.....	650 00	1100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	60	2,790	44	21	3	44	19	10	16	3000 00	\$3995 00	\$995 00	385	2	2	.....	.....
SAUK—																	
Baraboo.....	7	500	.....	1	.....	3	3	5	1	1000 00	1600 00	600 00	100 00	2	8	.....	.....
Bear Creek.....	9	340	9	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	625 00	2475 00	210 00	89 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dellona.....	5	190	1	1	.....	4	4	1	2	510 00	1800 00	100 00	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Excelsior.....	8	392	7	2	.....	4	4	.....	.....	400 00	1850 00	210 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairfield.....	6	240	5	2	.....	3	3	2	.....	300 00	1450 00	185 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Franklin.....	6	270	5	.....	2	4	1	.....	.....	550 00	1320 00	198 00	87 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Freedom.....	5	235	5	1	.....	4	2	.....	.....	700 00	1450 00	112 00	112 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield.....	6	255	5	.....	.....	4	3	2	2	300 00	1045 00	118 00	94 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Honey Creek.....	9	400	8	1	1	8	6	4	4	860 00	1880 00	173 00	260 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ironton.....	6	350	6	1	1	6	2	1	.....	1000 00	2000 00	500 00	75 00	.....	7	2698	53 52
Lavalle.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Merrimac.....	6	275	2	.....	1	2	1	8	2	1325 00	100 00	135 00	61 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Buffalo.....	7	600	5	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000 00	6500 00	1500 00	100 00	.....	.....	59	.....
Prairie du Sac.....	8	518	7	.....	.....	4	4	1	.....	6915 00	6405 00	325 00	116 00	1	2	230	10 18
Reedburg.....	6	325	6	1	.....	4	8	.....	.....	1000 00	3230 00	380 00	.....	1	1	75	.....
Spring Green.....	5	285	2	2	3	3	3	1	1	2200 00	3350 00	425 00	81 00	.....	1	100	35 15
Sumpter.....	8	360	3	3	.....	4	6	2	4	2925 00	2850 00	75 00	95 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	8	287	8	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	800 00	2300 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	6	200	6	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	160 00	250 00	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	105
Westfield.....	6	200	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.—continued.*

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.														PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. sch'l houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. ft. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. dis. such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during y'r.	Av. No. in daily attendance.	
Rock 2d Dis.—con.																			
Johnston.....	8	397	7	6	1	7	6	1	1	1200 00	4575 00	500 00	35 00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
LaPrairie.....	8	300	6	8	.....	4	4	1	4	1050 00	3400 00	300 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lima.....	12	510	11	2	1	7	8	1	8	850 00	3525 00	410 00	80 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milton.....	6	288	6	4	3	4	5	1	1	1000 00	2300 00	370 00	50 00	4	4	100	163	87	
Rock.....	10	555	10	3	2	3	9	2	4	900 00	4000 00	425 00	239 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turtle.....	8	.....	8	3	2	3	4	1	6	1100 00	2675 00	300 00	99 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	84	4250	73	36	17	54	52	21	35	12000 00	52751 25	6452 00	2283 70	9	10	387	163	85	
ST. CROIX—																			
Cylon.....	3	114	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	450 00	1000 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire.....	2	64	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	150 00	170 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erin Prairie.....	6	372	6	1	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1000 00	3000 00	180 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Emerald.....	2	60	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	300 00	350 00	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hammond.....	6	278	5	2	.....	5	1	1	3	625 00	2200 00	105 00	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson.....	4	177	3	4	.....	4	4	1	2	1000 00	1800 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson, city.....	3	400	1	2	2	3	8	1	1	3000 00	9000 00	2000 00	150	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Kinnikinnic.....	4	140	3	1	.....	4	1	1	1	450 00	1100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Pleasant Valley...	3	100	8	1	2	1	1	1	700 00	1300 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Richmond	4	250	8	2	4	1	1	1	1770 00	3800 00	200 80	.....	.....	.....
Rush River	3	45	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	230 00	300 00	30 00	.....	.....	.....
Saint Joseph	2	110	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 00	1300 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Somerset	3	110	2	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	815 00	1575 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....
Springfield	2	114	2	1	2	1	2	2	600 00	100 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Star Prairie	6	180	4	3	1	8	2	2	600 00	2100 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....
Troy	5	186	2	1	1	3	2	1	1550 00	8300 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
Warren	2	70	2	1	2	2	1	.....	650 00	1100 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals	60	2,790	44	21	3	44	19	10	3000 00	\$3995 00	8995 00	385	2	2
SAUK—														
Baraboo	7	500	.....	1	.....	3	3	5	1000 00	1600 00	600 00	100 00	2	3
Bear Creek	9	840	9	.....	8	2	2	.....	625 00	2475 00	210 00	89 50	.....	.....
Dellona	5	190	1	1	.....	4	4	1	510 00	1800 00	100 00	2 00	.....	.....
Excelsior	8	892	7	2	.....	4	4	2	400 00	1850 00	210 00	25 00	.....	.....
Fairfield	6	240	5	2	.....	3	3	2	300 00	1450 00	185 00	100 00	.....	.....
Franklin	6	270	5	.....	2	4	1	.....	550 00	1320 00	198 00	87 00	.....	.....
Freedom	5	235	5	1	.....	4	2	.....	700 00	1450 00	112 00	112 00	.....	.....
Greenfield	5	255	5	.....	4	3	2	2	300 00	1045 00	118 00	94 00	.....	.....
Honey Creek	9	400	8	1	1	8	6	4	860 00	1880 00	173 00	260 00	.....	.....
Ironton	6	350	6	1	1	6	2	1	1000 00	2000 00	500 00	75 00	7	2898
Lavalle	7	.....	7	.....	2	2	2	1	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	53
Merrimac	6	275	2	.....	1	2	1	8	1525 00	100 00	135 00	61 50	.....	59
New Buffalo	7	600	5	2	4	.....	.....	8	3000 00	6500 00	1500 00	100 00	1	2
Prairie du Sac	8	518	7	.....	4	4	1	.....	6915 00	6805 00	325 00	116 00	1	1
Reedsburg	6	825	6	1	.....	4	3	.....	1000 00	3200 00	380 00	.....	1	1
Spring Green	5	285	2	2	3	3	1	1	2200 00	3350 00	425 00	81 00	.....	85
Sumpter	8	860	3	3	4	6	2	4	2925 00	2850 00	75 00	95 00	.....	15
Troy	8	287	8	.....	5	.....	.....	2	800 00	2200 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....
Washington	8	287	8	.....	5	.....	.....	2	800 00	2200 00	175 00	.....	.....	.....
Westfield	6	200	6	.....	.....	8	3	2	150 00	250 00	100 00	50 00	.....	105

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school house will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of sch'l houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out houses in good condition.	No. dists. which have adopted text-books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of dists. with sch. houses in town.	Highest valuation of sch'l house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d's such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dist. sch'l during y'r.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Counties and Towns.																		
SAUK—continued.—																		
Winfield.....	8	200	6	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1	600 00	1800 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodland.....	8	295	8	.....	.....	4	3	.....	2	550 00	1170 25	140 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	144	6517	111	17	11	78	56	29	28	3000 00	44895 25	5756 00	1456 00	5	14	775	262	30
SHAWANO—																		
Angelica.....	1	60	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Belle Plaine.....	7	227	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	175 00	875 00	125 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harland.....	1	70	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160 00	100 00	50 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pella.....	2	110	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425 00	55 00	5 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richmond.....	2	115	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	500 00	1100 00	45 00	9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawano.....	1	25	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukechon.....	2	40	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	150 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	16	645	8	.....	.....	1	3	.....	3	975 00	2280 00	275 00	64 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

JULY—													
Greenbush.....	8	755	7	2	8	6	2	2	8	6	2	1	\$3200 00
Herman.....	8	550	6	2	8	6	8	1	750 00	2860 00	\$510 00	200 00	\$60 00
Holland.....	13	1048	13	2	10	9	6	1	430 00	2385 00	424 00	396 00	50 00
Lima.....	9	700	13	2	6	5	1	1	2000 00	3350 00	875 00	85 00	85 00
Lyndon.....	11	578	11	1	4	3	5	3	800 00	2950 00	515 00	218 00	218 00
Mitchell.....	8	470	8	...	4	...	...	3	462 00	1542 00	92 00	...	...
Moselle.....	2	138	...	1	...	2	...	...	1010 00	75 00	45 00	3	175 80
Plymouth.....	7	800	5	1	3	3	3	1	4200 00	4350 00	1307 00	249 00	82 67
Rhine.....	8	460	8	6	6	6	7	1	500 00	2400 00	...	200 00	...
Russell.....	2	128	2	...	2	1	...	...	8 00	70 00	...	...	...
Scott.....	7	500	7	...	1	...	...	1	850 00	2458 00	350 00	85 00	...
Sheboygan.....	5	350	4	3	5	4	1	...	500 00	1100 00	160 00	100 00	...
Sheboygan city.....	3	800	...	3	3	3	...	...	15000 00	6000 00	300 00	6	8 310 577 480
Sheboygan Falls.....	10	630	9	4	6	7	...	4	550 00	2750 00	240 00	112 00	...
Sheboygan Fl's vil	1	22	1	...	...	...	...	1	1400 00	1000 00	400 00	30 00	1 132 30 22
Sherman.....	9	495	9	1	5	...	...	2	450 00	945 00	105 00	60 00	...
Wilson.....	6	500	6	1	6	6	1	...	500 00	1900 00	150 00	500 00	...
Totals.....	117	8912	95	29	5	68	89	20	4200 00	55820 00	10973 00	2484 00	13 15 221 861 149
TREMPEALEAU—													
Aradia.....	5	224	4	1	4	3	...	...	805 00	1819 94	58 00	43 00	1 1
Burnside.....	2	60	1	...	2	...	...	...	310 00	375 00	20 00	3 00	...
Caledonia.....	5	230	4	1	3	3	1	2	800 00	1500 00	150 00	35 00	...
Ettick.....	6	300	1	...	4	4	...	2	900 00	2000 00	80 00	60 00	1
Gale.....	8	376	8	3	4	4	3	1	900 00	3450 00	370 00	136 00	...
Hale.....	2	64	...	...	2	...	...	...	200 00	350 00	30 00	...	...
Lincoln.....	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Preston.....	3	115	3	1	3	3	...	...	405 00	700 00	15 00	...	...
Sumner.....	6	210	4	...	3	3	1	...	450 00	1250 00	108 00	55 00	...
Trempealeau.....	10	505	7	...	1	6	8	1	6400 00	2430 00	220 00	80 00	1 1
Totals.....	51	2084	32	6	1	31	28	6	7	6400 00	18874 94	991 00	411 00 4

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.—continued.*

SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.																			P R I V A T E S C H O O L S.														
No. of school houses in the town.		No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses b't of stone or brick.	No. with gut-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av No d's such sch have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.															
VERNON—																																	
Bergen	5	200	4	2	...	3	...	2	1	\$400 00	\$1257 00	\$55 00	\$140 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Christiana	6	295	6	3	...	6	3	...	2	210 00	795 00	60 00	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Clinton	7	345	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	420 00	1280 00	70 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Coon	3	176	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	265 00	445 00	50 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Forest	8	233	6	...	...	5	2	...	2	110 00	570 00	31 50	48 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Franklin	9	340	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	200 00	1000 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Genoa	5	220	3	...	...	5	...	...	...	300 00	700 00	170 00	25 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Greenwood	5	225	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	190 00	520 00	51 00	16 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Hamburg	5	235	4	...	...	3	1	...	1	725 00	1460 00	55 00	76 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Harmony	5	200	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	350 00	515 00	45 00	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Hillsborough	6	234	5	...	...	5	1	1	2	600 00	1360 00	80 00	75 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Jefferson	8	40	8	...	...	8	...	2	3	675 00	1905 00	120 00	53 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Kickapoo	7	350	7	...	...	5	2	...	...	400 00	1525 00	65 00	68 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Liberty	3	100	3	...	...	3	...	...	1	300 00	600 00	30 00	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Stark	6	186	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	400 00	2000 00	100 00	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Sterling	8	339	8	...	...	5	...	...	2	400 00	1595 00	120 00	37 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Union	4	126	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	150 00	316 00	51 00	2 00	...	...	...	...	...										
Viroqua	10	420	10	...	...	4	...	...	1	5500 00	10000 00	1000 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...										

Webster.....	6	256	6	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	672 00	85 00	100 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheatland.....	5	175	5	.....	1	.....	.....	3	810 00	950 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whiteworth.....	5	205	5	1	.....	4	2	1	300 00	830 00	80 00	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	126	5,278	118	6	.....	71	15	6	24	5,500 00	2,348 50	791 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
WALWORTH—																
Bloomfield.....	7	370	7	.....	6	6	2	1	1,400 00	4,100 00	355 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Darien.....	8	550	8	5	2	8	8	4	3	2,000 00	5,000 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Delavan.....	6	630	5	8	1	5	4	.....	4	1,050 00	1,580 00	1,735 00	314 00	1	.....	40
East Troy.....	7	513	4	2	1	6	7	2	2	2,100 00	5,950 00	580 00	148 00	.....	.....	.....
Elkhorn.....	7	270	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	16,200 00	15,000 00	1,200 00	60 00	1	132	101
Geneva.....	7	700	5	5	4	7	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	25,000 00	500 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
La Fayette.....	9	361	8	2	2	3	8	4	3	700 00	1,595 09	295 00	82 00	.....	.....	.....
La Grange.....	10	502	9	3	1	8	8	2	5	1,700 00	5,718 00	410 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
Linn.....	8	302	8	.....	1	5	6	.....	3	525 00	2,250 00	140 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
Lyons.....	9	400	9	.....	3	4	4	8	3	300 00	1,500 00	150 00	200 00	1	176	15
Richmond.....	8	340	8	3	.....	7	3	1	2	1,000 00	2,951 00	260 00	85 00	.....	.....	10
Sharon.....	14	400	14	8	2	8	8	2	4	1,500 00	3,150 00	350 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....
Spring Prairie.....	10	468	10	4	2	6	9	4	2	2,040 00	6,625 00	625 00	88 00	.....	.....	.....
Sugar Creek.....	5	348	4	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	1,450 00	2,025 00	145 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....
Troy.....	6	366	6	4	.....	4	5	1	1	1,500 00	2,450 00	200 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....
Walworth.....	8	1,075	7	2	3	2	5	8	1	4,600 00	3,925 00	1,755 00	120 00	2	350	75
Whitewater.....	8	410	8	5	2	5	7	2	3	850 00	3,450 00	245 00	122 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	131	8,005	121	49	26	88	87	30	37	20,000 00	107,489 00	9,445 00	1,644 00	5	5	219
WASHINGTON—																
Addison.....	6	460	.....	.....	2	3	4	2	1	1,700 00	2,405 00	325 00	230 00	2	3	270
Barton.....	6	545	6	.....	1	3	1	.....	2	6,100 00	5,100 00	202 00	57 00	1	1	219
Erin.....	5	380	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	220 00	450 00	120 00	48 00	.....	.....	.....
Farlington.....	8	760	7	1	4	7	4	1	2	1,650 00	5,231 00	315 00	15 00	1	1	.....
Washington.....	10	800	10	1	3	10	10	4	1	1,000 00	5,000 00	500 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	8	656	6	1	2	3	4	2	2	1,200 00	5,700 00	690 00	56 00	1	2	270

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.*—continued

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.																		
SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.																		
PRIVATE SCHOOLS.																		
No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accom- modate.	No. of sites contain- ing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. sch. houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopt'd text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jt. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach'rs engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught	No pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during y'r.	Av. No. in daily at- tendance.	
WASHINGTON—con.																		
Jackson.....	8	380	7	1	1	4	...	...	900 00	1,486 00	238 00	78 00	2	2	265	...	...
Kawakum.....	6	365	5	...	1	3	2	...	1	1,050 00	1,875 00	210 00	60 00	...	...	...	...
Folk.....	12	884	11	1	4	12	6	1	4	1,800 00	5,220 00	600 00	215 00	...	...	...	...
Richfield.....	7	680	...	...	...	2	2	...	3	1,600 00	2,800 00	85 00	25 00	...	...	...	...
Trenton.....	6	650	9	3	2	5	3	...	3	1,100 00	3,625 00	300 00	98 00	...	...	...	...
Wayne.....	8	487	8	1	1	5	2	...	3	1,050 00	1,750 00	215 00	168 00	3	3	100	66	
West Bend.....	5	260	5	1	1	2	2	...	...	800 00	550 00	96 00	...	...	...	...	...
West Bend, village	2	380	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	3,500 00	5,000 00	800 00	790 00	2	2	140	115
Totals,	100	7,477	81	10	26	61	40	10	24	3,500 00	16,192 00	4,741 00	2,035 00	18	15	209	359	
WAUKESHA—																		
Brookfield.....	9	584	8	3	3	5	4	4	3	1,500 00	3,900 00	410 00	138 00	1	3	...	80	
Delafield.....	7	342	6	4	...	4	3	3	2	780 00	2,470 00	280 00	255 00	1	2	...	40	
Eagle.....	5	398	3	2	1	5	5	4	2	2,600 00	5,450 00	430 00	197 00	...	...	...	...
Geneseo.....	7	538	7	2	2	6	6	...	...	1,450 00	4,850 00	375 00	96 00	...	...	...	...
Libon.....	7	460	5	...	3	5	5	3	...	2,200 00	4,960 00	272 00	115 00	...	...	...	...
Mnemonoes.....	9	850	8	3	4	7	6	2	4	4,300 00	7,480 00	615 00	129 00	1	1	100	46	

Merton.....	8	460	7	2	5	4	4	7	2000 00	5500 00	335 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukwanago.....	7	540	7	2	5	5	2	4	3500 00	5900 00	425 00	115 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukgo.....	7	75	7	1	6	6	2	...	350 00	1650 00	207 00	87 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Berlin.....	8	495	7	.....	5	3	1	2	840 00	2650 00	355 00	81 00	1	1	220	55	
Oconomowoc.....	8	620	5	3	6	4	1	3	8000 00	7200 00	3300 00	.....	4	4	.....	45	
Ottawa.....	5	324	5	1	3	5	3	2	640 00	2000 00	120 00	235 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pewaukee.....	9	540	7	2	6	7	5	1	2150 00	4795 00	465 00	289 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit.....	6	284	.....	4	2	5	4	.....	1200 00	4450 00	775 00	213 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon.....	7	305	6	.....	1	3	3	1	1062 00	2352 00	233 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha.....	10	795	8	3	8	9	3	2	10000 00	11750 00	2285 00	236 00	1	2	200	76	
Totals.....	119	7560	96	30	27	84	79	38	34	10000 00	77827 00	10882 00	2371 00	9	13	173	241
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WAUPACA—																	
Bear Creek.....	3	94	30 00	50 00
Caledonia.....	3	160	3	1	1	1	160 00	245 00	20 00
Dayton.....	3	336	5	1	5	3	2	1	610 00	2725 00	110 00	35 00
Dupont.....	2	59	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	7	280	4	.....	5	5	.....	1	400 00	1850 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	4	150	3	2	2	2	1	3	1056 00	1500 00	130 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helvetia.....	2	56	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	245 00	260 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iola.....	4	220	3	2	3	3	2	.....	450 00	675 00	80 00	59 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larrabee.....	1	55	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	200 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	6	310	2	.....	3	1	3	1	160 00	430 00	55 00	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lind.....	3	400	8	1	6	2	.....	2	712 00	2407 00	210 00	54 53	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Wolf.....	5	212	5	.....	3	1	.....	.....	210 00	690 00	30 00	3 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matteson.....	2	75	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	300 00	500 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukwa.....	6	.....	6	.....	2	2	1	2	1800 00	2600 00	1100 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royalton.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavia.....	3	235	2	2	.....	1	1	1	455 00	650 00	195 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	7	235	7	4	5	6	3	2	250 00	830 00	85 00	114 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Union.....	3	65	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	325 00	400 00	35 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

10—APP. SUP. PUB. LWS.

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, &c.*—continued

COUNTIES AND TOWNS.																		
SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.																		
PRIVATE SCHOOLS.																		
No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accom- modate.	No. of sites contain- ing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well en- closed.	No. sch. houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopt'd text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jt. dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of appa- ratus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teach's engaged in such school.	Av. No. d's such sch have been taught.	No pupils reg. who have not attended disch. during y'r.	Av. No. in daily at- tendance.	
WASHINGTON—con.																		
Jackson.....	8	360	7	1	1	4	.....	.....	900 00	1,486 00	233 00	78 00	2	2	265	.....	.....
Kewaskum.....	6	355	5	1	1	3	2	1	1,050 00	1,875 00	210 00	60 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Folk.....	12	854	11	1	4	12	6	1	1,800 00	5,220 00	600 00	215 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Richfield.....	7	680	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	3	1,600 00	2,800 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trenton.....	9	650	9	3	2	5	3	.....	3	1,100 00	3,625 00	300 00	98 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayne.....	8	487	8	1	1	5	2	.....	3	1,050 00	1,750 00	215 00	168 00	3	3	100	66	
West Bend.....	5	260	5	1	1	2	2	.....	.....	300 00	550 00	96 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Bend, village	2	380	2	.....	2	2	2	.....	3,500 00	5,000 00	800 00	790 00	2	2	140	115	83	
Totals.....	100	7,477	81	10	26	61	40	10	24	3,500 00	43,192 00	4,741 00	2,035 00	18	15	209	359	47
WAUKESHA—																		
Brookfield.....	9	534	8	3	3	5	4	4	3	1,500 00	3,900 00	410 00	133 00	1	3	.....	30	.....
Delafield.....	7	342	6	4	.....	4	3	3	2	730 00	2,470 00	280 00	255 00	1	2	.....	40	25
Eagle.....	5	398	3	2	1	5	5	4	2	2,500 00	5,450 00	430 00	197 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Genesee.....	7	538	7	2	2	6	6	.....	.....	1,450 00	4,850 00	375 00	96 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisbon.....	7	460	5	.....	3	5	5	3	.....	2,200 00	4,950 00	272 00	115 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mnecmonee.....	9	860	8	3	4	7	6	3	4	4,800 00	7,480 00	615 00	129 00	1	1	100	46	30

Merton.....	8	460	7	.....	2	.....	5	4	4	7	2000 00	5500 00	335 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....
Mukwango.....	7	540	7	2	.....	5	5	2	4	3500 00	5900 00	425 00	115 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukugo.....	7	75	7	1	.....	6	6	2	.....	350 00	1650 00	207 00	37 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Berlin.....	8	495	7	.....	5	8	1	2	.....	840 00	2650 00	355 00	81 00	1	1	220	55 45
Oconomowoc.....	8	620	5	3	4	6	4	1	2	8000 00	7200 00	3300 00	.....	4	4	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	5	324	5	1	2	3	5	3	2	640 00	2000 00	120 00	235 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pewaukee.....	9	540	7	2	1	6	7	5	1	2150 00	4795 00	465 00	289 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Summit.....	6	234	.....	4	2	5	4	.....	.....	1200 00	4450 00	775 00	213 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernon.....	7	305	6	.....	1	3	3	1	1	1062 00	2352 00	233 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Waukesha.....	10	795	8	3	2	8	9	3	2	10000 00	11750 00	2285 00	236 00	1	2	200	70 45
Totals	119	7560	96	30	27	84	79	38	84	10000 00	77827 00	10882 00	2271 00	9	13	173	241 86
WAUPACA—																	
Bear Creek.....	3	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Caledonia.....	3	160	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	150 00	245 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dayton.....	3	386	5	1	.....	5	3	2	1	610 00	2725 00	110 00	85 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dupont.....	2	59	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	20 00	10 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farmington.....	7	280	4	.....	.....	5	5	.....	1	400 00	1850 00	70 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fremont.....	4	150	3	2	.....	2	2	1	3	1050 00	1500 00	130 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helvetia.....	2	56	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	245 00	260 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iola.....	4	220	3	2	.....	3	3	2	.....	450 00	875 00	80 00	59 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Larrabee.....	1	55	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	200 00	100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	6	310	2	.....	.....	3	1	3	1	160 00	430 00	55 00	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lind.....	8	400	8	1	1	6	2	.....	2	712 00	2407 00	210 00	54 53	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Wolf.....	5	212	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	210 00	690 00	80 00	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Matteson.....	2	75	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	300 00	500 00	25 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mukwa.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	2	2	1	2	1300 00	2600 00	1100 00	75 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royalton.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scandinavia.....	3	225	2	2	.....	1	1	1	1	455 00	650 00	195 00	65 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	7	285	7	4	5	6	3	2	250 00	820 00	85 00	114 00
Union.....	3	65	3	1	1	1	325 00	400 00	35 00	12 00

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TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.											PRIVATE SCHOOLS.						
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. each of houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. of dis. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. houses and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
WABAGO—cont'd.																		
Wapaca.....	5	686	4	....	2	3	2	2	2	10000 00	11800 00	1580 00	561 00	....	....	....	....	....
Wauvega.....	6	426	6	1	....	3	4	2	1	2400 00	3475 00	540 00	55 00	....	....	....	....	....
Totals.....	89	4092	68	15	3	46	24	19	18	10000 00	30897 00	4890 00	1090 06	....	....	....	....	....
WAUSHARA—																		
Aurora.....	8	340	7	3	....	6	7	2	3	2100 00	4375 00	285 00	50 00	....	....	....	....	....
Bloomfield.....	6	231	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	775 00	25 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coloma.....	4	....	4	....	....	3	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dakota.....	4	145	....	....	....	3	2	....	2	325 00	850 00	100 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Deerfield.....	3	85	2	....	....	2	....	....	1	125 00	165 00	57 00	17 00	....	....	....	....	....
Hancock.....	3	135	1	....	....	2	1	....	1	1100 00	1465 00	15 00	38 00	....	....	....	....	....
Leon.....	9	855	5	....	....	6	3	1	5	650 00	1950 00	125 00	80 00	....	....	....	....	....
Marion.....	6	40	4	1	....	5	6	....	2	420 00	1175 00	96 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mt. Morris.....	5	191	5	2	....	5	3	1	2	420 00	1050 00	65 00	15 00	....	....	....	....	....
Oasis.....	4	175	4	....	....	1	....	....	2	500 00	1000 00	50 00	25 00	....	....	....	....	....
Plainfield.....	8	345	8	2	....	7	7	....	3	1025 00	2600 00	118 00	120 00	....	....	....	....	....
Poydyspl.....	4	165	4	....	....	3	3	....	3	450 00	1000 00	140 00	80 00	....	....	....	....	....

Richford.....	4	110	4	.....	4	1	.....	1	260 00	325 00	10 00	1 00	.....	.....	.....
Rose.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60 00	80 00	12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saxville.....	6	.....	6	4	.....	6	2	1	.....	1800 00	75 00	35 00	.....	.....	.....
Spring Water.....	4	200	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 00	380 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warren.....	5	195	5	.....	.....	3	1	.....	200 00	670 00	28 00	19 00	.....	.....	.....
Wautoma.....	4	245	3	1	.....	3	1	2	1800 00	1820 00	325 00	15 00	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	89	2957	72	13	.....	59	40	7	30	2100 00	21580 00	1540 00	470 00	.....	.....
WINNEBAGO—															
Algoma.....	4	174	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	1105 00	1880 00	195 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Wolf.....	5	261	5	1	.....	5	5	1	3	600 00	2000 00	235 00	152 00	2	2
Clayton.....	8	380	7	1	2	5	5	1	3	1200 00	3800 00	235 00	55 00	.....	.....
Menasha.....	7	1000	6	2	2	4	4	6	4	8000 00	10000 00	1040 00	.....	2	2
Neenah.....	8	141	6	4	4	8	8	1	1	5000 00	12000 00	1035 00	25 00	2	2
Nekiml.....	7	360	7	3	.....	5	4	.....	2	440 00	1565 00	475 00	150 00	.....	.....
Nepesquin.....	6	281	3	2	.....	6	3	2	2	440 00	1700 00	290 00	67 00	.....	.....
Omro.....	9	749	6	3	1	6	6	4	4	8257 00	17375 00	925 00	383 00	.....	.....
Oshkosh.....	5	200	5	3	.....	5	3	1	.....	500 00	1550 00	150 00	.....	.....	.....
Oshkosh city.....	2	2500	3	5	1	9	3	7	.....	63000 00	77600 00	18000 00	1000 00	5	6
Poygan.....	6	426	6	.....	.....	4	1	.....	3	710 00	1870 00	75 00	.....	.....	210
Rushford.....	8	920	9	1	.....	8	7	.....	3	6000 00	11800 00	625 00	25 00	.....	145
Utica.....	7	400	6	4	.....	6	4	.....	2	595 00	2425 00	300 00	60 00	.....	.....
Vineland.....	8	450	6	3	5	7	1	1	4	1500 00	5900 00	405 00	200 00	.....	.....
Winchester.....	7	380	6	2	.....	7	3	2	1	500 00	1750 00	80 00	.....	.....	.....
Winneconne.....	6	360	6	.....	.....	4	.....	1	2	900 00	3050 00	400 00	100 00	.....	.....
Wolf River.....	5	144	5	.....	.....	5	3	4	.....	375 00	1200 00	70 00	145 00	.....	.....
Totals.....	115	9776	102	35	13	95	67	32	31	65000 00	15756500	34495 00	2342 00	11	12
WOOD—															
Centralls.....	3	270	3	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	1400 00	1700 00	400 00	45 00	.....	.....

TABLE No. IV.—*School Houses, Sites, Private Schools, etc.*—continued.

Counties and Towns	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the town.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. each 1/2 houses built of stone or brick	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dist. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. dist. with sch. houses in the town.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site.	Cash value of school houses in the town.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the town.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. d's such sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. dur. year.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Woon—continued.																		
Dexterville.....	4	380	4	1	2	2	2	1		3650 00	3350 00	300 00	52 00					
Grand Rapids.....																		
Lincoln.....																		
Remington.....	2	66	2	1	1	2	2			225 00	300 00	25 00						
Rudolph.....	4	145	4		2	2				225 00	750 00	30 00	40 00					
Saratoga.....	3	145	3	1	3	1	1	1		350 00	750 00	21 00	117 00					
Seneca.....	3	110	2	1	1	1	1			750 00	1150 00	300 00	15 00					
Sigel.....																		
Totals.....	19	1116	18	4	1	12	9	3		3650 00	8000 00	1081 00	269 00					

TABLE No. IV—RECAPITULATION BY COUNTIES.

Counties.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the county.	No. of pupils school houses will accommodate.	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. of school houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adapted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with school houses in county.	Highest valuation of each house and site.	Cash value of school houses in county.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the county.	No. teachers engaged in such schools.	Av. No. of sch. who have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during yr.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Adams.....	62	2175	38	2	5	28	10	7	14	900 00	9860 00	619 00	278 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bayfield.....	1	60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	700 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brown.....	79	4544	65	14	3	51	37	6	7	12000 00	38430 00	8963 26	823 00	13	23	176	560	123
Buffalo.....	58	2477	34	1	2	39	22	5	8	3000 00	20940 00	1622 50	736 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnett.....	2	86	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1150 00	1440 00	110 00	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet.....	63	4566	51	26	1	48	35	15	7	2500 00	17901 00	1832 75	769 00	3	8	100	31	14
Chippewa.....	30	1340	19	5	.....	12	13	1	2	10000 00	14510 00	1787 50	266 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clark.....	16	686	10	2	.....	9	8	3	3	800 00	4450 00	270 00	188 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbia.....	160	8637	117	32	9	100	72	31	34	10000 00	78540 00	12050 00	1862 00	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crawford.....	38	4530	54	6	5	55	19	7	16	2400 00	23475 00	2561 00	1383 75	4	5	61	352	51
Dane—1st dis..	125	6074	104	28	24	85	66	19	42	5500 00	60509 50	6938 50	970 50	1	8	150	40	30
Dane—2d dis..	118	7426	87	27	24	81	34	20	23	2000 00	101438 00	11620 00	3874 00	16	16	153	215	61
Dodge—1st dis.	95	5395	84	14	17	71	38	21	22	8000 00	23956 00	3932 00	1035 05	20	21	389	865	92
Dodge—2d dis.	103	6455	85	34	9	78	64	18	32	6700 00	56455 00	9738 00	1541 00	2	4	210	40	32
Door.....	29	1194	19	2	.....	27	13	4	1	900 00	5540 00	931 60	291 75	2	2	50	5	4
Douglas.....	3	175	3	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	400 00	200 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dunn.....	52	1784	10	.....	.....	24	14	5	7	6500 00	13359 00	1997 00	192 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eau Claire.....	37	2405	31	5	.....	28	17	2	11	9367 00	18657 00	2952 00	394 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fond du Lac..	184	11917	167	72	11	127	110	30	45	6000 00	102384 45	21604 00	2157 75	21	38	268	356	146

TABLE No. IV.—*Recapitulation by counties—continued.*

Counties.	SCHOOL HOUSES, SITES, ETC.													PRIVATE SCHOOLS.				
	No. of school houses in the county.	No. of pupils school moderate	No. of sites containing less than 1 acre.	No. of sites well enclosed.	No. sch. houses built of stone or brick.	No. with out-houses in good condition.	No. dis. which have adopted text books.	No. furnished with outline maps.	No. jr. dis. with sch. houses in county.	Highest valuation of sch. house and site	Cash value of school houses in county.	Cash value of sites.	Cash value of apparatus.	No. of such schools in the county.	No. teach's engaged in such schools.	Av. No. dis. sch. have been taught.	No. pupils reg. who have not attended dis. sch. during y.r.	Av. No. in daily attendance.
Grant	205	12063	129	35	86	138	72	25	40	11000 00	1110649 50	11218 62	2379 45	11	14	199	419	54
Green	126	7691	99	83	80	89	51	17	35	15000 00	73105 09	5420 00	892 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Green Lake	71	4052	58	17	5	47	36	13	33	25000 00	58325 00	4238 00	669 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	118	7179	78	11	17	83	27	13	12	2400 00	36766 00	10736 00	1520 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jackson	52	2275	30	4	.....	32	16	4	10	1900 00	14935 00	1119 50	388 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	182	8410	111	26	46	75	73	23	38	17000 00	123355 00	11955 00	2421 17	18	21	215	801	193
Lincoln	85	3381	71	9	.....	54	37	12	15	8000 00	30186 00	2053 00	1006 00	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	65	3394	61	26	4	47	43	14	18	28000 00	50400 00	5635 00	743 75	7	10	137	.....	79
Lincoln	41	2411	24	8	29	9	.....	5	3	2000 00	9990 00	1152 00	255 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lincoln	69	3329	48	15	5	44	3	17	12	13000 00	41925 00	5240 00	1312 00	8	13	186	518	161
Fayette	117	5674	65	26	19	79	38	23	15	20000 00	45413 8	4155 95	1012 00	11	14	180	76	250
Lincoln	107	9395	82	20	5	84	56	41	16	6500 00	41283 75	7322 00	2381 00	18	18	169	602	49
Lincoln	40	2170	26	9	.....	33	12	7	3	3600 00	13337 50	1151 25	800 00	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Marquette	56	2763	54	8	.....	15	10	4	18	2150 00	12575 00	723 50	244 50	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee—1 dis	34	1983	32	9	5	22	22	22	8	1560 00	13482 00	1840 00	582 00	9	9	202	160	39
Milwaukee—2 dis	51	7822	60	24	9	41	41	42	2	35000 00	228070 50	58055 00	36014 00	50	155	299	6409	17
Monroe	108	4338	90	20	.....	80	40	8	27	35000 00	25855 00	8958 00	998 26	1	1	21	4	15
Oconto	30	2024	15	6	.....	19	17	10	5	4000 00	12551 08	2643 00	335 00	2	2	45	14	26

Outagamie....	80	4971	78	29	2	61	51	17	7	11000 00	44251 00	6976 00	1076 85	11	11	256	321	48
Ozaukee.....	59	5205	52	14	19	46	80	22	8	8605 00	85035 00	710 00	2450 00	11	11	256	321	48
Pepin.....	27	1222	22	...	1	15	7	2	6	2500 00	8185 00	640 56	101 50	3	4	142	...	...
Pierce.....	57	2912	46	5	...	32	13	6	13	4100 00	22064 00	621 00	814 88	5	5	67	12	24
Polk.....	23	566	9	6	...	17	8	2	2	800 00	6315 00	504 50	287 00	1	1	...	...	...
Portage.....	72	2578	52	18	...	50	19	8	13	4000 00	22985 00	2130 50	342 50	2	2	140	56	48
Racine.....	76	5195	38	23	14	46	45	22	20	8180 00	61015 00	5974 00	2791 25	7	10	170	488	84
Richland.....	116	5553	93	8	...	68	18	6	19	3000 00	31480 00	3053 25	613 60	...	...	...	...	...
Rock—1st d s...	89	6088	73	27	40	65	44	10	22	4500 00	110522 00	13209 50	801 50	7	9	99	...	8
Rock—2d d s...	84	4250	73	36	17	54	52	21	35	1200 00	52761 25	6452 00	2283 70	9	10	387	158	84
St. Croix.....	60	2790	44	21	8	44	19	10	16	3000 00	38995 00	3995 00	385 00	2	2	...	...	...
Sauk.....	144	6517	111	17	11	78	56	29	28	3000 00	44895 25	5756 00	1456 00	5	14	775	262	30
Shawano.....	16	645	8	...	...	1	3	...	3	975 00	2280 00	375 00	64 00	...	...	...	...	...
Sheboygan.....	117	8912	96	29	5	68	66	39	20	4200 00	55820 00	10978 00	2484 00	13	15	221	864	149
Trempealeau...	51	2084	32	6	1	31	28	6	7	6400 00	13874 94	991 00	411 00	4	4	...	...	...
Vernon.....	129	5273	118	6	...	71	15	6	24	5500 00	80095 00	2343 50	791 80	...	...	...	...	...
Walworth.....	131	8005	131	49	26	88	87	30	37	30000 00	107489 00	9445 00	1644 00	5	5	319	191	35
Washington...	100	7477	81	10	26	61	40	10	24	3500 00	48192 00	4741 00	2035 00	13	15	209	359	47
Waukesha.....	119	7560	96	30	27	84	79	38	34	10000 00	77827 00	10982 00	2271 00	9	13	178	241	36
Waupaca.....	89	4092	68	15	8	48	34	19	18	10000 00	30995 00	4390 00	1090 05	...	...	...	...	...
Wauwaha.....	89	2957	72	13	...	59	40	7	30	2100 00	31480 00	1540 00	470 0	...	...	...	...	...
Winnebago....	115	9776	102	35	13	95	67	82	31	65000 00	137555 00	24495 00	2342 0	11	12	138	320	88
Wood.....	19	1116	18	4	1	12	9	3	...	3650 00	8000 00	1081 00	269 0	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	4846	271009	3615	984	457	3037	1981	839	1005	68000 00	2573593 99	353166 62	97812 33	820	302	198	14679	68

TABLE NO. V.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.—RECEIPTS.

Counties.	Money on hand Aug 31, 1867.	From Taxes levied for building and repairing.	From Taxes levied for teachers' wages.	From Taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From Taxes levied at annual Town meeting.	From Taxes levied by County Superintendents.	From Income of State School Fund.	From all other sources.	Total amount rec'd during year.
Ashland.....	\$2,579 84	\$2,023 26	\$5,271 01	\$70 00	\$801 89	\$669 47	\$619 12	\$999 82	\$12,984 21
Bayfield.....	152 77	.....	100 00	.....	288 84	20 00	61 92	.....	601 03
Brown.....	9,301 08	7,169 79	15,986 28	179 00	5,218 16	2,682 17	2,999 79	2,295 68	45,867 95
Buffalo.....	4,864 01	8,589 21	7,350 48	110 08	1,072 86	666 88	691 62	2,367 43	26,401 50
Burnett.....	.....	350 00	235 00	.....	33 00	45 00	37 44	.....	690 44
Calumet.....	8,115 68	4,271 79	9,243 68	300 70	515 45	1,650 78	1,939 17	8,304 84	24,342 12
Chippewa.....	1,872 61	2,087 02	6,555 65	80 74	529 69	314 80	656 73	8,089 61	15,644 86
Clark.....	2,009 89	1,137 40	2,888 25	24 75	.....	263 88	157 88	755 39	4,727 57
Columbia.....	9,188 59	18,505 62	22,182 78	672 99	6,312 08	8,908 24	4,472 14	9,979 60	71,074 86
Crawford.....	4,682 15	1,596 06	14,181 15	264 80	1,112 68	2,382 78	2,161 75	2,299 85	28,657 99
Dane—1st district.....	8,203 90	9,948 06	18,027 42	665 35	1,402 12	4,185 83	8,931 00	4,047 28	46,439 78
Dane—2d district.....	8,142 49	22,542 23	17,728 30	871 87	10,013 11	4,721 16	5,762 98	15,016 25	80,674 04
Dodge—1st district.....	4,294 22	2,679 72	12,668 50	475 10	2,131 72	8,818 60	4,874 58	1,826 92	31,669 39
Dodge—2d district.....	14,937 24	16,620 57	31,313 31	433 76	925 29	3,870 28	4,066 76	4,967 29	57,541 04
Door.....	2,120 83	840 40	5,008 68	15 00	155 50	292 87	584 01	1,995 25	11,561 17
Douglas.....	173 68	1,033 34	1,917 22	444 44	.....	.....	78 49	.....	3,649 17
Dunn.....	2,381 47	18,713 33	6,428 32	135 00	689 82	608 62	785 99	1,323 00	25,327 35
Eau Claire.....	8,046 98	2,907 83	11,416 33	35 75	318 88	468 88	414 09	1,280 84	20,347 45

Fond du Lac	12,381 22	10,707 18	28,554 13	726 59	2,753 47	7,924 01	9,087 61	14,546 49	107,465 14
Grant	11,924 74	20,068 40	27,852 37	2,810 32	2,287 87	5,503 90	6,320 31	10,906 57	97,786 48
Green	5,276 32	8,339 15	20,979 02	481 71	1,586 63	3,231 90	3,883 83	11,538 19	61,476 15
Green Lake	3,066 77	5,084 17	15,771 05	176 42	.....	1,768 69	2,555 04	12,391 78	38,046 35
Iowa	6,566 67	8,579 78	23,291 46	322 75	2,187 58	3,974 07	4,483 69	1,917 17	52,432 08
Jackson	2,827 44	3,819 89	7,277 63	30 00	95 54	429 77	1,007 87	1,647 36	17,559 78
Jefferson	18,663 89	11,907 40	20,723 47	438 75	6,394 43	5,979 43	7,449 49	16,543 29	81,872 88
Juneau	8,209 34	6,790 10	18,430 29	437 56	1,460 76	1,615 36	3,029 08	1,746 96	35,710 06
Kenosha	2,735 69	3,643 28	14,779 55	290 20	268 77	6,196 78	2,130 40	5,168 92	33,730 32
Kewaunee	2,087 32	1,189 72	5,996 25	19 80	1,260 78	1,177 87	1,252 84	760 20	13,595 23
La Crosse	4,940 84	5,418 04	21,598 17	343 85	1,004 33	1,857 63	2,418 96	2,000 63	39,582 95
La Fayette	10,345 36	6,228 35	16,072 40	133 15	1,232 34	3,120 12	3,868 78	12,336 44	58,355 50
Manitowoc	15,418 57	5,717 72	19,424 78	372 65	8,233 14	4,897 78	5,816 92	982 36	60,862 82
Marathon	1,536 17	1,945 80	7,184 65	190 13	1,506 71	721 09	472 88	773 75	13,352 27
Marquette	1,141 40	1,202 56	6,202 48	90 50	483 11	1,173 91	1,531 71	1,346 11	13,170 78
Milwaukee, 1st Dist.	2,346 62	2,147 06	3,290 52	50 00	3,070 06	2,094 96	1,590 12	920 72	15,610 06
Milwaukee, 2d dist.	1,555 78	1,449 10	43,314 23	63 37	670 02	86,597 12	12,206 67	767 48	96,158 14
Monroe	5,853 63	8,097 34	14,034 29	357 96	534 17	1,803 81	2,306 86	2,647 51	36,465 44
Ontario	2,728 40	3,974 02	4,840 44	3 00	988 25	2,309 37	617 73	2,721 61	15,199 64
Ottawanie	6,759 40	7,688 81	15,031 36	90 00	979 12	4,665 09	2,286 24	2,450 29	39,950 70
Ozaukee	3,928 81	5,756 67	6,461 19	746 46	3,115 15	3,485 36	3,387 59	1,591 46	28,356 63
Pepin	1,156 63	1,336 46	2,958 81	.....	667 63	293 27	392 35	1,214 81	6,959 84
Pierce	4,509 38	3,609 77	13,464 31	54 54	438 00	406 01	347 09	1,892 17	24,555 56
Polk	894 62	629 76	848 67	28 24	638 25	160 86	48 40	502 01	3,999 44
Portage	1,737 49	4,230 11	12,055 58	63 60	638 25	777 37	1,327 68	2,302 66	23,339 70
Racine	3,457 54	6,017 05	11,901 40	173 83	15,741 37	3,872 64	3,794 25	2,993 51	48,907 97
Richland	2,593 96	3,255 28	13,314 16	229 69	715 86	1,667 33	2,553 08	3,378 95	38,357 38
Rock, 1st Dist.	4,457 03	10,774 48	18,937 13	275 60	1,051 26	6,133 16	3,457 08	3,146 38	44,803 85
Rock, 2d Dist.	4,287 96	6,585 02	18,859 80	141 00	924 16	5,355 13	3,108 37	7,107 26	44,338 51
St. Croix	5,264 44	4,933 66	14,629 54	336 00	1,297 06	7,236 86	3,992 67	6,431 60	33,765 47
Sauk	5,893 15	24,854 54	20,439 66	365 40	2,084 79	2,556 47	3,060 09	4,700 60	66,439 99
Shawano	94 25	435 00	1,682 43	5 00	235 00	597 43	165 30	361 62	1,357 63
Sheboygan	7,895 12	7,438 19	15,925 46	93 50	9,614 10	5,431 81	5,386 40	1,508 83	50,917 14
Thompson	3,246 61	3,178 52	8,000 28	80 60	242 70	932 95	758 18	2,390 86	17,061 49

TABLE No. V.—Financial Statistics—Receipts—continued.

Counties.	Money on hand Augst, 31, 1887.	From taxes levied for building and repairing.	From taxes levied for teachers' wages.	From taxes levied for apparatus and library.	From taxes levied at annual town meeting.	From taxes levied by County Super-visor.	From income of the State School Fund.	From all other sources.	Total amt. received during year.
Vernon.....	35,867 53	34,268 64	18,609 46	2709 46	831 38	33,255 13	33,432 79	33,095 81	333,795 27
Walworth.....	5,778 59	17,420 01	33,683 18	437 26	100 00	3,603 87	4,798 77	9,441 36	76,665 16
Washington.....	4,555 82	11,106 43	9,246 83	185 60	3,816 18	4,832 96	4,974 51	2,527 25	41,139 58
Waukesha.....	8,064 70	8,513 29	23,426 92	649 05	200 00	4,080 99	5,080 31	8,023 18	87,706 13
Waupaca.....	5,982 94	8,790 94	14,863 35	223 25	667 99	1,891 26	1,935 65	6,006 78	39,746 75
Waushara.....	3,321 91	2,498 71	10,928 88	133 80	637 40	1,007 13	1,657 98	2,838 29	22,160 33
Winnebago.....	12,709 77	30,892 25	32,684 10	763 89	492 49	7,136 76	6,781 17	7,645 34	96,156 77
Wood.....	518 10	3,527 48	2,412 01	.....	576 48	166 49	513 96	446 50	8,161 03
Totals.....	294,588 08	405,774 71	806,826 38	17,483 73	112,838 54	188,085 48	165,413 61	235,594 79	2,286,388 82

TABLE NO. VI.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS—DISBURSEMENTS.

Counties.	For building and re- pairing.	For apparatus and library.	For services of Male Teachers.	For services of Fe- male teachers.	For old indebted- ness.	For furniture, regis- ter and records.	For all other pur- poses.	Total amount paid out during year.	Money on hand Au- gust 31, 1888.
Adams	\$1,772 12	\$15 40	\$1,976 00	\$5,231 35	\$249 00	\$197 76	\$346 91	\$9,978 64	\$2,955 56
Ashland	8 00		450 00				84 47	493 47	108 56
Bayfield	12,841 57	265 03	7,951 49	12,428 93	495 44	863 71	3,170 00	38,016 23	7,851 72
Brown	5,739 84	210 20	5,185 08	4,790 90	479 29	317 12	1,285 19	17,927 62	7,663 88
Buffalo			160 00	140 00	368 50		44 50	718 00	
Burnett	4,111 88	144 49	4,658 98	6,173 10	824 49	1,601 03	1,467 55	19,006 47	5,335 65
Calumet	1,878 18	53 00	2,868 80	4,740 28	2,807 29	384 18	1,092 06	12,758 03	3,149 53
Chippewa	1,849 07	83 32	531 50	1,972 01	511 45	68 44	101 18	4,866 97	1,570 39
Clark	12,264 50	866 13	14,727 44	22,806 34	1,895 78	3,717 80	7,159 29	68,866 29	9,605 20
Columbia	2,466 71	73 15	7,342 20	8,794 50	1,345 13	1,422 91	2,024 18	23,428 26	5,223 78
Crawford	10,629 06	289 87	8,698 92	14,655 57	1,680 29	348 22	5,024 01	40,758 06	7,422 60
Dane—1st Dist.	17,780 51	264 86	9,818 18	23,677 84	11,909 46	3,703 65	6,342 41	73,823 78	7,097 72
Dane—2d Dist.	1,846 67	115 15	9,358 91	10,677 22	509 88	2,102 54	2,450 07	29,427 59	3,907 25
Dodge—1st Dist.	16,338 84	293 15	9,696 19	16,188 82	1,380 37	3,337 13	5,168 82	40,809 90	7,544 01
Dodge—2d Dist.	1,780 29	27 65	2,087 15	2,831 24	347 75	106 81	786 12	8,886 91	3,174 26
Door	302 49	16 00	440 00	1,366 50		1 25	164 80	2,015 16	1,807 69
Douglas	2,273 44		3,116 19	6,849 93	535 26	186 94	1,674 86	14,876 68	11,554 83

TABLE No. IV.—Financial Statistics—Disbursements—continued.

Counties.	For building and re- pairing.	For apparatus and library.	For services of Male Teachers.	For services of Fe- male Teachers.	For old indebted- ness.	For Furniture, Reg- ister and Records.	For all other pur- poses.	Total amount paid out during year.	Money on hand Au- gust 31, 1886.
Eau Claire	\$2,782 15	\$35 00	\$3,777 70	\$6,285 58	\$195 28	\$99 90	\$1,612 51	\$15,119 21	\$5,140 50
Fond du Lac	10,196 26	366 85	12,497 56	25,921 69	2,411 88	2,209 21	4,997 44	57,160 92	26,677 18
Grant	24,380 19	208 90	17,986 87	29,513 75	1,896 09	2,940 96	6,228 75	82,846 51	14,940 97
Green	21,977 84	186 75	10,424 35	15,320 37	1,380 08	998 54	5,109 52	54,946 41	4,817 51
Green Lake	15,129 54	259 61	6,721 17	10,557 15	515 71	1,086 59	3,920 19	38,814 98	2,491 58
Iowa	8,145 05	259 10	10,726 00	17,548 97	796 72	1,865 04	4,457 04	43,701 04	8,082 88
Jackson	4,092 87	22 90	2,324 98	5,985 80	182 40	938 70	875 14	13,360 32	3,751 27
Jefferson	28,266 40	496 69	14,438 71	20,100 21	5,248 09	3,947 86	6,874 35	76,046 48	8,295 72
Juneau	8,877 88	283 49	6,206 55	9,698 78	1,084 46	890 58	2,387 71	29,878 15	6,331 91
Kenosha	3,356 24	208 41	4,689 10	14,062 78	1,160 35	1,274 18	4,609 25	30,151 99	5,136 17
Kewaunee	2,653 41	18 75	1,964 00	4,753 75	677 00	205 62	551 57	9,439 83	2,590 47
La Crosse	6,244 88	492 70	7,372 42	11,718 10	546 90	1,732 81	2,906 10	31,018 86	8,570 09
La Fayette	20,916 61	87 97	10,413 61	11,699 32	1,340 18	1,636 44	4,314 53	52,148 92	5,398 10
Manitowoc	5,976 29	328 31	14,292 37	12,535 50	1,120 66	789 10	3,269 47	38,302 30	22,560 52
Marathon	2,030 89	192 19	4,745 38	3,088 65	601 82	176 74	845 65	10,803 00	8,582 37
Marquette	1,202 07	15 90	2,316 05	6,811 45	831 62	165 49	761 34	11,603 92	1,566 86
Milwaukee—1st Dist.	1,491 02	191 49	4,042 00	4,040 25	350 16	626 14	1,123 86	11,864 42	3,715 84
Milwaukee—2d Dist.	754 08	195 70	4,259 00	3,778 64	416 85	1,005 72	1,634 47	10,815 69	8,799 84
Monroe	8,059 82	306 64	4,632 51	12,432 16	1,052 84	776 70	2,490 28	30,294 74	6,908 65
Oconto	5,798 56	10 67	2,069 00	4,869 43	766 97	368 47	694 95	12,360 87	2,435 85

Outagamie	10,455 44	79 83	5,810 22	18,056 77	1,745 65	281 79	2,202 87	33,632 17	6,317 53
Ozaukee	3,501 00	384 10	11,853 68	3,570 20	868 02	1,753 98	1,465 02	28,229 50	4,927 13
Pepin	881 80	15 51	1,250 38	2,458 60	528 16	319 94	367 46	5,045 70	2,681 63
Pierce	3,531 44	60 52	5,623 60	7,926 06	1,627 80	442 64	1,972 96	20,061 16	5,698 26
Polk	613 06	7 50	530 95	1,792 00	41 50	50 16	160 66	2,325 04	1,165 68
Portage	4,887 30	.....	4,768 94	7,270 75	1,250 59	1,011 59	957 61	19,358 56	2,805 61
Racine	7,407 53	145 05	9,137 00	18,531 22	753 04	1,129 19	4,458 18	40,705 08	3,595 40
Richland	2,578 31	56 62	7,965 14	9,031 69	1,864 47	2,061 34	1,763 12	25,615 08	3,640 48
Rock 1st district	9,149 86	134 22	6,462 73	17,558 77	1,815 53	1,197 84	5,731 06	39,843 18	4,104 07
Rock 2d district	7,867 96	98 50	7,975 91	17,952 86	1,021 73	978 06	6,539 75	41,167 22	5,179 12
St. Croix	10,103 40	168 33	5,591 31	9,039 15	1,767 76	1,425 46	3,779 76	32,791 67	2,418 38
Stark	16,894 57	140 25	6,602 00	18,339 91	2,545 79	1,559 27	3,541 36	50,075 82	16,329 95
Shawano	258 00	21 00	329 00	1,039 00	128 42	23 75	250 27	1,915 44	250 88
Sheboygan	8,555 39	109 19	12,047 01	19,240 58	1,570 39	1,007 94	2,367 93	46,035 52	6,534 13
Trempealeau	1,864 00	32 60	2,340 00	6,670 67	313 90	769 37	1,479 58	15,531 65	3,196 97
Vernon	4,759 59	126 26	6,842 89	9,437 87	1,305 00	1,631 10	1,479 10	25,807 21	8,198 08
Walworth	20,115 82	356 87	17,583 26	19,755 41	1,247 31	2,254 76	5,359 33	68,996 45	7,667 71
Washington	10,417 18	40 92	13,009 59	7,902 43	825 46	697 31	2,046 33	37,482 96	4,662 58
Waukesha	10,449 70	426 44	10,141 76	18,176 53	3,354 81	2,448 42	4,968 47	50,042 68	7,494 44
Waupaca	9,887 72	59 52	5,859 38	12,172 02	1,503 45	1,276 92	2,653 81	31,456 87	7,739 04
Waushara	2,647 47	47 55	4,344 80	8,679 39	1,325 02	1,349 98	1,145 34	18,721 61	3,385 28
Winnebago	29,507 65	191 67	11,569 90	21,911 62	1,851 46	1,701 22	5,784 82	75,781 51	22,275 46
Wood	225 27	366 96	1,900 00	2,397 00	925 59	1,097 47	388 59	7,509 72	653 30
Totals	452,419 06	9,389 66	396,139	60,626 913 16	78,948 76	68,897 75	169,232 61	1,774,473 34	368,376 43

TABLE No. VII.

TEXT BOOKS.—*Number of Districts using the different Books mentioned.*

Counties.	SPELLERS.							READERS.					ARITHMETIC.					Hist of U.S.				
	Sanders.	McGuffey.	National.	Wilson.	Worcester.	Webster.	Union.	Sanders.	McGuffey.	National.	Wilson.	Hillard.	Un.on.	Thompson.	Davies.	Ray.	Adams.	Robinson.	Blodford.	Willard.	Wilson.	Goodrich.
Adams.....	48	1	3	...	1	...	...	28	1	23	2	...	...	11	25	...	13	8	...	2	8	
Bayfield.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Brown.....	10	52	...	...	...	...	...	11	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	8	...	...	...	6
Buffalo.....	14	8	35	...	...	...	...	14	2	39	...	...	...	6	38	12	...	4	...	10	1	1
Calumet.....	66	7	...	...	...	...	...	56	4	...	...	...	...	48	4	4	...	1	...	2	...	4
Chippewa.....	12	8	9	1	...	...	...	7	2	16	6	...	...	9	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	4
Clark.....	1	17	...	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Columbia.....	108	...	...	...	28	...	...	98	...	...	4	39	62	...	...	16	...	48	...	...	...	...
Crawford.....	53	5	...	...	...	...	...	38	67	1	...	...	28	...	7	78	...	6	...	...	...	...
Dane 1st Dis.....	102	7	...	...	...	...	...	85	12	6	...	...	...	48	...	46	...	13	...	...	...	...
Dane 2d Dis.....	82	14	8	...	1	...	...	76	13	1	5	8	...	22	32	66	...	1	...	6	8	20
Dodge 1st Dis.....	88	1	...	...	...	...	...	70	17	...	...	...	...	5	8	46	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dodge 2d Dis.....	77	3	15	...	...	...	...	66	2	1	...	...	...	48	5	35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Door.....	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	4	19	2	1	...	...	2	5	19	...	1	...	...	...	...
Douglas.....	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunn.....	48	...	1	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kau Claire.....	28	...	15	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	14	...	...	18	6	10	...	...	...	1	...	...
Fond du Lac.....	121	3	41	...	...	...	...	94	8	31	1	...	...	99	22	10	...	18	...	...	24	13

Grant.....	17	131	2	37	6	15	154	2	18	1	11	176	1	8	3	10	86
Green.....	69	57	...	...	...	25	77	...	22	1	6	...	114	1	2	10	8
Green Lake.....	73	4	...	...	...	70	6	6	...	...	28	6	28	...	13	...	51
Iowa.....	20	70	...	11	5	17	84	...	2	...	...	25	74	4	8	2	28
Jackson.....	80	14	2	...	...	17	21	13	...	...	...	6	41	2	...	1	...
Jefferson.....	88	...	31	...	1	78	1	43	...	1	41	61	12	...	6	16	19
Jineau.....	64	17	...	...	...	62	18	...	...	...	...	41	...	...	37	...	16
Kenosha.....	48	2	11	...	...	26	...	19	5	...	22	44	...	...	...	...	16
Kewanee.....	4	28	...	...	...	22	7	...	...	...	6	...	25	...	...	...	...
La Crosse.....	1	38	15	...	...	1	27	24	...	...	16	35	...	...	...	...	3
La Fayette.....	11	9	...	110	4	9	16	...	12	...	1	5	24	2	2	1	1
Manitowoc.....	86	14	1	...	...	85	15	1	...	...	9	13	74	...	...	...	...
Marathon.....	20	...	21	...	...	22	...	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marquette.....	47	...	...	...	...	46	...	...	...	...	11	...	16	...	25	...	20
Milwaukee—1st District.....	9	21	6	...	...	5	25	2	...	...	2	4	20	...	3	4	4
Milwaukee—2d District.....	13	27	...	...	1	12	25	3	...	...	6	...	82	...	3	...	19
Monroe.....	85	10	...	...	6	80	8	...	...	7	...	21	60	...	3	...	7
Oconto.....	4	8	6	1	9	1	14	10	2	1	...	...	41	...	...	...	4
Outagamie.....	15	29	3	...	...	7	10	...	56	...	6	18	27	1	31	1	6
Ozaukee.....	35	20	4	...	...	45	...	...	4	...	14	15	83	...	...	...	7
Pepin.....	12	...	6	...	...	9	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	19
Pierce.....	46	...	...	7	...	17	...	1	38	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...
Polk.....	1	...	20	...	...	...	...	20	1	...	20	1	...	...	57	...	10
Portage.....	29	6	22	...	...	19	4	33	...	...	10	21	26	...	...	6	...
Racine.....	48	5	10	...	...	43	...	20	...	...	46	...	...	...	15	...	16
Richland.....	72	29	...	1	5	34	26	11	8	...	2	1	59	...	32	6	21
Rock—1st District.....	38	33	...	6	...	30	22	...	22	...	6	...	52	...	21	...	12
Rock—2d District.....	85	42	2	2	...	17	31	15	19	...	22	8	47	...	11	1	2
St. Croix.....	45	...	5	...	...	46	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	...
Sauk.....	92	8	28	...	...	85	5	37	...	...	...	80	...	...	...	...	80
Shawano.....	6	1	...	...	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	62	29	...	80	...	...
Sheboygan.....	92	14	5	...	...	89	15	14	...	...	9	10	...	...	...	...	43
Trempealeau.....	12	...	41	...	...	6	...	...	4	...	...	37	10	...	2	1	1
Vernon.....	46	66	4	...	...	38	80	21	...	...	4	110	...	...	...	8	...

TABLE No. VII.—*Text Books, etc.,—continued.*

Counties.	SPELLEERS.							READERS.							ARITHMETIC.							Hist. of U. S.		
	Sanders.	McGuffey.	National.	Wilson.	Town.	Worcester.	Webster.	Union.	Sanders	McGuffey.	National.	Wilson.	Hilliard.	Union.	Thompson.	Davies.	Ray.	Adams.	Robinson.	Stoddard.	Willard.		Wilson.	Goodrich.
Walworth.....	89	3	12	1	1	1	21	69	7	15	14	26	40	9	4	38	19	4	75	59	20	50		
Washington.....	92	18	1	1	1	1	2	97	20	16	18	1	66	7	4	7	4	1	59	27	10	41		
Waukesha.....	102	1	5	1	1	1	1	87	3	5	18	1	68	7	4	7	4	1	59	27	10	41		
Waupaca.....	66	3	3	1	1	1	1	6	23	23	43	1	52	27	1	27	1	1	1	1	1	9	54	
Waushara.....	74	7	1	1	1	1	1	63	7	17	17	1	3	16	63	1	1	1	1	1	1	19		
Winnebago.....	39	57	1	1	1	1	1	39	58	4	8	8	1	44	42	19	19	19	19	19	19	19		
Wood.....	2	18	5	1	1	1	1	11	8	8	8	8	1	8	18	8	18	18	18	18	18	2		
Totals	2564	995	379	84	68	82	25	61	2138	986	580	319	71	51	780	870	1839	12	595	24	108	306	826	

TABLE No. VII.—*Text Books, etc.*—continued.

Counties.	GEOGRAPHY.						GRAMMAR.						PHYSIOLOGY.		ALGEBRA.				
	Colton & Fitch.	McNally & Monteith.	Cornell.	Mitchell.	Colton.	Warren.	Smith.	Clark.	Weld.	Green.	Wells.	Pinneo.	Kerr.	Brown.	Jarvis.	Gutter.	Davies.	Robinson.	Ray.
Adams.....	1	21	9	17				95						6	1			2	
Bayfield.....				1							1								
Brown.....			41	10								38	2			2		3	
Buffalo.....				6				37				4					1		
Calumet.....		17	23					39											
Chippewa.....		9	10	1			1	21				1				1			
Clark.....		15	2					18											
Columbia.....		17	58	51							8			36		17		23	
Crawford.....		29		52						19	52						6		
Dane, 1st Dist.....		10	43	13				42		6			12			3			
Dane, 2d Dist.....		67	9	5			3	34	1	9	2	17	8	15		2	3	1	3
Dodge, 1st Dist.....		29	51	2	2			65				1					6		
Dodge 2d Dist.....		54	17	12				52			2			9	6		8	20	9
Door.....		16	5	3				8				9	1	1		1	1		
Douglas.....				3								3							
Dunn.....		9	21					41									4		
Eau Claire.....			27	1				19									3	1	
Fond du Lac.....	10	45	83	31	2	1	1	46	1		9	24	6	45			5	11	9
Grant.....		110	14	39			4	29		1	1	125	20			1	3		1
Green.....		8	92	5		2		8		1		93		5		1			

TABLE No. VII.—*Text Books, etc.*—continued.

Counties.	GEOGRAPHY.							GRAMMAR.							PHYSIOLOGY.		ALGEBRA.				
	Colton & Fitch.	McNally & Mon- teith.	Cornell.	Mitchell.	Colton.	Warren.	Smith.	Clark.	Weld.	Green.	Wells.	Pineo.	Kerl.	Brown.	Jarvis.		Carter.	Davies.	Robinson.	Ray.	
Green Lake.....		46	9	8				65								3	17	2	7	16	
Iowa.....		74	1	7		2		29				52	9				1			8	
Jackson.....		80	1	7	1			18				15					2	4			
Jefferson.....		65	84	12		2		103		1			2	3			4	15	3		
Juneau.....		40	24		2							8	29				8		9		
Kenosha.....		48		7	2			39		5								9			
Kewaunee.....		8	8					2			2	7									
La Crosse.....		49						24				18				1		1			
La Fayette.....		25	4	6			1	11		1	12			1			1	4		1	
Manitowoc.....		60	13								7	32					1			4	
Marathon.....		24	4					15													
Marquette.....			16	14				32													
Milwaukee—1st District.....		19	5	9				6		4		9		3			8		4		
Milwaukee—2d District.....		11		15			1	11				7	9				9	4		11	
Monroe.....		44			7							17	6					8			
Oconto.....		4	16					5				8					1				
Ontonagon.....		78	2	2				84				14	5			1		2			
Ozaukee.....		38		23				34						22						8	
Pepin.....		10	1									5		8							
Pierce.....		36	1					12					10				1			7	

TABLE NO. VIII.

CERTIFICATES.

Counties.	MALE TEACHERS.			FEMALE TEACHERS.			Total.
	1st GR.	2d GR.	3d GR.	1st GR.	2d GR.	3d GR.	
Adams.....		1	9	1		51	62
Ashland.....						1	1
Bayfield.....						34	41
Brown.....	1	1	5			45	82
Buffalo.....		5	82			8	4
Burnett.....			1			65	91
Calumet.....			26			41	52
Chippewa.....	1		10			19	22
Clark.....			3			186	156
Columbia.....			18		2	96	142
Crawford.....	6	4	33		3	122	181
Dane 1st Dis.....		2	55		2	140	169
Dane 2d Dis.....			26		3	82	132
Dodge 1st Dist.....	2	1	47			169	229
Dodge 2d Dist.....		8	50		2	31	45
Door.....			14			5	9
Douglas.....		1	3			78	101
Dunn.....	1		22			39	47
Eau Claire.....		2	5		1	152	271
Fond du Lac.....	2	11	85	2	18	187	259
Grant.....	6	6	50	1	9	125	159
Green.....	3	1	29		1	85	135
Green Lake.....	6	2	27	5	10	154	220
Iowa.....		2	60		4	41	46
Jackson.....			5			177	278
Jefferson.....	6	2	84	1	8	89	181
Juneau.....	3	6	24		9	73	106
Kenosha.....	1	3	22		7	36	50
Kewaunee.....			14			43	49
La Crosse.....			6			124	168
La Fayette.....	4	6	34				
Manitowoc.....							
Marathon.....		2	25		4	23	54
Marquette.....		1	7		1	71	80
Milwaukee 1st Dist.....		1	20		3	36	60
Milwaukee 2d Dist.....		1	14		1	21	37
Monroe.....			22			184	156
Oconto.....	1		8		2	22	33
Outagamie.....		2	23	1	1	85	113
Ozaukee.....	2	5	48			32	87
Pepin.....			6			27	33
Pierce.....		3	29	2	3	44	81
Polk.....		2	6		1	16	25

TABLE No. VIII—*Certificates*—concluded.

Counties.	MALE TEACHERS.			FEMALE TEACHERS.			Total.
	1st GR.	2d GR.	3d GR.	1st GR.	2d GR.	3d GR.	
Portage.....	2	1	9	2	2	52	68
Racine.....		2				48	50
Richland.....	2		57		4	76	139
Rock, 1st Dist.....	2	3	36	1	3	77	122
Rock, 2d Dist.....	1		23		4	94	122
Saint Croix.....			18		4	49	71
Sauk.....	3	1	56		7	196	263
Shawano.....			2		11		13
Sheboygan.....			18			107	125
Trempealeau.....			18			55	73
Vernon.....			25			90	115
Walworth.....	3	7	35	2	7	93	147
Washington.....	2	5	73			61	141
Waukesha.....	1	3	49		8	151	212
Waupaca.....	2		8		5	65	80
Waushara.....		4	32	1	11	115	163
Winnebago.....	1	1	3		4	60	69
Wood.....	1		9			18	28
Totals.....	66	109	1478	19	165	4361	6198

TABLE No. IX.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES—1868.

Counties.	Where held.	By whom conducted	Teachers present.	When held.
Adams.....	Plainville . . .	A. J. Craig.....	7	April 15, 1868.
Crawford.	Seneca	C. W. Clinton..	38	April 26-28, 1868.
Dane, 2d dist..	Madison	O. O. Stearns }	85	Dec. 6-7, 1867.
Door.	Sturgeon Bay...	N. E. Golthwait }	7	October 15, 1867.
Eau Claire....	Eau Claire and }	Geo. H. Demmon }	50	April, 1868.
	Augusta	W. H. Lockwood }		
Iowa	Mineral Point..	J. G. McMynn }	60	Oct. 7-11, 1867.
		C. H. Allen, }		
		D. G. Purman, }		
		Sam'l Parks }		
Jefferson.....	Concord and }	Geo. W. Bird ..	53	Oct 28-29, 1867.
	Waterloo }			Oct. 21-22, 1867.
Kenosha	Pleasant Prairie.	R. Graham.....	80	Oct. 1-19, 1867.
	Peshtigo, }			
Oconto	Oconto and }	Jno. Fairchild..	....	May, 1868.
	Pensaukee ... }			
Outagamie	Appleton	Jno. Stephens..	....	October, 1867.
Ozaukee	Pt. Washington.	P. K. Gannou... 29		October, 1867.
Pepin	Durand	A. J. Cheney... 28		May 26-29, 1868.
Polk.....	Farming'tn Ctr'r	R. H. Clark ... 18		Jan. 16-18, 1868.
Richland.....	Rich and Centre	G. D. Stevens.. 50		Oct. 28, Nov. 1, '67
Rock, 1st dist..	Janesville.....	J. G. McMynn.. 50		Nov. 2-4, 1867.
Rock, 2d dist..	Janesville and }		150	Nov 12, 1867.
	Clinton. }		130	June 17, 1868.
St. Croix.....	Hudson	A. H. Weld 40		October.
Sauk	Baraboo	R. B. Crandall }	42	April 20-25, 1868:
		A. J. Craig, }		
		R. B. Crandall, }		
	Spring Green...	J. H. Terry, }	40	Apr. 27, May 1, '68
Sheboygan	Plymouth	J. E. Thomas... 59		Mar. 31, Apr. 1, '68.
Trempealeau ..	Trempealeau ..	S. S. Luce 42		Sept. 24-26, 1867.
Walworth	Delavan	J. G. McMynn.. 122		January, 1868.
Washington				
Waukesha	Waukesha	J. G. McMynn.. 127		March 23-27, 1868.
Waupaca	Waupaca	S. D. Gaylord .. 135		April 27-30. 1868
Waushara.....	Wautoma	J. G. McMynn.. 62		April 20-24, 1868.
Wood	Grand Rapids..	G. F. Witter.... 22		March 16-22, 1868.

DICTIONARIES.

STATEMENT showing the counties, towns and districts which have been supplied with Dictionaries during the year ending Dec. 10, 1868.

Counties.	Towns.	No. of Districts	No. of Copies.
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	Montana.....	2	1
	Waumundee.....	5, 8	2
BURNETT.....	Grantsburg.....	1, 2	2
CALUMET	Brillion and Rantoul.....	1	1
	Rantoul.....	2, 4	2
	Stockbridge.....	5	1
CHIPPewa	Chippewa Falls.....	1, 4 deps	4
	Eagle Point.....	6	1
CLARK.....	Loyal.....	4	1
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	Fond du Lac.....	7	1
	Fond du Lac, city.....	11 deps	11
GRANT.....	Beetown.....	8	1
	Glen Haven and Bloomington.....	1	1
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	Waterloo.....	7	1
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LA CROSSE	Washington	2	1
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	Kendall	8	1
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	Wilton and Tomah	9	1
OCONTO	Oconto, village	3 depts	3
OZAUKEE	Port Washington	1, h. dept	1
PEPIN	Canton	2	1
	Pepin	1, 2 depts	2
PIERCE	Oak Grove	7	1
	Salem	3	1
POLK	Black Brook	1	1
PORTAGE	Eau Pleine	4	1
	Stevens' Point, city	1st ward	1
RICHLAND	Bloom	4	1
	Buena Vista	3, h. dept	1
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	Richland	2, 4th D.	1
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	Harmony	7	1
	Plymouth	8	1
	Porter and Center	2	1
SAINT CROIX	Richmond	5	1
	Troy and Kinnickinnick	4	1
SAUK	Reedsburg	2, 2 depts	2
SHAWANO	Waukecheon	4	1
SHEBOYGAN	Plymouth	8, 2 depts	2
	Sheboygan, city	4, 4 depts	4
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			198

* In Winnebago county.

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STATEMENT showing the Districts to which Dictionaries have been sold during the year ending December 10, 1868.

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WINNEBAGO	Nepeuskun	2	1
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